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AN INTRODUCTION  
TO  
GREEK EPIGRAPHY

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AN INTRODUCTION  
TO  
GREEK EPIGRAPHY

PART II  
THE INSCRIPTIONS OF ATTICA

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## PREFACE.

THE present volume, for which the two persons whose names are undersigned are jointly responsible, is in continuation of the plan outlined in the Preface to Part I of the *Introduction to Greek Epigraphy* edited by E. S. Roberts in 1887. The design of this work was that of a Handbook to a complete *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*. Part I dealt mainly with the history of the Greek alphabets in the period ending with the closing years of the fifth century B.C. and was illustrated by inscriptions from all localities of the Greek world. The volume now edited contains a representative selection of Attic inscriptions and follows closely the arrangement of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum*. For this purpose the work of collecting the material both for text and for commentary was to a great extent completed by the editor of Part I before the collaboration began. In so far as the work may be justified by its usefulness, the editors have hopes that others may be induced to extend the plan so as to cover the whole range of the volumes henceforward to be known as *Inscriptiones Graecae*, about which a few words are said below.

The study of Greek Inscriptions at this day needs no defence. Though we may be warned by those who would minimise the importance of this branch of letters that its evil tendency is "to encourage the habit of conjecture" and that it induces a "temptation to convert the uncertain and indefinite into the definite and certain," yet these are faults of which we are less and less likely to be guilty, as the monuments are multiplied and the ground of inference becomes safer and the basis of proof is extended. And if we concede that in such an inscription as that of the *τάξις φόρον* (no. 17) and the long series of Quota Lists, of which nos. 106—108 are types, we have a singularly incomplete record of the Athenian system of tribute, yet it is no slight compensation that these Quota Lists parade before us the greatness of the Athenian Empire more vividly than the continuous narrative even of a Thucydides. If inscriptions bring nearer home

to us the Greek political institutions, the great struggle for freedom, the writings of Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, and if they realise to us the innumerable details of private life about which history is silent; if in the search for new matter or the investigation of old they take our younger scholars to the scenes in which these documents once played a living part and stimulate them to a yet more determined attempt to unravel the tangle of the past; then we may persuade ourselves that the humble task of introducing the classical student to this branch of archaeology, which in its serious aspect is hardly half a century old, may reasonably claim a measure of indulgence for inevitable shortcomings in its execution.

In the selection of inscriptional texts no attempt has been made to give an exhaustive series under any one category. The aim has been to represent each class of subject or type. The work is in no sense intended to take the place of the *Corpus*; it will indeed have partially failed in its object, unless the genuine student of Greek Epigraphy is encouraged by it to make use of the larger works and the literature of which even those larger works do but contain a summary. Of those larger works the most important for the present purpose is naturally the *Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum*. Such at least till recently was its title; but a footnote on p. 322 draws attention to a change in the mode of reference to that and to the parallel volumes containing the inscriptions of other parts of the Greek world. After our 20th sheet had been printed off, there was issued to all known possessors of the *Corpus*, which is still in process of completion, a notice to the effect that the nomenclature was henceforth to be changed. It will be convenient here to give the full list of titles by which the volumes of the *Inscriptiones Graecae* are now to be known. In the right-hand column is given the abbreviation hitherto in use, in the left-hand column the new abbreviation:

#### INSCRIPTIONES GRAECAE.

	Vol.		
IG I	I	Inscriptiones Atticae anno Euclidis vetustiores, A. Kirchhoff. 1873.	CIA I
IG I Suppl.		Supplementa and Indices 1877, 1887, 1891. (Hitherto called <i>Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum</i> . Vols. I and IV.)	CIA IV 1
IG II	II	Inscriptiones Atticae aetatis quae est inter Euclidis annum et Augusti tempora. U. Koehler.	CIA II



	Vol.		
IG II 1		Part I. Decrees. 1877.	CIA II 1
IG II 2		Part II. Public Accounts etc. 1883.	CIA II 2
IG II 3		Part III. Dedications etc. 1888.	CIA II 3
IG II 4		Part IV. Indices. J. Kirchner. 1893.	CIA II 4
IG II 5		Part V. Supplementa (hitherto entitled <i>Corp.</i> <i>Inscr. Att.</i> Vol. iv, Part II). 1895.	CIA IV 2
IG III	III	<b>Inscriptiones Atticae aetatis Romanae.</b> W. Dittenberger.	CIA III
IG III 1		Part I. Decrees, Dedications etc. 1878.	CIA III 1
IG III 2		Part II. Sepulchral Inscriptions etc. Indices. 1882.	CIA III 2
IG III 3		Part III. Appendix. Defixionum tabellae in Attica regione repertae. R. Wuensch. 1897.	CIA III 3
IG IV	IV	<b>Inscriptiones Argolidis.</b> M. Fraenkel. 1902. (Hitherto <i>Corp. Inscr. Graec. Peloponnesi et insularum vicinarum</i> . Vol. I. <i>Inscriptiones Graecae Aeginae Pityonesi Cecryphaliae Argolidis.</i> )	IG Pel.
IG V	V	<b>Inscriptiones Arcadiae Laconicae Messeniae.</b>	
IG VI	VI	<b>Inscriptiones Elidis et Achaiae.</b>	
IG VII	VII	<b>Inscriptiones Megaridis et Boeotiae.</b> W. Dittenberger. 1892. (Hitherto <i>Corp. Inscr. Graec. Graeciae Septentrionalis</i> . Vol. I. <i>Inscriptiones Graecae Megaridis Oropiae Boeotiae.</i> )	IG Sept. I
IG VIII	VIII	<b>Inscriptiones Delphorum;</b> edentur consilio et auctoritate Academiae Franco-Gallicae.	
IG IX	IX	<b>Inscriptiones regionum Graeciae septentrionalis voluminibus vii et viii non comprehensae.</b>	
IG IX 1	IX	Part I. Inscriptiones Phocidis, Locridis, Aetoliae, Acarnaniae, insularum maris Ionii. W. Dittenberger. 1897. (Hitherto <i>Corp. Inscr. Graec. Graeciae Septentrionalis</i> III. Part I.)	IG Sept. III 1
IG IX 2		Part II. Inscriptiones Thessaliae.	
IG X	X	<b>Inscriptiones Epiri Macedoniae Thraciae Scythiae.</b>	
IG XI	XI	<b>Inscriptiones Deli;</b> edentur consilio et auctoritate Academiae Franco-Gallicae.	
IG XII 1, 2 etc.	XII	<b>Inscriptiones insularum maris Aegaei praeter Delum.</b> (Hitherto <i>Inscr. Graec. insularum maris Aegaei.</i> ) Fasc. I. Inscriptiones Rhodi Chalces Carpathicum Saro Casi. F. Hiller de Gaertringen. 1895.	IG Ins.

## Vol.

Fasc. II. Inscriptiones Lesbi Nesi Tenedi.  
W. Paton. 1899.

Fasc. III. Inscriptiones Symes Teudussae  
Teli Nisyri Astypalaeae Anaphes Therae et  
Therasiae Pholegandri Meli Cimoli. F.  
Hiller de Gaertringen. 1898.

Fasc. IV. Inscriptiones Coi et Calymni.

Fasc. V. Inscriptiones Cycladum.

Pars prior. Inscriptiones Cycladum prae-  
ter Tenum. F. Hiller de Gaertringen.  
1903.

Pars altera. Inscriptiones Teni insulae.  
Indices.

Fasc. VI. Inscriptiones Chii et Sami.

Fasc. VII. Inscriptiones Amorgi.

Fasc. VIII. Inscriptiones insularum maris  
Thracici et Hellespontii.

Fasc. IX. Inscriptiones Euboeae.

IG XIII XIII *Inscriptiones Cretae.*

IG XIV XIV *Inscriptiones Siciliae et Italiae additis graecis IGSI*  
Galliae Hispaniae Britanniae Germaniae  
inscriptionibus. G. Kaibel. 1890.

Even this long list does not include the inscriptions of Asia Minor and of Egypt<sup>1</sup>. And as in 1877 it was decided to furnish with *Indices* and to abandon any idea of completing on the existing plan the original *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum* of August Boeckh and, instead, to undertake the enterprise of re-editing the whole store of ever-multiplying texts; so again we learn that in 1903 it was determined to bring to a premature completion the *Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum* and to issue no further *Supplementa*. If an apology were needed for fresh editions of Selections on a reasoned plan and intended for purposes of orientation, it would be found in the confessed inability of the great scholars to grapple with the overwhelming mass of their material.

In the printing of the texts restored portions appear in Clarendon type as in Part I, and these portions have been enclosed in square brackets. Occasionally within the square brackets a letter or letters are given in ordinary type when so much of the letter survives on the stone as to leave no possible doubt of the form originally engraved. Letters in curved brackets are substituted for forms which are on the stone, but obviously due to the engraver's error. Angular

<sup>1</sup> Of these we have a foretaste in the recently published *Orientis Graeci Inscriptiones Selectae* of W. Dittenberger. To students of later Greek history Dittenberger's work is little short of indispensable.

brackets denote letters found on the original, but clearly superfluous. In the case of inscriptions written in the Attic alphabet a complete list of alphabetic forms is given at the head of each. In later or 'post-Euclidean' inscriptions the alphabetic forms are either referred to one of several types illustrated on Plate IV at the end, or individual letters are explained by reference ( $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  etc.,  $\beta_1, \beta_2$ ) to varieties of forms given on Plate III. A few facsimile reproductions are given either in the text or on Plates I, II. Some of these reproductions, as well as some of the inscriptions, are repeated from the Attic Section of Part I, as representing certain categories of subject-matter; while in Part I they were intended to illustrate only the successive phases of the Attic alphabet.

Where the *spiritus asper* is expressed by an alphabetic symbol in the original it appears in the text spaced off from the word: thus  $\text{HOPO}\varsigma$ , pre-Euclidean, is given as  $\text{'}\rho\text{pos}$ ,  $\text{OPO}\Sigma$ , post-Euclidean, as  $\text{''}\rho\text{pos}$ .

The original lines as they appear on the stone are printed separately and not continuously, as in Dittenberger's *Sylloge* or Michel's *Recueil*, where the separation between lines is marked by a vertical stroke. The object has been to show as far as possible the general local relations of the various parts of an inscription, and with this view sometimes an inscription with unusually long lines is printed on two facing pages (cf. nos. 70, 106, 109).

In the Commentary following each text the editors have endeavoured where it was possible to treat the particular text as typical and as illustrative of others of the same class. In many instances, with the view of avoiding repetition in the notes, a prefatory 'Remark' introduces a special category of inscriptions, such as no. VI (p. 127) on the formulae of decrees after 307/6 B.C., or no. VIII (p. 145) on the Ephebic inscriptions. It happens not unfrequently that an inscription may be classed under more than one head. Thus a document which may be technically a decree or a pendant to a decree falls more naturally under another head, such as that of finance; the so-called 'Hecatompèdon' inscription (no. 132) is a case in point.

As regards the enumeration of authorities, when, as for instance in the case of inscriptions discovered half a century ago or earlier, the list of previous editors and commentators is very long, it has been deemed sufficient to refer to the original list in the *Corpus* or other collection. Those students to whom the use of this work may possibly prove an incentive to further research, will as a matter of course and as the next necessary step turn to the longer works



themselves. On the other hand every effort has been made to note the latest serviceable contributions to the elucidation of the texts. As a rule the reference to published collections of Inscriptions has been confined to those which are accompanied by Commentaries; thus in the headings there appears no mention of C. Michel's valuable *Recueil des Inscriptions Grecques*, though this work is included among those which are noticed in the Comparative Tables, pp. 527 sqq.

In the Commentary much has been omitted which is clearly accessible to the student by reference to the various Lexicons and the Dictionaries of Classical Antiquities; and admirable as is the desire of Dittenberger to attain thoroughness, it has not been thought desirable in every case to imitate him, e.g., in tracing through a tedious variety of references the pedigree of some person or official historically unimportant. Sufficient examples however will be found in the notes to illustrate the method which may be followed by students whose object is historical research.

The Index follows the plan adopted in Part I. It is not classified, but the entries are alphabetic throughout, whether the words are Greek or English. For speed in usage this arrangement seems to the editors unquestionably the most convenient. No attempt has been made as, e.g., in Dittenberger's *Sylloge* (in which the Index occupies 462 pages, or about a quarter of the bulk of the whole work) to include every proper name, personal or geographical, but only, as a rule, those which find mention in the notes. The student is recommended in any case where an explanation already given is not repeated in the Commentary to refer to the Index. A study of the Index will reveal the great variety of subjects treated of in the inscriptions or the commentary and will, the editors believe, fully justify the ample scale on which it has been compiled.

In the Preface to Part I the editor tendered his thanks to the Syndics of the University Press for the trust they had placed in his hands and pleaded in explanation of the tardy appearance of the volume the pressure of onerous official duties. He also expressed his sense of grateful acknowledgement to the authorities of the University Press for their invaluable assistance in lessening the difficulties incidental to the printing of a work of this kind. The joint editors of the present volume desire in no way to fall short of the acknowledgements freely made by the single editor in his former Preface.

E. S. ROBERTS.

E. A. GARDNER.

## INTRODUCTION.

### *The Attic Alphabet.*

A brief history of the Attic alphabet from the earliest times to the archonship of Euclides, 403 B.C., was given in Part I of the *Introduction to Greek Epigraphy*, pp. 74—107. Its evolution was traced through thirteen successive periods, each illustrated, where it was possible, by inscriptional monuments. Though in the history of the Greek alphabets as a whole the lapse of seventeen years since the publication of Part I renders it necessary that much should be re-written or re-stated in the light of later discoveries, there is nevertheless singularly little to alter in what has been said of the Attic alphabet. A complete and detailed description of the Attic alphabet does not come within the scope of the present volume. But it will conduce to the usefulness of the following pages if we repeat in the barest outline the substance of what was said under the head of *Attica* in Part I. And for this purpose we may condense the thirteen periods there suggested into a smaller number, while we add the caution that as in the case of the larger number the border line between period and period is necessarily more or less arbitrary. The distribution then into the following periods will be found convenient.

I. Before 625 B.C. Retrograde (and *βουστροφηδόν*) writing. Letters resembling the Phoenician, e.g.,  $\succ = a$ ,  $\boxplus = h$ , crooked *iota*; [*Koppa*,  $\varphi$ ]; the form of  $\lambda$  is  $\lrcorner$  not  $\perp$ .

II. 625—575 B.C. (approximately).  $\boxplus = h$ , *iota* is straight,  $\perp = \lambda$ ,  $\varphi$  is in use. There is no example of doubling of consonants. The direction of writing varies between R. to L., *βουστροφηδόν* and L. to R. A solitary example of  $\odot$  for  $\oplus$  in a retrograde inscription, IG I Suppl. 373<sub>2</sub> p. 79, indicates a very early struggle between the old and the new form.

III. 575—525 B.C. (approximately).  $\boxplus$  takes the place of  $\boxplus$ ,  $\odot$  frequently appears for  $\oplus$ ,  $\pitchfork$  towards the end of the period yields

to M,  $\gtrsim$  once, and strangely in a retrograde inscription no. 336, supplants  $\gtrsim$ , indicating a very early acquaintance with Ionic forms. Besides this,  $\gtrsim$  is only once found IG I 485. By the middle of the period the retrograde and *βουστροφιδόν* styles appear to have gone completely out of use and the practice had been begun of doubling consonant signs. The slanting forms  $\mathfrak{A}$   $\mathfrak{B}$  had almost disappeared before 560 B.C. The *στοιχιδόν* arrangement had begun by 560 B.C.

IV. 525—480 B.C. (approximately).  $\otimes$  or  $\oplus$  before the end of this period finally gave way to  $\odot$ ; the form M is firmly established;  $\gtrsim$  appears once (IG I Suppl. 373<sup>7</sup>) and  $\vdash$  finally yields to  $\chi$ .

V. From about 480 to 445 B.C. By the end of this period the letters had become established in the forms which, with the characters adopted from the Ionic alphabet, they maintained unaltered, except as regards  $\wedge = \gamma$  and  $\perp = \lambda$ , long after the Archonship of Euclides. These forms were  $\text{AB}\wedge[\Gamma]\Delta\text{E}\text{I}\text{H}\text{K}$  or  $\text{KL}[\wedge]\text{M}$  (not  $\wedge\wedge$ )  $\text{NO}\Pi\text{P}\Sigma\text{T}\Upsilon\Phi$  (no longer  $\odot$ )  $\chi$ . Of A the only form after 460 B.C. is  $\Delta$ ; after 447  $\beta$  and  $\gtrsim$  appear only instead of  $\beta$  and  $\zeta$ . The period is characterised further by great uncertainty in the use of  $\text{H} = h$ , which is frequently omitted or wrongly added. Sporadic examples indeed of this misuse appear in very early times, e.g.,  $\text{B}\mathfrak{E}\chi\mathfrak{E}$  IG I Suppl. 373 a (about 600 B.C.),  $\gtrsim\odot\Gamma\odot\gtrsim|\Delta\text{H}$  (Sigean monument, *circ.* 470 B.C.), IGA 492. In this period the Ionic symbols for double consonants begin to show themselves, e.g.  $\nu$  in a decree IG I 13 belonging probably to the period 464—457 B.C. (cf. no. 5, p. 11, note).

VI. 445—403 B.C. The principal characteristics of this period are (1) the increasing fluctuation in the use of the sign for *spiritus asper*, (2) the encroachment even in public documents of Ionic forms.

The inscriptions in the Attic alphabet given in this volume fall under the several periods as follows:

- I. No. 390 only.
- II. Nos. 173, 174, 189, 332—334, 363, 391.
- III. Nos. 1, 175, 176, 187, 364—368.
- IV. Nos. 3, 132, 177, 178, 188, 191, 193, 336, 392—394.
- V. Nos. 2, 4—8, 181, 192, 194, 196, 197, 335, 337—345, 359.
- VI. Nos. 9—27, 97—99, 107—110, 114—118, 179, 180, 182, 183, 185, 186, 195.

*The post-Euclidean alphabet.*<sup>1</sup>

The decree which makes the archonship of Euclides indissolubly associated with the history of the alphabet marks the end rather than the beginning of an era of transition. During the closing years of the fifth century the characteristic letters of the Ionic alphabet, Γ, Η=η, Λ=λ, Ξ, Ψ, Ω are frequently found even in official inscriptions, and the full system of Ionic writing was not uncommon in private documents (cf. Ro. i p. 1, 103 sq.). Amongst the administrative reforms which mark the archonship of Euclides was a decree proposed by Archinus, a well-known statesman who was also famous for his grammatical studies; this decree ordered that in future all official state documents should be written in the Ionic script; and, probably, also that the same Ionic alphabet should be used for instruction in writing in all schools. How general the demand for such a change must have been, and how universal its acceptance when once made, is sufficiently attested by the fact that, while Ionic letters are common in pre-Euclidean inscriptions, early Attic letters in post-Euclidean inscriptions are unknown. The only apparent exception is offered by such conventional formulae as ΗΟΡΟΣ on a boundary stone.

The regular Ionic alphabet of 24 characters may be taken as the starting point for the history of the post-Euclidean alphabet, and the influence of the older Attic script need not be considered. The normal forms are those given as alphabet type 1 on Pl. iv.

ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ

But for some slight modifications, to be noted later, these remain the forms in regular use throughout the fourth and the third centuries, the only real alteration being the occasional appearance of Π (with equal limbs) after the middle of the fourth century. As to signification, the only change that calls for notice is the gradual discarding of the use of Ο and Ε for the spurious diphthongs *ov* and *eu*. After about 376 B.C. the use of Ε for *eu* became unusual, though it continues to occur sporadically in inscriptions down to the close of the fourth century. The similar use of Ο for *ov* lasted a little longer; but it almost disappears about 353 B.C., though also occasionally found in inscriptions of the latter part of the fourth century, especially in proper names, in the article, and in the case terminations.

<sup>1</sup> For a fuller treatment, see Larfeld, *Gr. Ep.* ii. pp. 450-564.



Deviations from the normal forms of the letters, other than that already mentioned, are to be regarded as belonging to the style and technique of the cutting rather than to any essential change in the form intended. The commonest of these is the omission, either from carelessness or for the sake of simplicity and rapidity of cutting, of unessential parts or sometimes even of essential parts of letters. Thus  $\Delta EHN \Xi \Gamma$  have the cross bar omitted and become  $\wedge \sqcap |||| \Xi |$ ; similarly the dot of the  $\odot$  occasionally disappears, leaving only  $\circ$ ;  $\oplus$  is simplified to  $\circ$ , and, in the latter part of the fourth century, to  $+$  or  $\ddagger$ . In some cases there was no harm in this; in others it leads to great ambiguity, as in  $\wedge O H N \wedge | \Omega N = \text{'} \textit{A} \theta \eta \nu \alpha \acute{\iota} \omega \nu, \Gamma \circ \wedge \wedge \wedge \Gamma \wedge \circ \wedge = \textit{\pi} \acute{o} \lambda \lambda \text{'}$  *ἀγαθὰ*. It is hardly worth while however to chronicle all such forms; they really represent a tendency which always invades any system of writing that is extensively used, and which is only checked by the fear of complete illegibility. This tendency appears as early as the beginning of the fourth century, though it naturally increases in later periods as the style of cutting grows more careless, and is common down to Roman times, when it disappears.


In the fourth century, as in the fifth, the strokes of the letters are usually of even breadth throughout their length. It is true that when the chisel is held obliquely, as it is in rapid cutting, the strokes tend to become thicker and deeper at one end than the other; but this tendency remains incidental, and is not in any way conventional or recognised during the fourth century in Athens, though a few marked instances occur<sup>1</sup>. We also find, occasionally, an inclination to curve some of the strokes; but this tendency is commoner elsewhere than in Athens, and never had any strong development<sup>2</sup>, but for an occasional  $\Upsilon$ .

The style of cutting in the earlier part of the fourth century does not differ essentially from that of the fifth; in the best examples it is wonderfully even and perfect in form; and the *στοιχηδόν* arrangement is almost universally observed. The official inscriptions belonging to the time of Lycurgus (338—326 B.C.) have a character of their own, which consists chiefly in the neatness and minuteness of the characters. The forms of the letters are not essentially different from those of the earlier part of the century; but the tendency to simplify characters by the omission of minor strokes is

<sup>1</sup> e.g. Loewy IGB 64, 65, 69, 83.

<sup>2</sup> cf. IGB 69 with 89 (Sicyon). The wedge-shaped strokes also occur at Sicyon IGB 86, 400—380 B.C.

prevalent. Towards the end of the century the tendency to wedge-shaped strokes receives a check. Prof. Loewy notes that about this time a conservative influence seems to come in, which prevents the style of cutting from further degradation or development for a century or more; and he attributes this arrest with much probability to Demetrius Phalereus, whose influence upon such things at Athens cannot easily be exaggerated. It follows that there is but little change to chronicle in the Attic alphabet during the third century; it is indeed very difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish by its appearance an inscription of the close of the fourth century from an inscription of the beginning of the second. The only facts worth mentioning are that  $\sqcap$  is occasionally found and  $\Xi$  becomes fairly common, though  $\sqcap$  remains the usual form, and  $\Xi$  is by no means unusual.

The second century, on the other hand, is an age of changes both in the forms of letters and in the style of cutting. The greatest of these changes is a formal and conscious adoption of an ornamented system of cutting, in which the open ends of strokes and the angles where two strokes join are adorned with what are called *apices*—that is to say, minute cuts set at an angle of  $45^\circ$  to the main stroke, usually one on each side, thus  $\int$ ; where two strokes meet, the apices sometimes take the form of a prolongation of each of the strokes. The origin of this system of apices, or, as they are sometimes more correctly called, swallow-tails, is not difficult to trace. We have noticed that there existed already in the fourth century, in Athens and more still outside it, a tendency towards wedge-shaped strokes. When these were cut deep at one end, the form naturally produced was ; and in this we have the essential form of the apex-writing clearly indicated. The desire for such a decorated and florid system of writing is of course in accordance with the taste of the period. The earliest example of systematic apex-letters that can be dated belongs to about 210 B.C.<sup>1</sup>; in IG II 1, 307 however, which is probably to be dated shortly after 290<sup>2</sup> B.C., it is noted that minute apices are used as part of an affected elegance in cutting.

The system does not however become usual until about the middle of the second century B.C.; from this time forwards we find the apex forms, side by side with the simple forms which they never

<sup>1</sup> IG II 5, 1161 b.

<sup>2</sup> Larfeld, p. 476, says 240 (possibly a misprint).

entirely supersede, down to the end of the second century A.D. The apices vary somewhat in shape; sometimes they consist merely of a short stroke at right angles to the main one, and so are not unlike our printed capitals, except that in  $\Delta$  and  $\nabla$ , for example, they are not parallel to the line of the writing. The extent to which apices are used varies in the different letters of the same inscription; some, B for example, rarely have any apices except in a few late and very florid examples; but, the general principle of ornamentation being given, the stone-cutter probably exercised a certain amount of discretion as to how far he should apply it to individual letters.

The following are the changes in the actual shape of the letters that accompany the introduction of apex-strokes. Some, such as  $\Pi$  or  $\Gamma$  (about 220 B.C.), are merely decorative; others, such as  $\Pi$  or  $\Pi$ , show an essential change in form.  $\mathcal{M}$  and  $\Sigma$ , with parallel end strokes, come to replace those which have all the strokes sloped equally. The earliest recorded instance of  $\mathcal{M}$  dates from 284 B.C.; but it did not become common until about a century later; nor does  $\Sigma$  seem to be used before the end of the third century, though the lunated or cursive form  $\mathcal{C}$  is found on boundary stones and like documents as early as the fourth century.  $\mathcal{A}$  or  $\mathcal{A}$ , with the cross-bar bent or curved, comes in about the same time as the apex writing, with which it harmonises.  $\mathcal{Z}$  also, for  $\mathcal{T}$ , makes its first appearance about 180 B.C. The later forms soon met with general acceptance, and were recognised as normal by the end of the second century B.C., though the earlier forms were never entirely superseded; as soon as they became unusual, they were for that very reason preferred in inscriptions of an affected archaism. The only letters which show any independent development are  $\phi$ , which appears about the middle of the century as  $\phi$ , and towards the end of it as  $\phi$ , extending above and below the line, and  $\theta$ , which now occasionally appears as  $\ominus$ , a form which in the next period becomes prevalent. In the first century, beside the continuation of the preceding tendencies, a new one comes in, which from this time forward has a very considerable vogue; this is the prolongation upwards of the right-hand stroke of  $\mathcal{A}$   $\mathcal{A}$ , of  $\mathcal{A}$  and sometimes of  $\mathcal{A}$ , thus opening the way for the development of the now familiar cursive forms. We also find about the beginning of the century the first appearance of  $\mathcal{Z}=\xi$ ; and  $\epsilon$  occasionally has the middle stroke separated from the stem, especially in apex writing,  $\mathcal{E}$ .  $\Sigma$  is now universal.

In inscriptions of the Imperial age we find a variety and inconsistency of writing which makes it often impossible to date

them approximately by the forms of the letters, and sometimes causes confusion with inscriptions of an earlier date, owing to conscious imitation. In monumental inscriptions large and florid examples of apex writing are found; in others we find the system of prolonging the strokes above or below the line in  $\lambda$   $\lambda$ , &c., to which  $\lambda$  was now added,  $\phi$  and  $\psi$ , and even, occasionally,  $\mu$ . For  $\theta$  we find  $\ominus$  in addition to earlier forms, and  $\eta$  for  $\eta$ , on the analogy of  $\xi$ . There are also fanciful variations such as  $\omega$  for  $\omega$ ,  $\beta$  for  $\beta$ , and  $\xi$  for  $\xi$ . Cursive forms,  $\epsilon$   $\epsilon$  and occasionally  $\omega$ , which had existed in script as early, probably, as the fourth century B.C., now come to appear sometimes also on stone. By the end of the first century A.D., the system of apex writing disappears, though cross strokes at the end of the main ones are still found; and cursive forms intrude still more into inscriptions; in addition to those already mentioned we find  $\lambda = \lambda$ ,  $\mu = \mu$ , and  $\xi = \xi$ .

The Hadrianic age is a time of revival and imitation, in epigraphy as in everything else. Consequently we find not only imitation, usually inconsistent and eclectic in character, of all sorts of earlier forms of letters, but even an attempt to revive, in a few instances, the obsolete alphabet of pre-Euclidean times; this occurs, for example, in some inscriptions set up by Herodes Atticus. On the other hand, we also find in this same period many new and fanciful forms. The apex strokes are sometimes revived, with the addition of such exaggerated forms as  $\xi$ ; we find square or diamond shaped letters, such as  $\theta = \theta$ ,  $\sigma = \sigma$ ,  $\phi = \phi$ ,  $\omega = \omega$ , not to speak of other variations too numerous to mention, in which individual fancy ran riot. For the latest period of ancient Attic epigraphy there is little to chronicle, except a continual and chaotic use of all sorts of forms, earlier and later. Apex writing disappears entirely soon after the Hadrianic age. On the other hand, forms belonging to the cursive intrude more and more, including  $\alpha = \alpha$ ,  $\eta = \eta$ ,  $\rho = \rho$  and  $\omega = \omega$ . The development into Christian and Byzantine epigraphy lies outside the scope of the present volume.





LIST OF FREQUENTLY OCCURRING ABBREVIATIONS  
USED IN THE WORK.

- Abh.* Abhandlungen.  
*Ak.* Akademie.  
*'Aθ.* *'Αθηναίων.*  
*AJA.* American Journal of Archaeology.  
*Anecd.* Anecdota.  
*Ar.* Aristophanes or Aristotle.  
*A.Z.* Archaeologische Zeitung.  
*BCH.* Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique.  
*Blass Ausspr.* F. BLASS, Aussprache des Griechischen (English Translation by W. Purton).  
*B.M.I.* Greek Inscriptions in the British Museum.  
*Boeckh St.*<sup>3</sup> A. BOECKH, Staatshaushaltung der Athener. Ed. 3 by M. Fränkel.  
*Bull. d. Inst.* Annali (Bullettino ed Annali) dell' Istituto di Correspondenza archeologica di Roma.  
*Ca.* P. CAUER, Delectus inscriptionum graecarum propter dialectum memorabilium. Ed. 2.  
*CIA.* Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. (See Preface p. vi.)  
*CIG.* Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum.  
*Cl.* Classical.  
*Corn. St.* Cornell Studies in Classical Philology.  
*C. R.* Classical Review, or Comptes rendus.  
*D.* W. DITTENBERGER, Sylloge inscriptionum graecarum. Ed. 2.  
*D.A.* Dictionary of Antiquities.  
*Dar. and Sagl.* DAREMBERG and SAGLIO, Dictionnaire des Antiquités grecques et romaines.  
*Δελτ.* *Δελτίον ἀρχαιολογικόν.*  
*D. L.* Deutsche Litteratur-Zeitung.  
*Droysen Hell.* *Droysen* Geschichte des Hellenismus.  
*'Εφ. ἀρχ.* *'Εφημερίς ἀρχαιολογική.*  
*Frazer Paus.* J. G. FRAZER, Pausanias's Description of Greece. Vols. I—VI.  
*Froehner Inserr.* Musée National du Louvre ; Les inscriptions grecques, interprétées par W. Froehner.  
*G. and H.* GRENFELL and HUNT, The Oxyrhynchus Papyri.  
*G. and J.* P. GARDNER and F. B. JEVONS, Manual of Greek Antiquities.  
*Gesch.* Geschichte.  
*GGA.* Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen.  
*Gilb.* C. A. Gilbert, Greek Antiquities (Tr.).  
*Gött. Nachr.* Nachrichten v. d. kgl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen.

- Gr.* Grammar, Grammatik, Graechisch, Grecque.
- H.* and *V.* HARRISON and VERRALL, Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens.
- Head H. N.* B. V. HEAD, Historia nummorum.
- Hdb.* Handbook or Handbuch.
- Herm.* Hermes : Zeitschrift für classische Philologie.
- H. G.* History of Greece.
- IG.* Inscriptiones Graecae. (See Preface p. vi.)
- Inscr. jur.* DARESTE, HAUSSOULLIER and REINACH, Recueil des Inscriptions juridiques grecques.
- Jahrbb.* Jahrbücher für classische Philologie.
- JHS.* Journal of Hellenic Studies.
- Kirchhoff Stud.* A. KIRCHHOFF, Studien zur Geschichte des griechischen Alphabets. Ed. 4.
- Larfeld Gr. Ep.* W. LARFELD, Handbuch der griechischen Epigraphik : II die attischen Inschriften.
- Lb., Leb.* P. LEBAS, Voyage archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure, with continuation by MM. Waddington and Foucart.
- L. S.* Leipziger Studien.
- Loewy.* E. LOEWY, Inschriften griechischen Bildhauer.
- M. and S.* MEIER und SCHOEMANN, Der attische Process (J. H. Lipsius).
- Meisterhans Gr.* K. MEISTERHANS, Grammatik der attischen Inschriften. Ed. 3.
- Mich.* C. MICHEL, Recueil d'inscriptions grecques.
- Mith.* Mittheilungen des deutschen archaeologischen Instituts in Athens.
- Mommsen. Heort. or Feste.* A. MOMMSEN, Heortologie or Feste der Stadt Athen.
- Monatsb.* Monatsberichte.
- Müller Hdb.* J. MÜLLER, Handbuch der classischen Altertumswissenschaft.
- Newton Essays.* CHARLES NEWTON, Essays in Art and Archaeology.
- Παλ.* Παλιγενεσία.
- P. and B.* PAPE u. BENSELER, Wörterbuch der griech. Eigennamen.
- P. and H.* PATON and HICKS, Inscriptions of Cos.
- Parth.* Parthenon.
- Philol.* Philologus, Zeitschrift für das classische Alterthum.
- Reinach Ép. Gr.* S. REINACH, Traité d'Épigraphie grecque.
- Rev. Arch.* Revue Archéologique.
- Rev. Ph.* Revue de Philologie.
- Rh. Mus.* Rheinisches Museum.
- Sb.* Sitzungsberichte.
- Schaefer Dem.* SCHAEFER, Demosthenes und seine Zeit. Ed. 3.
- Schmidt Chron.* ADOLF SCHMIDT, Handbuch der griechischen Chronologie.
- St. or Stud.* Studies or Studien.
- Swoboda Volksb.* H. SWOBODA, Die griechischen Volksbeschlüsse.
- Szanto Bürgerr.* E. SZANTO, Ueber attisches Bürgerrecht.
- Verh.* Verhandlungen.

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(The figures in black type here and throughout the book refer  
to the inscriptions.)

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## ERRATA.

### PAGE

- 7 no. **5** l. 4, for 'Αρτεμίδι read 'Αρτέμιδι.  
 12 l. 33, for πάλιν read πάλιν.  
 42 l. 30, for **38** read **37**.  
 44 l. 2, for setting read settling.  
 47 col. 2, frg. *t-v*, l. 4, for αμα read άμα.  
 47 col. 3, frg. *z*, l. 15, for ['Αλω]π[ε]κοννήσιο read -σιοι.  
 54 no. **21**, in list of alphabetic forms, for also X read also Ψ.  
 57 l. 5, for 'Αθ. πολ. read Ar. and Ath.  
 58 l. 3 from bottom, for βλον read βλον.  
 60 no. **23** l. 4, for Λεοντίς read Λεωντίς.  
 61 „ l. 31, for Νεαπολίται read Νεοπ-.  
 62 l. 22, for Λεοντίς read Λεωντίς, and for CIA 188 read CIA 188.  
 68 l. 26, for Fraser read Frazer.  
 69 no. **26** l. 3, before δὲ dele the point.  
 80 no. **32** A l. 19, for οὐς read ος.  
 94 l. 10, for Isontas read Tsountas.  
 122 l. 14, for 10 read 9.  
 124 no. **47**, in the preliminary note, after Koehler add Στοιχηδόν.  
 134 l. 19, for aplastre read aplustre.  
 135 l. 5, for **98** read **99**.  
 137 l. 3 from bottom, for Ρ read Ρ.  
 155 no. **59** l. 5, after έμ[βολίμω insert a comma.  
 161 l. 29, dele the sentence See...Epidaurus.  
 168 no. **62** l. 10, for 'Αρτεμίδι read 'Αρτέμιδι.  
 181 l. 12, for 1887 read 1877.  
 182 l. 25, for Schaeffer read Schoeffer.  
 188 l. 21, for **91** read **92**.  
 193 l. 6, for αὐτῶι read αὐτῶ.  
 223 no. **84** l. 71, after τρεῖς insert a comma.  
 226 l. 17, for **92** read **91**.  
 235 no. **90** l. 6, for Αν[τωνείνον read 'Αν[τωνείνον.  
 236 no. **91** l. 14, for ἀνακτῆσαι read ἀνάκτῃσαι.  
     l. 15, after δόγματα insert dash.  
 241 dele the note on l. 14.  
 243 l. 4 from bottom, after 633 insert (=141).  
 251 l. 5, before 5 insert comma.

## PAGE

- 258 The letters *a*, *b* in the margin should have headed the left-hand and right-hand fragments of the inscription respectively.
- 279 l. 10, for *χιτωνίσκος* read *χιθωνίσκος*.
- 294 l. 8 from bottom, for *by* read *to*.
- 330 no. **118** col. 2, l. 48, for *βωμών τὸν* read *βωμὸν τὸν*.
- 336 no. **119** col. 2, l. 3, for *ᾠφειλον* read *ᾠφειλεν*.
- 337 no. **119** col. 2, l. 69 for *καινά[s]* read *καινά[s]*
- 366 l. 21, for 66, 167 read 167, 66.
- 368 l. 21, for the *στάδιον ἐπὶ τοῦ θεάτρου* read *τὸ θέατρον τὸ ἐπὶ τοῦ σταδίου*.
- 377 l. 6, for *'Αθ.* read *'Αθηνᾶ*.
- 382 l. 4 from bottom, after doubting insert *whether*.
- 388 l. 24, after 1061 insert *E*; after *ἀγαθῶν*, *dele E*.
- 400 l. 4 from bottom, for *IG ι* read *IG ιι 1*,
- 401 no. **150**, in the note on the alphabet, for *ἐκτης* read *ἐκτης*; after *πρεσβύτερος*, add *iv 8*.
- 407 l. 22, after *c. Polycl.* insert 1208.
- 432 no. **175**. In the facsimile, for *ΣΟΘΑΣ* read *ΣΟΘΙΑΣ*.
- 447 no. **212**. In the note for *Phlyae* read *Phlya*.
- 448 l. 19, for *Antigonius* read *Antigonus*.
- 454 l. 3, after *Σιδονίων* add *full stop*.
- 463 l. 15 from bottom, for *Antonius* read *Antoninus*.

## ATTICA.

### Section I. Decrees of the Senate and People.

1. Six fragments of Pentelic marble found in the Acropolis, forming probably only the left half of the original and the right end of 11. The dimensions of what remains are: H. 0.215 m.; Th. 0.13 m. The letters retain traces of red and blue colouring in alternate lines. Koehler *Mitth.* ix (1884) p. 117 sqq.; Ro. I 45; CIA iv 1 a p. 57 (cf. p. 131 n 373<sup>229</sup> and p. 164); Lolling *Δελτ. Ἀρχ.* 1888, p. 118; Wilhelm *Mitth.* xxiii 1898, p. 466 sqq.; Judeich *ibid.* xxiv (1899), p. 321 sqq.

A . . ΔΞ (= ε, ει, η) . Η (= h) ⊕ | . ΛΜ∨ [+ζ = ξ]  
 ○ (= ο, ου, ω) □ ϚςΤV . . + : :

The first six lines are *στοιχηδόν*, presenting the oldest Attic example of this style, in which the letters when scanned upwards or downwards appear to be arranged in a series of vertical columns.

Ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ τ[οὺς ἐ(ς) Σ]αλαμ[ίνα . . . . .  
 or τ[οῖς Σ]αλαμ[ίνα or -ίνι . . .  
 οἰκεῖν ἐὰ(ς) Σαλαμῖνι [ . . . ]λεν . . . . .  
 or Σαλαμινί[ους  
 σι τ[ελ]εῖν καὶ στρατ[εύεσθ]αι . . . . . [μ-  
 ἢ μι[σθ]οῦν, ἐὰ(μ) μὴ οἰκ[ῇ] . . . . .] ο [ . . . . . ἐὰ-  
 5 ν δὲ [μ]ισθοῖ, ἀποτί[νειν . . . . . τὸν μισθούμενον καὶ τὸν μ-  
 ισθοῦντα ἑκατέ[ρ] . . . . .  
 ἐς δ[η]μόσιο[ν] . . . . . ἄ-  
 ρχο[ν]τα ἐὰν [ . . . . . τ-  
 ἀ δὲ [']όπλα π[αρέχ]εσθ[α]ι . . . . . τ-  
 10 ριά[κ]οντα : δρ[αχμ] . . . ] ὅ[ . . . . .  
 ν δὲ [τ]ὸν ἄρχο[ν]τα . . . . .  
 εν : [ἐπ]ὶ τῆς β[ουλῆς] ἥ (or ὅτε) ὁ δεῖνα πρῶτος ἐγραμμάτευεν.



This ancient decree has been thought to contain provisions for placing the Attic cleruchs in Salamis on the same footing as Athenian citizens with reference to financial and military requirements. But, as Wilhelm remarks, the enactments in ll. 2 and 3 are fitter for subject allies than citizens, and so may refer to the original inhabitants of Salamis. The leasing of lands appears to be prohibited. The uncertainty as to the length of the stone on the right makes any restorations very doubtful. Several complete restorations have been attempted, but all are very uncertain and some have been disproved by new fragments as they were found.

To judge from the alphabet the inscription should not be older, or much older, than 535 B.C. (see Ro. I 45 and notes); but historical considerations incline us to push the date back as near as possible to the period of the final establishment of the Athenian claims to the possession of Salamis, according to Duncker (*Gesch. des Altert.* vi<sup>3</sup> p. 244 sqq.) between 575 and 559 B.C. Thus the decree will be earlier by a century than any hitherto known; but cf. a fragment CIA IV 1 b, where in any case the form X for χ bespeaks a later date than that of our inscription.

It is remarkable that the formula in the opening lines is in the name of the People only. It may be assumed that the Senate in the sixth century had not yet taken the leading part which it assumed after the reforms of Clisthenes.

2.  $\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\alpha}(s) = \acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\alpha}\nu$  ( $\nu$  assimilated to  $\sigma$  following) is suggested independently by Tolling and Wilhelm; for  $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\nu \acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\alpha}\nu$  cf. Thuc. III 48, Arist. 'Aθ. πολ. 22. 4, D<sup>I</sup>. 158, 49 (*Ilium*; letter of Antiochus I Soter): συνετετάχαμεν Ἀριστοδικίδῃ  $\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\alpha}\nu$  αὐτοὺς  $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\nu$ .

3. The later (4th century) formula is  $\sigma\tau\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota \tau\alpha\varsigma \sigma\tau\tau\alpha\tau\iota\alpha\varsigma \kappa\alpha\iota \tau\alpha\varsigma \epsilon\iota\sigma\phi\omicron\rho\alpha\varsigma \epsilon\iota\sigma\phi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\upsilon\iota \mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha} \text{'Αθηναίων}$ : cf. CIA II 176, 29 sqq.

4, 5. The cleruchs sent out to Lesbos after its subjugation in 427 B.C. appear to have been compelled to reside: see I 6 7; cf. Foucart, *Mém. s. les col. Athéniennes*, p. 347. For documents concerning cleruchies see *Index s.v.*

9.  $\tau\acute{\alpha} \delta\acute{\epsilon} \delta\epsilon\iota\lambda\alpha \pi\alpha\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ . W. compares Thuc. VIII 97. 1, Arist. 'Aθ. πολ. 4. 2; also CIA IV 1 p. 6, 22 a l. 11.

12. W. notes that the punctuation implies the beginning of a fresh clause, which can hardly be anything but the date; for the formula cf. CIA IV 1 p. 125, 557:  $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\eta\eta\ \eta\rho\chi\epsilon$  [ $\eta\ \delta\ \delta\epsilon\iota\lambda\alpha \pi\rho\acute{\omega}\tau\omicron\varsigma$ ]  $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\alpha\mu\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon \text{'Ρα[μνοῦσιος]}$ ; also 3 1. The date clause is at the end also in the Hecatompædon inscription CIA I 18, 19 (IV 1 p. 57, 58, 128, 138).

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**Remark i.** *Formulae of decrees.* From the middle of the fifth century B.C. at Athens a more and more regular documentary style began to prevail, which to a large extent formed the pattern for the other states of Greece. A normal Attic decree before 375 B.C. would contain a heading or prescript comprised of the following elements; (a) decretory formula:  $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\acute{\xi}\epsilon\nu \tau\eta\ \beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\eta\eta\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \tau\hat{\omega}\ \delta\acute{\eta}\mu\omega$ , or  $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\acute{\xi}\epsilon\nu \tau\eta\ \beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\eta\eta$  or  $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\acute{\xi}\epsilon\nu \tau\hat{\omega}\ \delta\acute{\eta}\mu\omega$ ; then the names (b) of the 'prytanising' tribe, (c) of the Secretary of the tribe, (d) of the

President of the Ecclesia, (*e*) of the eponymous Archon (frequently absent) and (*f*) of the proposer of the decree. For the purpose of marking the date sometimes the name of the Secretary or of the Archon or of both appears in a superscription in larger letters, or is separated by a space from the remaining parts of the prescript. After the prescript follows the substance of the decree. For more or less complete examples of formulae see nos 4 B, 7, 9, 10, 18 etc.; and see for further developments, **Rem. iv**, below. The mention of the Archon's name did not indeed become usual till after 421 B.C.; but it is also found occasionally on earlier documents, e.g. 12, 13, also probably 14.

2. On three sides of a stele of white marble, found near the *Theseum*. H. 2 ft. 10 in.; Br. 13 in.; Th. 8 in. A fourth side probably contained the beginning of the inscription. The top is lost. Side A is incomplete on the left margin; side B is nearly complete; side C very imperfect. CIG 71 and *Add.* 1 p. 890; CIA 1 1; iv p. 3, 4 and p. 133 where a new fragment is given of side C, first recognised by A. Stschukarev and edited by Novossadsky *Mitth.* xiv (1889) p. 410 sqq.; B. M. 1 2; D. 646. Cf. L. Ziehen *Leges Graecorum sacrae*, diss. Bonn. 1896, p. 10 n. 3.

AABΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η) ΙΗ (= h) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ (χσ = ξ) Ο (= ο, ου, ω)  
ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ (Φς = ψ) :

Στοιχηδόν: except at the end of C, where the crowding of the letters and the omission of the *spiritus asper* seem to indicate the end of the inscription.

SIDE A	SIDE B	SIDE C.
.....	.....	..... ὁ]βολ[δν παρὰ
.....	.....	τοῦ μύστου ἐκάστου] οὐ 'ιερ[οκῆρυχ-
.....	.....	s λαμβανέτω ἥ]μωβέ[λιον κα-
.....	.....	θ' ἥμ]έραν [παρὰ τ]οῦ μύστου [ἐκάσ-
..... ρ. ε. ....	[..... τ.	του] 'έν. 'ιε[ροφά]ντην δὲ μι[σθὸν
(5) ..... δρα[χ]μῆς	α] μὲν 'ακούσι[α	λ]αμ[βά]νειν μι[σθ]οῖς τοῖς μ-
..... καθά]πε[ρ] τοὺς	'ιαπλῆ τὰ δὲ [	ε]ίξουσιν παρ[ὰ τοῦ μ]ύστου [ἐκάσ-
..... μέ[ν]ος . δι .	ε]κούσια διπλ[ή-	τ]ου ὀβολὸν καὶ [τοῖς ὀλ]είξουσιν
..... τῶν πόλεω[ν	ι . σ]πονδὰς εἶν-	μι]σθ]οῖς τοῖς ὀβολὸν παρὰ τοῦ μ-
..... οκε καναερ	αι] τοῖσι μύστ-	ύστ]του 'εκάστου. σ . . . . .
(10) ..... ἐάν τις τῶ[ν	ησιν] καὶ τοῖς	... τοῖν θεοῖν . . . . .
..... ον ἡ 'ὄ[σ]α	ἐπ]όπτῃσιν [κ-	..... οχιονι . . . . .
..... Ἀθήνη]σ[ι] ἐμ [π]ό[λ]ε	αὶ τ]οῖς ἀκολ[ο-	..... ο δὲ τον ' . . . . .
..... ας Ἰ]λνα .	ύθ]οισιν καὶ [ἀ-	..... ιον δραχ[μ . . . . .
..... αντ . . . . . υνσ	λλοι]σιν τῶ[ν π-	

(15) . . . . . τῶν πόλ[εων π.  
 . . . . . χρ . . . . .  
 . . . . . ε. βο . . . . .  
 . . . . . εχ θεο . . . . . χ.  
 . . . . . νδ . . . . . ο  
 (20) . . . . . α[. . . . . τ]ὰς δίκ[ας  
 . . . . . ο . . . . . σθ .  
 . . . . . αν . . . . . ια .  
 . . . . . ι . . . . . πε  
 . . . . . εια[ν] τήν .  
 (25) . . . . . ια . . . . .  
 . . . . . α . . . . . ι . . . . .  
 . . . . . σεια . . . . . αμ[. . . . .  
 ἐμ π]όλει. α. α. νε . . . . .  
 . . . . . οτοι . . . . . οι. εἰάν δὲ  
 (30) . . . . . μὴ [χρήσθ]ω' εἰάν δὲ ι .  
 . . . . . κ]ατα ταῦτὰ ταῦτα, εἰάν  
 . . . . . 'έκα[στον [κατὰ] τήν δύνα-  
 μιν ὀφλεῖν] πράξαι δ' ἔκπραξ-  
 υν, εἰάν δὲ μὴ] ἐγδῶ τὸν ὀφλόντα μ-  
 (35) . . . . . τ]ῷ 'ιερω' εἰάν δ[ε .  
 . . . . . ι, ε. ληθῆναι ἐμ πόλ[ε-  
 . . . . . τ]ῇν ἐλθοῦσαν [κα]ι . . . . .  
 . . . . . 'ὅστερον' . . . . . εα  
 . . . . . ι τὸν 'Αθηναῖον μὴ  
 (40) . . . . . το]ύτων τῶν πόλεων μ-  
 . . . . . ασθαι, εἰάν μὴ . . . . .  
 . . . . . ἐπιχωρίαν ε . . . . . πο  
 . . . . . θέντα. 'ήτις ἀν [τ-  
 ὶν πόλεων] μὴ ἐθέλῃ δ[ίκας δ]ι

δόναι καὶ] δέχεσθαι [μὴ εἶ]να[ι χ-  
 ρῆσθαι τῷ 'ιερω' τὸ χ]σ[ύ]ν[ολον

ο]ν[πέ]ων καὶ [ 'Αθ-  
 η]ν[α]ίοισιν [ 'ά-  
 πασιν. ἀρχε[ν δ-  
 ἐ τὸν χρόνον [ν τ-  
 ὶν σπονδῶν [τοῦ  
 Μεταγεινι[ῶ-  
 νος μηνὸς ἀπ[ὸ  
 διχομηνίας [κ-  
 αὶ τὸν Βοηδρ[ο-  
 μῶνα καὶ τοῦ [Π  
 ναοψιδῶνος  
 μέχρι δεκάτη-  
 s 'ισταμένου. τ-  
 ἄς δὲ σπονδὰς  
 εἶναι ἐν τῇσ-  
 ι πόλεσιν 'ο[ἱ  
 ἀν χρώνται τῶ-  
 ι 'ιερω καὶ 'Α-  
 θηναίοισιν ἐ-  
 κεῖ ἐν τῇσιν  
 αὐτῇσι πόλεσ-  
 υν. τοῖσι δὲ ὁλ-  
 εῖσιν μυστη-  
 ρίοισιν τὰς [σ-  
 πονδὰς εἶνα[ι  
 τοῦ Γαμηλιῶνο-  
 s μηνὸς ἀπὸ δ[ι-  
 χ]ομηνίας κα[ὶ  
 τὸν 'Ανθεστη[ρ-  
 ι]ῶνα καὶ τοῦ 'Ελ-

αφηβολιδῶνος  
 μέχρι δεκάτη-  
 s 'ισταμένου.

... ἀν]αλώματα . . . . .  
 . . . . . νεδοτοι . . . . .  
 . . . . . s λαμβαν . . . . .  
 . . . . . ας το . . . . .  
 . . . . . ενον θέλει ο . . . . .  
 . . . . . τε. μὴ ε . . . . .  
 . . . . . λεν τὸ ἀφ' . . . . .  
 . . . ο. Κήρυκας δὲ μυ[ομένους τ-  
 οὺς μ]ύστας [έκ]αστον . . . . .  
 . . . . . ας κατὰ τὰ [δ]ε' αε . . . . .  
 . πλῆθος εὐθ[ύ]υσθαι[ι μυρίασ-  
 ι δραχ]μῇσι. μ[υ]εῖν δ' εἶναι τοῖς  
 οὔσι [Κη]ρύκων [καὶ] Εὐ[μολπιδῶν  
 τ]οῦ δὲ 'ιεροῦ ἀργυρ[ῶ]ν τὸ μὲν ἐκ τῶν  
 θ]ησ[αυρῶν γενόμε]ν[ον ταμειύ-  
 ε]σθαι [ἐν περιβ]όλῳ[ι τῷ νότο-  
 θ]εν τοῦ τῆς 'Αθηναία[s ἀρχαίου ν-  
 ε]ῶ ἐμ πόλει' τ[ὸ] δὲ ἀρ[χαῖον τοῖ-  
 s 'ιεροποιο[σιν] το[ῖν θεοῖν ἐ-  
 μ] πόλει ταμειεύεσθ[αι] . . . . .  
 . . ] δ . . . . . χεν ἐν τῷ [ιερω . . . . .  
 . ] β . . . . . εν τοῦ[s ὀρφ[ανούς] . . . . .  
 . ] τοὺς ὀρφανούς . . . . .  
 μ]ύστας 'ἐκάστου μ . . . . .  
 τοῦ[s μύστας τοὺς 'Ελε[υσίνι] μυο-  
 μέ]ρους ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ [. . . . . τοῦ  
 ι]εροῦ, τοὺς δὲ ἐν ἄστει [μυομένου-  
 s] ἐν τῷ 'Ελ[ευσινί]ω. [ἱεροποιοὺς  
 τ]ὸν ἐπὶ τῷ βωμῷ ἱερέα καὶ τ[οὺς  
 τ]ο[ῖν] θεοῖν καὶ τὸν ἱερέα το[ῖν θεοῖν  
 μισθόν] [βέλιον παρὰ  
 λ]αμβάνειν ἕκαστον τούτων ἡμιω-  
 τοῦ μ]ύσ[του ἐκ]άστον' ν . . . .

The document appears to be a decree of the People regulating details connected with the celebration of the Eleusinian Mystery-festival, and in particular the Mystery-truce, its duration and sanctity, the custody of money accruing from fines etc., and the payments to be made to priestly officers. It is evident that a decree like this was not necessary every year; all that had to be done for the Mystery-truce (Μυστηριώτιδες σπονδαί Poll. i 36) was to send out heralds to proclaim it to the neighbouring states.

There is little beyond the forms of the letters to indicate the date. The combined use of Α, Β, Ρ, Σ, Ο makes improbable a later date than about 450 B.C. and it may well be several years earlier. See the table Part I p. 106—7.

Side A seems to deal with offences against the Holy Truce and consequent penalties. If D.'s restoration of the last lines may be accepted, any city which in case of dispute declines arbitration is excluded from participation in the

festival. The first words of side B continue the subject of fines or penalties; the remainder (8—47) specifies to whom the truce both at the Greater and at the Lesser Mysteries shall apply.

A. 33 ΠΡΑΧΙς : the Ις occupying the space of one letter. Lines A 30—33 are restored by Ziehen *l.c.*

B. 4—8. ἀκούσια : sc. βλάβη. This was a common maxim of Athenian law. Cf. Dem. *Meid.* 527 : ἀν μὲν ἐκὼν βλάβῃ, διπλοῦν· ἀν δ' ἄκων, ἀπλοῦν τὸ βλάβος κελεύουσιν (sc. οἱ νόμοι) ἐκτίνειν. On ἀκούσια and the unaspirated resolved form ἀέκων 25 34 see Meisterhans *Gr.* p. 57 and 66, and the remarks in Part I p. 104 sq., on the fluctuation in the use of the *spiritus asper* during the latter half of the fifth century B.C.

8 sqq. specify the persons for whom the truce secures safe-conduct. In 13—15 ἀλλοισιν τῶν πονπέων (for the ν cf. C 45 λαμβάνειν) complies with the conditions of space and fits the extant letters. B.'s δούλοισιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων is a letter too long, even if, which is doubtful, the *diphthongal* ου could be written Ο. For the sense of πομπεῖς 'participants in a procession' cf. 42 14 and Thuc. vi 58. Usener (*apud* Ziehen *l.c.*) reads καὶ [χ]ρήμασι τῶν [δ]θ[ν]ε[ι]ων. Note two grades of the initiated: (1) μύσται those who after the preliminary attendance at the Lesser Mysteries in Anthesterion (February) had been admitted to the first stage of initiation at the Greater in Boedromion (September); these became (2) ἐπόπται 'beholders' only after a further interval of at least a year. See Dar. and S., art. *Eleusinia*, G. and J. 274 sqq. On the fluctuation between -οις and -οισι in the oldest prose inscriptions see Meisterhans *Gr.* 98. With the exception of Ἀθηναίοισι in accounts of ἐπιστάται CIA I 301, a, 7 (434 B.C.) and ὄσοισιν in a deme-decree CIA II 570, 34 (c. 403 B.C.), -οισι appears not to be found after 444 B.C.

17 sqq. ἀρχειν δὲ κτλ. For the formula cf. Thuc. iv 118. 9, v 19. 1, Decree ap. Andoc. *de Myst.* 96, Dem. c. *Tim.* 713 and in inscriptions, e.g. Ro I 291 3: (Elis) ἄρχοι δὲ κα τὸς (=τόδε, sc. *ἔτος*). The truce begins with 'the day of full moon in Metageitnion and (continues) over Boedromion up to etc.' The full moon preceding the festival was fixed as a signal to foreigners that they might journey in safety to Athens for the Mysteries (Mommsen *Heort.* pp. 223 sq.). The full moon, διχομηνία, would be the 14th or 15th according as the month was a 'hollow' or a 'full' month (Müller *Hdb.* I 726). Cf. Hesych. διχομηνία· τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ μηνὸς [ἦτοι] τῆς σελήνης, ὅτε πληροσέληνός ἐστι.

25. Πυανοψιδῶνος. Meisterhans *Gr.* p. 9 cites 22 instances of this form against one (Ποιανεψιδῶνα) of the form with ε from a late inscription, CIA III 1197, col. II 17 (238—244 A.D.); add Πυανεψιδῶνος CIA III 77, 9 (not later than Hadrian).

28 sqq. The local limits of the truce are extended. It is to hold good in the various cities which join the festival. D. refers of I. 30 to an antecedent 'inhabitants' implied in πόλεις. H. explains ' (for those) who etc.'

36 sqq. The duration of the truce for the Lesser Mysteries is specified. δλείζοσι was recovered from the stone by H. and independently conjectured by K. Meisterhans *Gr.* p. 67 quotes three more instances of the form from Old Attic. This appears to be the only place in which the name τὰ δλείζω μυστήρια is given to τὰ μικρὰ μ. (Plut. *Demetr.* 26) or τὰ ἐν Ἀγραις or Ἀγρας.

Side C. Lines 22 sqq. are given according to the text which K., with the B. M. edition before him, ventures upon "si divinationum lusibus detur venia."



γενόμενον l. 29 and τοῖν θεοῖν l. 33 are due to D. Ziehen is responsible for 1—3 and 44—46.

1 sqq. The words λαυ[βά]ρειν, ὀβολόν, [ἀν]αλώματα, δραχ[μ . . show that these lines contained directions for payments of various kinds. On the functions of the *ιεροφάντης* see G. and J. 275.

11. τοῖν θεοῖν: i.e. Demeter and Kore. So far as the evidence of inscriptions goes, the forms -a, -ain of the feminine dual were altogether foreign to the article both in Old and Later Attic: see Meisterhans *Gr.* p. 50.

13. The  $\top$  is written as a correction over a  $\Delta$ .

22 sqq.: apparently provisions for initiation into the mysteries, an office which was the privilege (*μυεῖν δ' εἶναι* l. 26) of the *Κήρυκες* and the *Εὐμολπίδαι*. From the family of the *Κήρυκες* came the *ιεροκῆρυξ* and the *δαδούχος*. D. refers to Andoc. *de Myst.* 132, where the speaker, evidently belonging to this family, states that several persons had been initiated by him.

28 sqq. These lines seem to contain directions for the administration of the sums of money, distinguished as τὸ γενόμενον or interest and τὸ ἀρχαῖον or principal.

30. By the 'ancient temple of Athene in the Acropolis' is probably meant the old Erechtheum: see Frazer *J. H. S.* xiii 153 sqq. The building in the precinct to the S. of it was probably a temporary treasury erected before the present Parthenon or Erechtheum existed. Dörpfeld (*Mitth.* xii p. 39) would restore ὄπισθεν, not νότοθεν, and understand the 'ancient temple' to be the one recently found S. of the Erechtheum; he then quotes the passage to prove the existence of its *opisthodomus* as a treasury at this time. But the mention of the *peribolus* seems to exclude such an interpretation. Cf. Frazer *l.c.*

31. For πόλις = ἀκρόπολις cf. the express statement of Thucydides ii 15. The usage is common in inscriptions.

33. On *ιεροποιοί* see G. and J. 276. They helped to maintain the police at the Mysteries under the supreme control of the Archon Basileus. For other kinds of *ιεροποιοί* see Index *s.v.* and Gilb. 262 sq.

37. τοὺς ὀρφανούς. In the mutilated state of the text the reference to orphans is wholly unexplained.

39—42. These lines refer to some ceremony, probably of preliminary purification, which the *mystae* at Eleusis are to perform in the 'court of the temple,' and those in the city in the Eleusinium. This last Eleusinium is doubtless the one below the Acropolis, of which the exact position is still uncertain. The expression ἡ αὐλή... τοῦ ἱεροῦ is peculiar, and it is possible that the words are not to be immediately connected; we might restore ἐκτὸς (or ἐντὸς) τοῦ ἱεροῦ. For the regulation cf. Lysias *c. Andoc.* 4: ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν καὶ θυσιάσει καὶ εὐχὰς εὔξεται κατὰ τὰ πάτρια τὰ μὲν ἐν τῷ ἐνθάδε Ἐλευσινίῳ τὰ δὲ ἐν τῷ Ἐλευσίνι ἱερῷ.

43. This is an enactment as to the payment or perquisites of certain priests. The *ιεπεὺς* ὁ ἐπὶ τῷ βωμῷ, who is frequently mentioned in inscriptions of the Roman period, e.g. CIA iii 10, 1031 sqq., 1278, 1279, D. 411, probably also belonged to the family of the *κῆρυκες*, as D. has shown. The *ιερεὺς τοῖν θεοῖν* (τῶν must be a mistake of the engraver; cf. l. 11) may have been the priest of the Eleusinium at Athens: the title is too vague for an Eleusinian priest.

3. Three fragments of a base of Pentelic marble (evidently forming the support for an altar-table), broken on the right and on the left; found at Eleusis. On the upper surface are two round holes with a square hole between. H. 0.23 m.; L. 0.88 m.; Th. 0.49 m. Pittakis 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 3798; Lenormant *Rech. arch. à Eleusis*, 1862, p. 70, no. 25; A. Mommsen *Heort.* p. 257; CIA I 5; Ro. I 65. Cf. Michaelis *A. Z.* 1867, p. 9; H. von Prott *Mith.* xxiv (1899) 241 sqq., who in his restorations has utilised the two fragments unknown to the previous editors.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε [εἰ] η). Η (= ἡ) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ. Ο (= ο, ου, ω)

ΓΡΣΤΥΦ :

"Εδοξε]ν [ : τῇ βουλῇ] : καὶ [τ]ῷ δήμῳ : 'ό[τ]ε Παραιβάτη[ς ἐγραμμάτευε·  
 προτέ]λεια : [θύειν] : τοὺς 'ιεροποιούς : 'Ελευσινίων : καὶ [ : . . . : ἐ]ν  
 τῷ 'Ελ]ευσινίῳ [ : Γ]ῇ : 'Ερμῇ 'Εναγωνίῳ : Χάρισιν : αἶγα [ : . . . .]ον  
 Ποσειδ]ῶνι : [κριδ]ν : 'Αρτεμίδι αἶγα Τελεσιδρόμῳ : Τρ[ιπολέμῳ : οἶν ?  
 5 Πλούτῳ]νι : Δ[. . .]χω : Θεοῖν : τριττόαν : βόαρχον : ἐν τῇ : ἑορ[τῇ].

This is a decree regulating Eleusinian ritual. In Part I p. 101 it has been referred to a date somewhere near 475 B.C.; the forms of α and ν are old and the writing is not στοιχηδόν, a method which seems to have been firmly established in the period 468—461 B.C. Of the deities named, all but those in l. 5 were θεοὶ προπύλαιοι, i.e. were deities of the second rank in the Mystery-rites and had no place in the sanctuary proper. Cf. Rubensohn *Mysterienheiligtümer in Eleusis* p. 33. For Triptolemus and Artemis this is expressly attested by Pausanias (I 38. 6). For the whole list of Gods cf. *Ar. Thesm.* 295.

2. Prott joins προτέλεια with 'Ελευσινίων. For the use of the word he quotes Bekker *Anecd.* p. 293, 5: προτέλειά ἐστι τὰ θύματα τὰ πρὸ (οἴ)ου δήποτε πράγματος θνόμενα. Aeschylus *Ag.* 226 calls Iphigeneia προτέλεια ναῶν.

3. On the epithet ἐναγώνιος applied to Hermes see Pind. *Pyth.* II. 10 Schol. For the gap at the end of the line Prott suggests 'Ἰπποθόωντι κριδόν. Hippothoon had a heroon outside the precinct at Eleusis in front of the temple of Triptolemus (Paus. I 38. 4).

5. Prott proposes Δολίχω as an epithet of Pluto. There was a hero Δολίχος at Eleusis, Homer *Hymn. Dem.* 155. Θεοῖν: Demeter and Persephone. See 2 11.

τριττόαν βόαρχον. Cf. 9 37, where the form is τριττοία (so probably in CIA I 534). The form with -οι- may explain the corruption by the lexicographers into τριττύα in times when οι and υ were confused in pronunciation. The grammarian Theognostus (*Anecd. Ox.* II p. 103) writes the word proparoxytone; so also Foucart *B. C. H.* IV 248. The τριττοία βόαρχος was an offering of three victims of which the chief was an ox. Cf. the expression ἐκατόμβη βούπρωρος (Plut. 2. 668 c), i.e. an offering of 100 (or 99?) sheep and one ox. On the possibly allied τρικτεῖα κηῦα see *Index* s.v.

4. A block of marble inscribed on two sides; found on the north side of the Acropolis. Cavvadias 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1897, p. 177 (with photograph); S. Reinach *C. R. Ac. Inscr.*, 1897, p. 549 sqq.; D. 911. Cf. Haussoullier *Rev. Ph.* 1898, p. 61; v. Wilamowitz *D. L.* 1898 n. 10 p. 383 sqq.; A. Furtwängler *Sb. Ak. Münch., philos.-philol. Cl.* 1898 i p. 380 sqq.; E. Meyer *Forschungen* II p. 136.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η) . Η (= h) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ [Χς = ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω)  
ΓΡςΤΥΦΧ [Φς = ψ]

Side A is στοιχηδόν, but side B only partly so. On side B σ is Σ and in the last four lines Γ = γ, Η = η, Λ = λ.

#### SIDE A.

..... κος εἶπε [τῇ  
'Αθηναίᾳ τῇ Νίκῃ]ι ἱέρειαν ἥ ἄ[ν ἀσ-  
-τῇ ἐξ ἀστῶν ἦ] ἐξ 'Αθηναίων ἀπά[ντ-  
ων καταστήσ]αι καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν θυρῶσα-  
5 ι καθότι ἂν Καλλικράτης ξυγγράψ-  
η, ἀπομισθῶσαι δὲ τοὺς πωλητὰς ἐπὶ τ-  
ῆς Λεοντίδος πρυτανείας, φέρειν δὲ τ-  
ὴν ἱέρειαν πεντήκοντα δραχμὰς καὶ  
τὰ σκέλη καὶ τὰ δέρματα φέρειν τῶν δη-  
10 μοσίων, νεῶν δὲ οἰκοδομῆσαι καθότι  
ἂν Καλλικράτης ξυγγράψῃ καὶ βω-  
μὸν λίθινον.  
'Εστιαῖος εἶπε· τρεῖς ἄνδρας ἐλέσθ-  
αι ἐγ βουλῆς, τούτους δὲ μετὰ Καλλικρά-  
15 του]ς ξυγγράψαντας ἐπ[ιδείξει τῇ-  
ι βουλῇ] καθότι ἀπομ[ισθῶσαι αὐτοῖς-  
ιν δόξ]ει, τοὺς [δὲ πρυτάνεις ἐς τὸν δῆμ-  
ον ἐξενεγκεῖν (?) .....]

#### SIDE B.

Ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δή-  
μῳ. Αἰγῆς ἐπρυτάνευε· Νεοκ-  
λείδης ἐγραμμάτευε· Ἀγνόδη-  
μος ἐπεστάτει. Καλλίας εἶπε· Τ-  
5 ῇ ἱερείᾳ τῆς Ἀθηνάας τῆς Νί-  
κης πεντήκοντα δραχμὰς τ[ἀ-

ς γεγραμ[μ]ένας ἐν τῇ στήλ[η  
ἀποδιδόναι τοὺς κωλακρ[έτας  
οἱ] ἀν κωλακρετῶσι τοῦ [. . .  
ιο. .]νος μηνός, τῇ ἐερ[είᾳ τῆς Ἀ-  
θηνα]ίας τῆς Νίκης[ς . . . . .

These two decrees relate to the temple and priestess of Athena Nike, whose name, occurring on side B, makes the restoration certain on side A. The earlier decree on side A orders that a priestess of Athena Nike shall be appointed, that the *ιερόν* shall have a door put to it, and that an altar and a temple shall be erected. The form ζ on side A indicates a date not later than 446 B.C. while the type of the remaining letters, e.g. Υ and Ν, precludes an earlier date than 460 B.C. Cf. introd. note on 2. Thus we learn (1) that the hieron existed already, though apparently it was not in good condition, (2) that this famous little temple (rebuilt from the original fragments in 1835) was designed by the architect Callicrates, who was associated with Ictinus in the construction of the Parthenon, and also built the Long Walls (cf. 6), (3) that the temple was one of the earlier works of the administration of Pericles, being earlier than the Parthenon, and considerably earlier than the Propylaea; for the decree is earlier than 6, which is dated for good reasons about the time when work was beginning upon the Parthenon (447 B.C.). Furtw. would place the actual building of the Nike temple about 425 B.C. after the death of Pericles.

The decree on side B arranges for the payment of the sum assigned to the priestess on side A; it is evidently some years later, as is shown by the Σ; and the symbols in the last five lines for γ, η, λ, ω seem to imply a date later than 404 B.C. The change occurs after Νίκης l. 6, where a letter has been erased; and Cavvadias suggests that a decree passed soon after that on side A was transcribed on to side B after 404 by two different hands.

Side A. 3. ἀστή ἐξ ἀστῶν. The restoration is taken from D. 601, 7 (*Halicarnassus*).

4. τὸ ἱερόν θυρῶσαι. This may imply either that the entry of the hieron had never properly been closed, or that the door needed repair; cf. CIA II 489 b Add. p. 420, 16 (putting door to Asclepieum, *θυρῶσαι τὸ ἀρχαῖον πρόπυλον*). The hieron was clearly the bastion projecting on the S. of the entrance of the Acropolis, and surrounded on three sides by the Cimonian wall, on the fourth by the Pelasgic wall of the precinct of Brauronian Artemis; the entrance must have been, as now, on the N. side. There are traces of an earlier projection of the Pelasgic wall on the same site, which may also have been sacred to Athena Nike.

5—6. *ξυγγράφαι* is the verb corresponding to *ξυγγραφή*, the technical term for the specification in a building contract; cf. 6 6, 19 16, 21 5, CIA II 1054, 1.

*ἀπομισθῶσαι*: the regular word for letting out a contract; cf. 6 6, 21 6; the *πωληταί* were officers whose business it was to arrange such contracts for the state.

7, 10. For the perquisites of the priestess cf. D. 601 (*Halicarnassus*); the same inscription (l. 22) gives us the interpretation of τῶν δημοσίων = τῶν θυομένων δημοσίᾳ; cf. also D. 627 (*Miletus*), 632 (*Athens*), etc.

13. Three commissioners are appointed by a supplementary decree; the

construction of the temple is considered too great a matter to leave to the architect and the *πωληταί*.

15. Wilam. compares Arist. 'Αθ. πολ. 49: *ἐκρίνεν δέ ποτε καὶ τὰ παραδείγματα καὶ τὸν πέπλον ἢ βουλὴν*.

16. The restoration given fills the space. The *καθότι ἀπομισθῶσαι ἂν αὐτοῖς δόξῃ* of Cavv. assigns an improbable position to the *ἂν*, unless the restored *οἱ δὲ μὴ φῶσιν ἂν* of CIA iv 2, 135 e, A i 6 affords sufficient support. For *αὐτοῖσιν* see 2 B 8 sqq. note.

Side B. 4. This is probably the same Callias who proposed the decree no. 10, in 435 B.C. For 'Αθηνάας l. 5 see Index s.v.

8. *κωλακρέται*. These officials appear to have had the control of the public treasury in the fifth century; *οἱ κωλακρέται οἱ ἂν κωλακρετῶσι* means the *κωλακρέται* for the time being; cf. CIA i 51 *τούς τε στρατηγούς οἱ ἂν ἐκάστοτε ἄρχοντες τυγχάνωσιν*.....*καὶ τοὺς ἄρχ[οντ]ας τοὺς Ἀθηναίων οἱ ἂν ἐκ[άστοτε] ἄρχωσι*. The verb *κωλακρετῶ* is found also in CIG 3660 (*Cyzicus*). The ten *ἀποδέκται* appointed by Clisthenes gradually ousted the *κωλακρέται* from their functions, and in the fourth century entirely superseded them. Cf. Arist. 'Αθ. πολ. 7 with 48.

10. *Ποσειδιῶνος*: the payment would naturally be made at the end of a semester: D.

5. "Athenis olim prope Erechtheum. Marmor, quum transcriberetur, fuit maxime oblitteratum; hodie ne superesse quidem videtur. Nos habemus ex schedis vetustis Koehlerianis, haud dubie Fauvelii" Boeckh CIG 73<sup>b</sup> (Add. p. 890 sqq.). CIA i 9; D. 8; H. 23. Cf. Busolt *Gr. Gesch.* III 1 p. 225 sqq.

ΑΒΛ (and Γ) ΔΕ (= ε, ει, η) [Ι] Η (= h) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ [Χς = ξ]  
Ο (= o, ου, ω) Γ (and Π) ΡςΤΥ [Φ] [Φς = ψ]

[The forms Γ and Π are obviously errors of Fauvel's copy, which has also  
Ξ for Ι in ll. 10, 18.]

ἐπεστάτει, Λ[. . .] ι[. . . εἴπε·

- 'Ερυθρα[ί]ους ἀπά[γ]ει[ν] σ το· [ἐς] Παναθήναια τὰ μ[ε]γ[ά]λα ἄ[ρ]χ[ια] μ[η]  
ἐλάττων[ος] ἢ τριῶν μνῶν καὶ ν[ε]μ[ε]ι[ν] 'Ερυθραίων [τ]ο[ῖ]ς παρούσι· τῶν  
κρεῶν [τ]οῦ <ι> s 'ει[ρ]οπο[ι]οῦς [δ]ραχμήν [ἐκ]ά[σ]τ[ω]φ· [ἐ]ὰν [δ]ὲ ἀ[π]άγ[η]ται μὲν  
5 [μ]ὴ ἄξια [δ]ὲ τ[ρι]ώ[ν] μν[ῶ]ν κα[τὰ] τὰ <ς> εἰ[ρη]μ[ε]ν <η> a, πρί[σ]θαι [τοῦς] 'ε-  
ροποιοῦς [ειρ]ε[ί]α, τὸν [δὲ] δ[η]μόν [τ]ώ[ν] [Ερ]υθραίων [τ]οῦς φείλει·ν ἀ[ν]α[γ]ρά[φ]εσθαι  
τῶν δὲ κ[ρε]ῶν σσ σασ . . . λον τῷ [β]ουλομένῳ. 'Ερυθραίων [ἀ]π-  
ὸ κ[υ]άμων βουλῆ[ν] [εἰ]να[ι] εἰ[κ]ο[σ]ι καὶ [ἐ]κατὸν ἂν[δ]ρα[ς]· τὸν δὲ [κ]να-  
με[ν]υ[θ]έν[τ]α [δοκιμάζει]ν ἐν [τ]ῇ [β]ουλῇ καὶ [μ]ὴ [θεμιτ]ὸν εἶναι βουλε[ύειν] μ[η]δὲ  
10 ἐνα[ι] δλε[ί]ζ[ον] ἢ τρ[ι]άκοντα ἔ[τ]η γ[ε]γονότα· διώξιν δ' εἶναι [κατὰ  
τ]ώ[ν] ἐ[λ]χ[ο]μ[έν]ων. βουλεύειν δὲ μὴ ἐντ[ὶ]ς τεττάρων ἐ<ι> τῶν. [ἀ]-  
ποκ[υ]μαμεύσαι [δ]ὲ καὶ καταστ[ῆ]σαι [νῦ]ν μὲν [τ]ῇ βουλῇ [τ]οῦς ἐπι-  
σκόπ[ου]ς καὶ τὸν [φ]ο[ύ]ρ[α]ρχον, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν [τ]ῇ βουλῇ καὶ τὸν [φ]ροῦρ-  
αρχον· [τῶ]μ βουλευσόν[των] ἐκ[α]στ[ον] [Ε]ρ[υθρ]αῖσι π[ρ]ι[ν] [ἐ]σιέναι [ἐς] τῇ  
15 ἀρχ[ῇ] ὅν ὀμνῶναι [μὲν] Δία κα[ὶ] Ἀπόλλω καὶ Δήμη[τ]ρα, ἐ[π]αρώ[με]νο[ν] ἐξ-



- ὡλ]ειαν ἐ[αυτῷ ἐπιπορκοῦντι κ]αὶ παι[σ]ιν ἐ[αυτ]οῦ· ὁ[μνῦναι] δὲ [τ]ὸν δ[ρ-  
 κα]ν κα[τ]ὰ [']ιε[ρ]ῶν [κα]ιο[μ]έ[ν]ω[ν]· [τῇ]ν δὲ βουλὴν [τῇ]ν βουλ[εύουσαν] τα[ῦ-  
 τα ἀναγ]κά[ζει]ν· [ἐὰ]ν δὲ μή, εἶναι [ς]ημιῶσαι [χι]λ[ί]α[ς]ε[ι]ν [δραχμῇσι  
 ῆ] ὁ ἂν [']ο δῆμος[ς] ὁ [Ἐρυθραίων]ων αὐτ[ο]ν[ς] κατα[β]α[λ]ε[ι]ν [ψ]ή[φ]οι[η]ται.  
 20 ὁμν[ύ]ναι[ς] δ[ὲ] τὰ[ς]δε [τῇ]ν βουλὴν· [Β]ουλεύσω ὥς ἂν [δύ]νω[μαι] ἄρ[ισ]το[ς] α κα-  
 λ] ὁ[κ]α[ί]οτα[ς]τα Ἐρυθραίων τῷ πλήθει καὶ Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν [ἐ-  
 ν]νμά[χ]ων, [κ]αὶ οὐκ ἀ[πο]στ[ή]σομαι Ἀθηναίων τοῦ π[λ]ήθους οὐδὲ [τῶ-  
 ν] ξυμμάχων τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐτ' αὐτὸς ἐγὼ οἴ[μ]ι· ἀ[λλ]ῃ [π]ε[ί]σομαι οὐδὲ ἐνί·  
 25 οὐδὲ [τ]ὸν φευγ[όν]τ[ων]ων [κατ]αδέξομαι οὐδ[ὲ] 'ένα οὐτ' [αὐτ]ῶ[ς] ἐγὼ οὐτ'  
 ἄλλω[ι] πεισ[ο]μ[α]ί, τῶν ἐς] Μήδους [φ]υγ[όν]των, ἀνευ τῆς [γ]ν[ώ]μης τῆς  
 Ἀθηναίων καὶ τοῦ [δ]ήμου [ο]ὐδὲ τῶν μεόντων ἐξεῶ[ς] [ἀ]ν[ε]υ [τ]ῆς [γ]ν[ώ]μ-  
 ης τῆς Ἀθηναίων καὶ [τοῦ] δ[ή]μου· ἐὰν δὲ τ[ι]ς ἀποκτ[ε]ί[ν]η[ι] Ἐρυ-  
 30 θραῖ[ος] ἕτερον Ἐρ[υθραῖ]ον, τεθ[ν]άτω. ἐὰν [δὲ] του[το] [ἀ]ει[φ]υγία  
 καταγ[ν] <> ὠσθ[ῇ] [καί] Ἀθ[η]ν[α]ς καὶ τῇ[ν] Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχ[ί]δα,  
 καὶ τὰ χρήματα δημόσ[ια] ἔστ[ω]ν Ἐρυθραίων. ἐὰν δ[έ] τ[ι]ς [ἀλ]ῶ[ι] προ-  
 διδ[όν]ς τοῖς τυράννοις τῇ [πόλιν] τῇν Ἐρυθραίων καὶ . . . ος . .  
 . . . , τεθ[ν]άτω [καί] παῖδες [']οι ἐξ [ἐ]κ[ε]ί[ν]ων, ἀ[ν]ε[υ] μ[η] ο . .  
 . . . ο[υ]ς] ἔχοντες [οι] π[α]ῖδες [']οι ἐξ [ἐ]κ[ε]ί[ν]ων [ἐ]ς τὸν δῆμον  
 35 τὸν Ἐρυθραίων καὶ τὸν Ἀθηναίων ἀπο[φ]αν[θ]ῶ[σι]ν. τὰ δὲ χρ[ή]ματα [τοῦ] Ἀλ-  
 ὄντος κατα[θ]έν[τ]ε[ς] ἀπ[α]ντ[α] 'οι π[α]ῖδες τ[ὸ] ἥμισυ [ἀπο]λ[αβ]όντων (?) τὸ  
 δὲ δημευέσθω (?). κατὰ ταῦτα καὶ [ἐάν] τις ἁλῶ τὸν δ[ι]ή[μ]ον τὸν Ἀθηναίων [πρ-  
 οδ]ι[δ]οῦς ἢ [τῇ]ν φρουράν τῇν Ἐρυθραῖσι. τ . . . . .  
 . . . . . εο τὸν [τ]όξ[αρχον] (?) τ[ὸ]ν Ἀθηναίων . . . ο . . . . .  
 40 . . . . . ντα δε ο . ου ενε[α] ἀπε[ρ] τοῖς ἐπι[δ]ημ[ο] οὔσι [τ]ῶν ξυμ[μ]άχων  
 . . . . . να μένειν τὸ [φρ]οῦρ[ο]ν [τ]οξ[ό]τ[α]ς δέκα . . . . .  
 . . . . . ονας . . . ιασσοσιμαστοεινευσανο . . . . .  
 . . . . . παρμ . οντονχι . ουκσθενανει ὀροπαοκιγγ . . . . .  
 αἰρεῖσθαι τὴν βουλὴν τὴν βουλευ[ού]σαν ἀν[δρ]ας [']ε[π]τὰ ἐκ [τ]ῆς φυλῆς ἐκάστης . χ . .  
 45 . . . . . φρούρα[ρχ]ον . γ . . . . . Ἀθηναῖ <τ> ὡν τὸν ὀκορν τοὺς ἐμ . σεοχ . .

The corrupt state of this most interesting inscription is sufficiently indicated by the type. Our only authority appears to have been a very inaccurate copy by Fauvel. The text is that of Dittenberger, who has to some extent improved upon the text of the CIG and CIA (Kirchhoff); but the restorations must in very many cases be accepted with great reserve.

The inscription is a decree, probably belonging to the age of Cimon (circ. 464—457 B.C.), concerning the establishment of a democratic constitution for Erythrae, which had it seems become subject to Athens. It was just about this period that several allied states, which had been up to that time autonomous, were reduced to the condition of *υπήκοοι*. That the date was previous to 446 B.C. is shown by the use of § (Table Pt I, pp. 106—7).

1. Remains of the prescript. See Rem. i, p. 2.

2 sqq. Text of decree: ll. 2—7 contain instructions for contributions to be made by the Erythraeans for the Panathenaic festival, just as we learn (Schol. on Aristoph. *Nub.* 385 ἐν τοῖς Παναθηναίοις πᾶσαι αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἀποικισθεῖσαι πόλεις βοῶν τυθροσόμενον ἔπεμπον) that the Attic colonists used to send oxen; ll. 7—28 deal with the constitution of the Senate of Erythrae including

(ll. 20—28) the oath to be sworn by the individual senators; ll. 28 sqq. contain the sanction; nothing can be made out of the utterly corrupt lines 38—end.

2—7. The contribution of the Erythraeans is to be worth at least three minae; the sacrificial priests are to distribute to each Erythraean present a drachma of the flesh of victims. If the contribution is worth less than three minae, the priests are to buy victims and the Erythraean demos is to be registered as indebted for the amount spent.

7 sqq. The Erythraeans must elect their Senate in democratic fashion ἀπὸ κυάων (cf. κυαμεύω, ἀποκυαμεύω). Each person so selected by lot must undergo δοκιμασία; he must be at least thirty years of age (a regulation also of Attic law). Unqualified persons may be prosecuted and if convicted are debarred from acting as senators for four years.

11 sq. On the ἐπίσκοποι sent out by Athens to the subject states see Boeckh, *St.*<sup>3</sup> 1 480 sq. Fränkel (*ib.* II<sup>3</sup> note 643) holds that their office was only temporary and that they were despatched only on special emergencies; cf. 16 7. Ἐπίσκοποι and φρούραρχος are mentioned together on CIA 1 10 (also a decree concerning Erythrae). The words νῦν μὲν τὴν βουλὴν are the correction of D. (based upon the frequent substitution by Fauvel of O for E and Z for N) for Boeckh's and Kirchhoff's τὴν μὲν τέως βουλὴν. The meaning of the passage is apparently as follows: the ἐπίσκοποι and the φρούραρχος are in the first instance to select by lot and appoint the βουλή, but in future the βουλή for the time being and the φρούραρχος are to undertake that duty.

14, 38. Ἐρυθραῖσι (cf. l. 18). This form (and -ησι) of the dative plural of α-stems survived in Attic inscriptions down to about 420 B.C.; see Meisterhans *Gr.* p. 94.

15. For the practice of swearing an oath by three deities cf. CIA 1 2 b, 12 sqq. and for the general formula of the oath cf. 7 21 sqq.

17. κατὰ ἱερῶν καιομένων. Cf. the Andanian mystery-inscription *DI.* 4689. 2, where however the genitive absolute is used without the preposition.

20. ἀρισστα. Meisterhans *Gr.* p. 68 notes that before κ, χ, τ, θ a sigma, medial or final, may be found doubled in the most diverse periods.

21, 22. ξυνμάχων. On the frequent non-assimilation of ν in composition (in the words ἐν, σύν, πᾶν, πόλιν, ἑκατόν) in early times, see Meisterhans *Gr.* p. 87 sq.

24. οὐδὲ ἐνί: 25 οὐδὲ ἕνα. These resolved forms are common in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C.; cf. 7 12 and μηδ' ἐνί CIA 1 77, 6 (before 403 B.C.); 30 11 (394—387 B.C.).

25. καταδέξομαι: i.e. receive back from exile. See reff. in L. and S.

27, 28. τοῦ δήμου: i.e. of the Erythraeans.

29, 33. τεθνάτω. For a collection of examples in Attic and other dialects of perfect and pluperfect forms of θνήσκω without κ and tense-vowel, see Kühner *Gr.* I 2, p. 443.

32. τοῖς τυράννοις. By this expression may be meant the oligarchs alluded to by Aristotle, *Pol.* VIII (v) 6. 5 (καὶ ἐν Ἐρυθραῖς δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς τῶν Βασιλιδῶν ὀλιγαρχίας ἐν τοῖς ἀρχαίοις χρόνοις, καίπερ καλῶς ἐπιμελομένων τῶν ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ, ὅμως διὰ τὸ ὑπ' ὀλίγων ἀρχεσθαι ἀγανακτῶν ὁ δῆμος μετέβαλε τὴν πολιτείαν) and others. See Grote *H. G.* Pt II ch. xiii.

6. A slab of Pentelic marble, broken above, found in the Acropolis. Foucart *B. C. H.* xiv (1890) p. 177; Lolling *Δελτ. ἀρχ.* 1889, p. 254; CIA iv 1, 26 a p. 140. Cf. K. Wernicke *Herm.* xxvi p. 51 sqq.; Wilamowitz *Aristoteles u. Athen* II p. 202 note 5; D. 16.

A . . ΔΕ (= ε, ει, η) . Η (= η) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ [ΧΣ = Ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω)  
ΓΡΣΤΥΦΧ [ΦΣ = Ψ] : : Στοιχηδόν.

..... πε .....  
τ]ήν πόλιν . [α]ο .....  
οικο[δ]ομήσαι : 'ό[πω-  
ς ἂν : δραπέτης μὴ ἐ[σ-  
5] ἔ]η : μηδὲ λωποδύτ[η-  
ς] : ταῦτα δε ξυγγρ[ά-  
ψα[ι] μὲν Καλλικρ[ά-  
τ]η : 'όπως ἄριστα κ[α-  
ὶ εὐτελέστατα σκ[ε-  
10] νάσαι [ἀπ]ομισθῶσα-  
ι] δὲ τοῦ[ς] πωλητ[ὰ]ς : 'ό-  
π]ως ἂν : ἐντὸς 'εξή-  
κ]οντα ἡμερῶν ἐπισκ-  
ε]νύσθη. : φύλακας δὲ  
15 εἶ]ναι τρεῖς μὲν τοξό-  
τ]ας : ἐκ τῆς φυλῆς τῆς  
π]ρυτανεύουσης.

This is the concluding part of a decree ordering the erection of a building in connexion with the police-protection of the Acropolis. This building may have been either (1) a wall barring access to the Acropolis or (2) a temporary or permanent guard-house at its entrance. D. observes that the word *ἐπισκευάζειν*, l. 13, indicates a repair (perhaps of the wall) rather than a new structure, and the time-limit of 60 days, l. 12, precludes the idea of a large undertaking. For the architect Callicrates see 4. The character of the letters  $\wedge \vee$  beside  $\Sigma$  (see Pt I, p. 107) well accords with a date not far from 447 B.C., in which year the building of the Parthenon was begun. Probably the police precautions of our decree were designed to protect from depredations the building material and other stores, not enclosed in special treasure-houses, accumulated for the construction of the Parthenon; and the exclusion of *δραπέται* also from their natural asylum in the temple-precincts may have been a (perhaps temporary) measure rendered necessary by the difficulty of distinguishing them, especially at night, from *λωποδύται*.

2. F. [ἐν τῇ ἐσθδφ τῇ ἐς τ]ήν πόλιν [φρ]ο[ύριον] οἰκοδομήσαι. L. [καθ' ἅπαν] οἰκοδομήσαι.

6. ξυγγράψαι: see 4 5.

14 sqq. The fact that the τοξόται are to be taken from the prytanising tribe shows clearly that they could not have been Σκύθαι; in fact, as Wilamowitz *l.c.* points out, in the fifth century the τοξόται might be taken from the roll of Attic citizens. Cf. Andoc. III 7, CIA I 54, 17: [κατὰ] φυλὰς τοχ[σόται δέκ]α; 79, 2 τοὺς τοξότας τοὺς τε ἀστ[ικοὺς καὶ τοὺς . . .]. For the μέν not answered by a δέ in l. 15 see *Index*.

7. Found in the Acropolis in 1876; a companion stele was originally attached on the left. Kumanudes "Ωρα 19 June 1876; 'Αθ. v p. 76 sqq.; Foucart *Rev. Arch.* 1877, I p. 242; Koehler *Mitth.* I 184 sqq.; CIA IV 1, 27a; H. 28; D. 17. Cf. Wilamowitz *Phil. Unters.* I 87 sqq.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, εϵ, η) ΞΗ (= h, once l. 77 = η) ΟΙΚΛ (slightly leaning) ΜΝ [ΧΞ = ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω) ΠΡΡΞΤΥΦΧ [ΦΞ = ψ]

Στοιχηδόν. The form Ρ in Attic seems to be confined to inscriptions belonging to about the middle of the 5th century. See Table in Pt I, p. 106; and for the early encroachment of Ionic forms, as Η=η, see *ib.* p. 103.

Ἔδοξεν τῇ [β]ουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. Ἀντιοχίς ἐ[πρυ-  
 άνευε, Δρακ[ον]τίδης ἐπεστάτει. Διόγνητος εἶπε·  
 κατὰ τάδε. [τ]ὸν ὅρκον ὁμόσαι Ἀθηναίων τ-  
 ῆν βουλὴν καὶ τοὺς δικαστάς· οὐκ ἐξελῶ Χα-  
 5 λκιδέας ἐχ Χαλκίδος οὐδὲ τὴν πόλιν ἀνά-  
 στατον ποιήσω, οὐδὲ ἰδιώτην οὐδένα ἀτιμ-  
 ῶσω οὐδὲ φυγῇ ζημιώσω οὐδὲ ξυλλήψο-  
 μαι οὐδὲ ἀποκτενῶ οὐδὲ χρήματα ἀφαιρή-  
 σομαι ἀκ[ρ]ίτου οὐδενὸς ἄνευ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθ-  
 10 ηναίων, οὐδ' ἐπιψηφίῳ κατὰ ἀπροσκλήτου  
 οὔτε κατὰ τοῦ κοινοῦ οὔτε κατὰ ἰδιώτου οὐδ-  
 ἐ ἑνός, καὶ πρεσβείαν ἐλθούσαν προσάξω  
 πρὸς βουλὴν καὶ δῆμον δέκα ἡμερῶν, ὅταν  
 πρυτανεύω, κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν· ταῦτα δὲ ἐμπ-  
 15 εἰδῶσω Χαλκιδεῦσιν πειθομένοις τῷ δή-  
 μῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων. ὀρκῶσαι [δ]ὲ πρεσβεία-  
 ν ἐλθούσαν ἐχ Χαλκίδος μετὰ τῶν ὀρκωτῶ-  
 ν Ἀθηναίους καὶ ἀπογράψαι τοὺς ὁμόσαντ-  
 20 ὄσθων ὅι στ[ρ]ατηγοί.  
 κατὰ τάδε Χαλκιδέας ὁμόσαι· οὐκ ἀπο[σ]τή-

σομαι ἀπὸ τοῦ [δ]ήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων οὔτε τέ[χ]ν-  
 η οὔτε μηχανῇ οὔδεμιᾷ οὐδ' ἔπει οὐδὲ  
 ἔργῳ, οὐδὲ τῷ ἀφισταμένῳ πείσομαι, κ-  
 25 αὶ ἐὰν ἀφιστῇ τις, κατερῶ Ἀθηναίοισι, κ-  
 αὶ τὸν φόρον ὑποτελῶ Ἀθηναίοισιν ὃν  
 ἂν πείθω Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ξύμμαχος ἔσομα-  
 ι ὅιος ἂν δύνωμαι ἄριστος καὶ δικαιοῦ-  
 ατος, καὶ τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων βοηθήσ-  
 30 ω καὶ ἀμυνῶ, ἐὰν τις ἀδικῇ τὸν δῆμον τὸν  
 Ἀθηναίων, καὶ πείσομαι τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθ-  
 ηναίων. ὁμόσαι δὲ Χαλκιδέων τοὺς ἡβώντ-  
 ας ἅπαντας. ὃς δ' ἂμ μὴ ὁμόσῃ, ἄτιμον αὐτ-  
 ὸν εἶναι καὶ τὰ χρήμ[α]τα αὐτοῦ δημόσια, καὶ  
 35 τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ὀλυμπίου τὸ ἐπιδέκατον ἱερὸν  
 ν] ἔστω τῶν χρημάτων. ὀρκῶσαι δὲ πρεσβε-  
 ίαν Ἀθηναίων ἐλθοῦσαν ἐς Χαλκίδ[α] μετὰ τ-  
 ῶν ὀρκωτῶν τῶν ἐν Χαλκίδι καὶ ἀπογράφ-  
 σαι τοὺς ὁμόσαντας Χαλκιδέων.  
 40 Ἀντικλῆς εἶπε· ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ τῇ Ἀθηναί-  
 ων, ποεῖσθαι τὸν ὅρκον Ἀθηναίους καὶ Χαλ-  
 κιδέας καθάπερ Ἐρετριεῦσι ἐψηφίσαν-  
 το ὁ δῆμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων. ὅπως δ' ἂν τάχιστ-  
 α γίγνηται, ἐπιμελόσθων οἱ στρατηγοί.  
 45 οἵτινες δὲ ἐξορκώσουσι ἀφικόμενοι ἐ-  
 ς Χαλκίδα ἐλέσθαι τὸν δῆμον πέντε ἄνδρ-  
 ας αὐτίκα μάλα. περὶ δὲ τῶν ὁμήρων ἀποκ-  
 ρίνασθαι Χαλκιδεῦσιν, ὅτι νῦν μὲν Ἀθη-  
 ναίοις δοκεῖ ἐὰν κατὰ τὰ ἐψηφισμένα, '  
 50 ὅτ[α]ν δὲ δοκῇ, βουλευσάμενοι ποιήσουσι τῇ-  
 διαλλα[γ]ὴν καθότι ἂν δοκῇ ἐπιτιγ[δ]ειο-  
 ν εἶναι Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Χαλκιδεῦσιν. τοὺς δ-  
 ἐ ξένους τοὺς ἐν Χαλκίδι, ὅσοι οἰκοῦντες  
 μὴ τελοῦσιν Ἀθήναζε καὶ εἴ τῳ δέδοται '  
 55 ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων ἀτέλεια, τοὺς δὲ ἄ-  
 λλους τελεῖν ἐς Χαλκίδα καθάπερ οἱ ἄλλοι  
 Χαλκιδέης. τὸ δὲ ψήφισμα τόδε καὶ τὸν  
 ὅρκον ἀναγράψαι Ἀθήνησι μὲν τὸν γρα-  
 μμ[α]τέα τῆς βουλῆς ἐστήλη λιθίνῃ καὶ κ-  
 60 αταθεῖναι ἐς πόλιν τέλεσι τοῖς Χαλκιδέ-



ων· ἐν δὲ Χαλκίδι ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ  
 Ὀλυμπίου ἡ βουλὴ Χαλκιδέων ἀναγράψασ-  
 α καταθέτω. ταῦτα μὲν ψηφίσασθαι Χαλκ-  
 ιδεῦσιν.—τὰ δὲ ἱερὰ τὰ ἐκ τῶν χρησμ-  
 65 ῶν ὑπὲρ Εὐβοίας θῆσαι ὡς τάχιστα μετ[α]  
 Ἱεροκλέους τρεῖς ἄνδρας οὓς ἂν ἔλθῃται  
 ἡ βουλὴ σφῶν αὐτῶν. ὅπως δ' ἂν τάχιστα τυθ-  
 ῇ, οἱ στρατηγοὶ συνεπιμελόσθων καὶ τ-  
 ὁ ἀργύριον ἐς ταῦτα [π]αρεχόντων.  
 70 Ἀρχέστρατο[s] εἶπε· τ[α] μὲν ἄλλα καθάπερ [Ἀ-  
 ντικλῆς· τὰς [δ] εὐθύνας Χαλκιδεῦ[σ]ι κατ-  
 ἁ σφῶν αὐτῶν εἶναι ἐν Χαλκίδι καθάπερ Ἀθ-  
 ῆνησιν Ἀθηναίοις, πλὴν φυγῆς καὶ θανάτ-  
 ου καὶ ἀτιμίας. περὶ δὲ τούτων ἔφεσιν εἶνα-  
 75 ἰ Ἀθήναζε ἐς τὴν ἡλιαίαν τὴν τῶν θεσμοθ-  
 ετῶν κατὰ τὸ ψήφισμα τοῦ δήμου. περὶ δὲ φυ-  
 λακῆς Εὐβοίας τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἐπιμέλεσ-  
 θαι ὡς ἂν δύνωνται ἄριστα, ὅπως ἂν ἔχη-  
 ι ὡς βέλτιστα Ἀθηναίοις.

Ὅρκοις.

This decree has a special interest as describing the conditions imposed by Athens on her tributaries in the most powerful period of her empire. It gives the terms of a convention between the Athenians and the Chalcidians of Euboea shortly after Pericles had reduced the island, of which Chalcis was the key, to submission 446/5 B.C. Kumanudes (*Ἀθ. l.c.*) notes that it is not part of the *ὁμολογία* mentioned Thuc. i 114. 2 but gives rather certain modifications of that *ὁμολογία* conceded by the Athenians upon the petition of the Chalcidians.

1, 2. The absence of the name of the *γραμματεὺς* is remarkable at the period to which this inscription belongs. See *Rem. i*, p. 2. Possibly it was inscribed on a lost pediment or other head-piece.

3—39. Resolution of Diognetus formulating the oaths to be sworn by the contracting parties. 40—69. Resolution of Anticles concerning time of taking the oath, appointment of extra commissioners, hostages, exemptions from *φόρος*, inscription of decree, and sacrifices. 70—79. Amendment or supplement to the resolutions of Anticles, carried by Archestratus. The amendment provides for the accountability of the Chalcidian magistrates to their own courts, with certain exceptions, in which there must be an appeal to Athens. The *στρατηγοὶ* are responsible for the safety of Euboea with due regard to Athenian interests. Note that the two resolutions and the amendment must have been passed in one day by both Boule and Ecclesia; for only one *ἐπιστάτης* is mentioned, i.e. the *πρύτανις* who presided for 24 hours over both those bodies.

3. *τὸν ὅρκον*. The article seems to show that the oath had formed the subject of some provision in the lost decree. The form of the oath (cf. Foucart

l. c.) differs widely from that of oaths interchanged between autonomous states. Cf. 20 and CIA II 19, 49, 52, 66, 333, CIA IV 2, 59 b.

4. οὐκ ἐξελῶ. The Boule had recently dealt otherwise with Hestiaea (Thuc. I 114: 'Εστιαίᾱς δὲ ἐξοικίσαντες αὐτοὶ τὴν γῆν εἶχον) and otherwise with Chalcis itself in 509—4 B.C. (cf. the notes on CIA I 334). In the terms of the oath the βουλὴ and the δικασταὶ pledge themselves for the whole of the people.

9. The words ἀκρίτου οὐδενός must be understood with all the verbs, though depending grammatically only on χρήματα ἀφαιρήσομαι, which is used in the judicial sense of 'condemning to confiscation' as ἀποκτενῶ is of 'condemning to death,' cf. [Xen.] *Resp. Ath.* I 14. The restrictive clause ἀνευ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων applies to all the preceding.

10. Compare the action of Socrates (Plat. *Apol.* 32 B) in refusing to put to the vote an unfair ψήφισμα. With οὐδ' ἐπιψηφιώ begins the oath of the Senators, who according to Arist. *Ἀθ. πολ.* 45, 1 (ἡ δὲ βουλὴ πρότερον μὲν ἦν κυρία καὶ χρήμασι ζημιῶσαι καὶ δῆσαι καὶ ἀποκτείνειν) anciently had the power of inflicting extreme penalties. This power they now swear they will not exercise in the case of the Chalcidians. Cf. Stahl *de sociorum Ath. iudiciis* p. 18; Wilamowitz *Phil. Unt.* I p. 56.

11. οὐδὲ ἐνός. See the note on 5 25.

12—14. A provision not without value; πρυνάειν were not always above suspicion of abusing their power by taking bribes or by repelling unpopular applicants. Cf. Arist. *Pax* 905, *Thesm.* 936; [Xen.] *Resp. Ath.* III 3. There is a saving clause κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν.

16 sqq. The oath had to be taken by the βουλὴ and the 6000 dicasts as well as by all the adult male population of Chalcis (l. 32). For ὀρκῶσαι δὲ κτλ. cf. D 122 (Treaty between Erythrae and Hermias, Tyrant of Atarneus, circ. 350 B.C.), l. 19: ὀρκῶσαι δ[ὲ] ἀγγέλους ἐ[λ]θόντας παρ' Ἐρμού.

19. ἐπιμελῶσθων. According to Meisterhans *Gr.* 168 the proportion which the usage of this form of the 3rd plur. imperative bears to the ordinary ms form in -έσθων is 7 : 0 in the period 450—424 B.C. and 3 : 4 from 424 to 403 B.C. In the fourth century only one instance of the 3rd plur. imperative is quoted, and that is in -έσθων, CIA II 92, 5 (378 B.C., but perhaps before 402).

25, 26. Ἀθηναίοισι. Elsewhere in the inscription only the shorter form in -οις occurs; see 2 B 8.

26. δν ἂν πείθω. Thus the right of appeal was recognised. The Methonaeans and others did actually obtain a diminution of their tribute quota: cf. 15 29—32. And in fact the Chalcidians, who paid 10 talents before the revolt, did not pay more than 7 or 8 from 439 to 426; the number of 10 talents reappears in 425 (CIA I Indices p. 233). The speeches of Antiphon concerning the tribute of the Lindians and Samothracians deal with cases of this kind.

27. ξύμμαχος. A contingent from Chalcis formed part of the Athenian army in Sicily (Thuc. VII 57, 3).

32. Cf. the similar provision in a treaty between the Rhodians and the Cretans of Hierapytna, *DI.* 3749, 86 sqq.: κυρωθείσας δὲ τὰς συνθήκας ἐλ[έσ]θω ὁ δᾶμος παραχρῆμα ἄνδρας πέντε· τοὶ δὲ αἰρεθέντες μετὰ τῶν παραγεγεννημένων ἐξ Ἱεραπύτν[ας] | πρῆσβειτᾶν ὀρκιζάντων τὸν νόμιμον ὄρκον Ῥοδίου ἀπαντας τοὺς ὄντας ἐν ἀλικίᾳ.

35. τοῦ Διός κτλ.: sc. at Chalcis; cf. l. 61.

40. Anticles may be the strategus who, with Tlepolemus, commanded

20 vessels sent to the siege of Samos 440 B.C. (Thuc. i 117, 2). Portions of this second decree (as regards the oath) would have seemed more in place in the first decree; but as each orator was liable to the charge of illegality and was responsible for his own measures, it was usual at Athens to inscribe each of the propositions separately with the name of the mover, even when they related to the same object.

41. The *ι* in *ποιεῖν*, *ποιεῖσθαι* etc., may be omitted even in the earliest times before *ε* and *η*, not before a following *ο*-sound. In the Imperial period *ποι-* is almost always found in both cases. Meisterhans *Gr.* 57.

45—47. The inversion of the clauses (the relative clause preceding) is unusual in the simple style of inscriptions.

47. The hostages had probably been dealt with in a lost decree; cf. l. 49 *κατὰ τὰ ἐψηφισμένα*.

54. *τελοῦσιν*: cf. Soph. *O. T.* 222: *ὑστερος γὰρ ἀστος εἰς ἀστοὺς τελῶ*. To complete the construction we may understand *ἀτελεῖς εἶναι* after *ἀτέλεια*. Cf. D 123 (*Ilion*) l. 44 sqq.: *τοὺς δὲ ἀγωνοθέτας, οἷς μὲν ἂν αὐτοὶ χρήσωνται, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα χρήματα θεῖναι εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν* (Wilhelm *G. G. A.* 1898 p. 220). The *ἄσοι κτλ.* must mean the Athenian cleruchs settled at Chalcis, who as citizens of Athens paid no tribute; cf. Aelian *Var. H.* vi 1 (H).

57. *Χαλκιδέης*: so D for the *Χαλκιδέες* or *Χαλκιδεῖς* of others. Cf. CIA II 1673 *οἷδε ἱππέης ἀπέθανον*, on which Dittenberger refers to his article in *Herm.* xvii 34 sqq., where he ranks *ἱππέης* (whence the contraction *ἱππῆς*) as an Old Attic form parallel to *ἱππέως*, *ἱππέᾶ*, *ἱππέᾱς*. The monosyllabic nominatives in *-ῆς* prevail down to 350 B.C. and appear occasionally down to 325 B.C.; those in *-εῖς* are found from 378 B.C., are frequent from 350 B.C., and after 324 B.C. are exclusively found. (Meisterhans *Gr.* 140.) The accusative plural has *-έας* down to the Macedonian time; cf. 25 12.

58. On the various *γραμματεῖς* see *Rem.* v, p. 89.

59. *ἐστήλη*. For other examples of this assimilation of *ἐν*, or loss of *ν* before *σκ*, *στ*, see Meisterhans *Gr.* 111, and *Index*.

60. *πόλις*=the Acropolis. For *τέλεσι τοῖς Χαλκιδέων* cf. 30 27.

62. H. inserts *ῆ* before *Χαλκιδέων*; but there is no gap on the stone.

66. *Ἱεροκλέους*. Cf. Eupolis fr. 212 Kock i p. 316: *Ἱερόκλεες βέλτιστε χρησφιδῶν ἄναξ*. From the description of him in Ar. *Pax* 1047 as *ὁ χρησμολόγος οὗξ Ὀρεοῦ* K conjectures that he had received a grant of land at Oreos as a reward for his successful predictions in the Euboean expedition; cf. Thuc. viii 1 (on false prophets), and the remarks of Foucart *l. c.*

70. Archestratus may be the strategus mentioned Thuc. i 57, 6 as in joint command of a force sent out against Perdiccas 432 B.C. The formula *τὰ μὲν ἄλλα καθάπερ ὁ δεῖνα* was the usual introduction to an amendment proposed in the Ecclesia to a probouleuma; if adopted, the amendment was appended to the probouleuma (which in our inscription ended with l. 69) when written out as a psephism. See further instances in 28 31, 31 6, 40 33. Or a new resolution might be based on the probouleuma: see 45 46—50 and cf. Swoboda *Volksb.* 13 sq., Gilb. 295.

74. *ἔφεσιν*. The meaning is made clear by Arist. *Ἀθ. πολ.* 9: *ἡ εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον ἔφεσις*; 45, 2: *ἔφεσις δὲ καὶ τοῦτοις ἐστὶν εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον, ἐὰν αὐτῶν ἡ βουλὴ καταγνῶ*; cf. 42, 1; 53, 2; 55, 2; and CIA II 841 b Add. l. 30.

80. Kirehhoff remarks that in the vacant space after *ὄρκος*, which is

inscribed in larger letters, there ought to have followed the oath, but as it has already occurred in Diognetus' motion the engraver has omitted to repeat it, though enjoined to do so in l. 57 sq. above.

8. Two fragments of Pentelic marble, found at Athens in 1833, 1847 in the Erechtheion; Boeckh *Opp.* vi p. 167 sqq.; Sauppe *Ber. d. k. sächs. Ges. d. Wiss.* 1853 p. 33 sqq.; Boehnecke *Dem. Hyp. Lyk. u. ihr Zeitalter* p. 334 sqq.; CIA I 31; H 29; D 19. Cf. G. Busolt *Gr. Gesch.* III 1 p. 417 note 1.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η) ΙΗ (= η) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ [ΧΣ = Ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω)  
ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ [ΦΣ = Ψ]

Στοιχηδόν. Fragm. A had 35 letters in a line, fragm. B had 17. Once (A 26) ∴ occurs as a mark of punctuation or division.

## A.

..... εκος ἦν ἂν φα[....  
 ἐσ]αγέτω. ἐὰν δὲ ἐσάγη, ἐνεχ[υραῖζε-  
 τω αὐτὸν] ὅ φήνας ἢ ὁ γραψάμενος, πο[ύμνια  
 δὲ αἰγῶ]ν αὐτοῖς παρασχόντων ὅι ἀπ[οικιστ-  
 5 αὶ καλλ]ιερῆσαι ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀποικίας, [ὁπόσα  
 ἂν αὐτο]ῖς δοκῇ. γεωνόμους δὲ ἐλέσθ[αι δέκα  
 ἄνδρας], ἕνα ἐχ φυλῆς. οὗτοι δὲ νειμάντ[ων τὴν  
 γῆν. Δημ]οκλείδην δὲ καταστῆσαι τὴν ἀ[ποικί-  
 αν αὐτο]κράτορα, καθότι ἂν δύνηται ἄ[ριστα. τ-  
 10 α δὲ τεμ]ένῃ τὰ ἐξηρημένα ἔαν καθά[περ ἔστ-  
 ι καὶ ἄλ]λα μὴ τεμενίζειν. βοῦν δὲ καὶ [πρόβατα  
 δύο ἀπά]γειν ἐς Παναθήναια τὰ μεγάλ[α καὶ ἐς Δ-  
 ιονύσι]α φαλλόν. ἐὰν δέ τις ἐπιστρα[τεύῃ ἐπ-  
 ι τὴν γῆ]ν τὴν τῶν ἀποίκων, βοηθεῖν τὰς πόλεις  
 15 ὥς ὀξύ]τατα κατὰ τὰς ξυγγραφάς, ἅ[νι ἐπὶ . .  
 . . . . .]του γραμματεύοντος ἐγένον[το περὶ τ-  
 ῶν πόλε]ων τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκης. γράψαι δ[ὲ ταῦτα  
 ἐν στήλ]ῃ καὶ καταθεῖναι ἐμ πόλει, πα[ρασχόν-  
 των δὲ τ]ὴν στήλην ὅι ἀποικοὶ σφῶν α[ντῶν τέ-  
 20 λεσιν. ἐ]ὰν δέ τις ἐπιψηφίζῃ παρὰ τῇ[ν στήλ-  
 ῃν ἢ ρή]τωρ ἀγορεύῃ ἢ προσκαλεῖσθαι[ν ἐχειρ-  
 ῇ ἀφαι]ρεῖσθαι ἢ λύειν τι τῶν ἐψηφισμένων,  
 ἄτιμον] εἶναι αὐτὸν καὶ παῖδας τοὺς ἐξ [ἐκείνου  
 καὶ τὰ χ]ρήματα δημόσια εἶναι καὶ τῆς [θεοῦ τὸ ἐ-

25 *πιδέκα*]τον, ἐὰν μὴ τι αὐτοὶ οἱ ἀποικ[οι περὶ  
 σφῶν δέ]ωνται :: ὅσοι δ' ἂν γράψωντα[ι ἐποικ-  
 ήσειν τῶ]ν στρατιωτῶν, ἐπειδὴν ἤκωσ[ι Ἀθήνα-  
 ξε, τριά]κοντα ἡμερῶν ἐμ Βρέα εἶναι ἐ[ποικήσ-  
 οντας. ἐ]ξάγειν δὲ τὴν ἀποικίαν τριά[κοντα ἡ-  
 30 μερῶν. Α]ἰσχίνην δὲ ἀκολουθοῦντα ἀπο[διδόνα-  
 ι τὰ χρή]ματα.

## B.

Φ]αντοκλῆς εἶπε· περὶ  
 μ]ὲν τῆς ἐς Βρέαν ἀποι-  
 κ]ίας καθάπερ Δημοκλ  
 ε]ίδης εἶπε· Φαντοκλέ-  
 5 α] δὲ προσαγαγεῖν τὴν Ἐ-  
 ρ]εχθίδα πρυτανεία-  
 ν] πρὸς τὴν βουλὴν ἐν τῇ  
 πρώτῃ ἑδρᾷ. ἐς δὲ  
 Β]ρέαν ἐχ θητῶν καὶ ζε-  
 10 υ]γιτῶν ἰέναι τοὺς ἀπο-  
 ῖ]κους.

The decree (A) with its supplement (B) contains provisions for sending out a colony (*ἀποικία*) to Brea in Thrace, and curiously confirms the brief statements of Steph. Byz. (*Βρέα πόλις [Θράκης] εἰς ἣν ἀποικίαν ἐστεῖλαντο Ἀθηναῖοι*) and Hesych. (*Βρέα. Κρατῖνος μέμνηται τῆς εἰς Βρέαν ἀποικίας*). The document itself then is one of a kind to which the Athenians gave the specific name *ἀποικία* (Harpocr. s.v. *ἀποικία*: *ἀποικία ἰδίως τὰ γράμματα καθ' ἃ ἀποικοῦσί τινες οὕτως ὠνόμασαν Ἐπερίδης Δηλιακῶ*). The limits of date are fixed by the fact (1) that Σ is not older than the middle of the fifth century (2) that Cratinus died in 423 B.C. And if we may accept Preller's conjecture that the mention of Brea by Cratinus occurred in the *Θράτται*, the date of the colony cannot be far from the assigned date of that play, 444 or 443 B.C. Further if Brea is the colony alluded to in Plut. *Per.* 11 (*πρὸς δὲ τούτοις χιλίους μὲν ἔστειλεν εἰς Χερρόνησον κληρούχους, εἰς δὲ Νάξον πεντακοσίους, εἰς δὲ Ἄνδρον ἡμίσεις τούτων, εἰς δὲ Θράκην χιλίους Βισάλταις συνοικήσοντας*· ἄλλους δ' εἰς Ἰταλίαν οἰκίζουμένης Συβαρέως, ἣν Θουρίους προσηγόρευσαν), the order there observed being clearly chronological, the date of our decree cannot be before 446 nor after 444 B.C. And the language of l. 26 sqq. may well have reference to the events which took place in Euboea 446 B.C.

2. *ἐσαγέτω* appears to be part of some prohibition with regard to the introduction or importation of something into the colony. The word can hardly refer here to the *εἰσαγωγή* of an action.—ἐὰν δὲ ἐσαγγῇ κτλ. 'if a person (or the person specified in the lost lines) nevertheless introduces (the forbidden



articles), then the person informing or prosecuting may seize them.' The offender is here proceeded against by a *φάσις* or a *γραφή*. So in CIA II 546, 18 (Treaty between Athens and Ceos) a person who unlawfully exports vermilion is prosecuted by means of *φάσις* or *ἐνδειξις* (*ὁ φήνας ἢ ἐνδείξας*).

3. *ποίμνια δὲ αἰλῶν κτλ.* The text is that of CIA but the restorations are at best uncertain. By *αὐτοῖς* may be meant the officers appointed to perform the sacrifice, or more precisely, to make a favourable sacrifice. *ἀποικισταί* perhaps are the leaders of the *ἀποικισμός*. The word is elsewhere found only in Menand. Rhet. 85 (Heeren): *οἱ ἀποικισταὶ ἐνδοξοί*.

6. *γεωνόμους*. The meaning here is plainly that which is given to *γεωνόμους* by Phrynichus (App. Soph. Bekk. *anecd.* 32, 14): *γεωνόμους μὲν ὁ διακρίνων ἐν ταῖς ἀποικίαις ἐκάστω τὸν κλῆρον*; cf. Hesych. *s.v.* *γεωνόμοι*. Sauppe remarks that the ten commissioners who founded Thurii (Schol. Ar. *Nub.* 331) were probably *γεωνόμοι*.

7. The abbreviation *ἐχ φυλῆς* for *ἐχ φυλῆς ἐκάστης* is noteworthy. On *ἐχ* for *ἐκ* in Attic inscriptions of the 5th and 4th centuries B.C. see Meisterhans *Gr.* 116. There appears to be no positive rule for this occasional aspiration of *ἐκ* (*ἐξ*) to *ἐχ* before *θ*, *φ*, *χ*. No example is found after 292 B.C.

9. At Brea, the inhabitants as it seems having been ejected, certain portions in the distribution of the land were to be left as reserved (*ἐξηρημένα*) for sanctuaries, according to a custom noted by Thuc. IV 98, 2: *τὸν δὲ νόμον τοῖς Ἑλλησιν εἶναι, ὧν ἂν ᾖ τὸ κράτος τῆς γῆς ἐκάστης—τούτων καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ αἰεὶ γίγνεσθαι, τρόποις θεραπεύμενα οἷς ἂν πρὸς τοῖς εἰωθέσι καὶ δύνωνται*. Where the land was assigned to cleruchs, as Sauppe points out, while the inhabitants remained, the procedure was different, cf. Thuc. III 50, 2 (the occupation of Lesbos).

11. Boeckh read *δύο πρόβατα*, but the remains of a  $\square$  are clear on the stone. The practice here prescribed is well illustrated by Schol. Ar. *Nub.* 386: *ἐν τοῖς Παναθηναίοις πᾶσαι αἱ ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀποικισθεῖσαι πόλεις βοῦν τυθησόμενον ἐπεμπον*. For the use of *ἀπάγειν* B compares Ar. *Vesp.* 707: *ἀπάγειν φόρον*, Xen. *Cyr.* II 4, 12, III 1, 10: *τὴν ἀπαρχὴν ἀπήγαγον*, CIA II 12: *θεωρίαν ἀπάξιν εἰς Δῆλον*, Plat. *Phaed.* 58 B, Hdt. V 82. See also 5 4.

13. A *φαλλαγωγία* is mentioned CIA II 321.

14 sqq. *τὰς πόλεις*: i.e. the states of the *symmachia*—a current expression, cf. 15 44. For *κατὰ τὰς ἐνυγραφάς* see the note on 9 3. The *γραμματεὺς* (I. 16) was probably the *γραμματεὺς* not of the League but of the Prytanes, by whose name in the earlier inscriptions the date was given, without mention of the archon. See Rem. I, p. 2.

19. So D for K's *παρὰ* (adv.) *δὲ ἦν ἂν ἄλλην στήλην οἱ ἀποικοὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀναθῶσι*.

20. *ἐὰν δέ τις κτλ.* For the formula cf. 32 51 sqq. The expression *ἀφαιρῆσθαι ψήφισμα* occurs Andoc. *De red.* 24.

21. From the space K conjectures that the stone had  $\text{PHETOP}$ .

25. *ἐὰμ μὴ τι κτλ.* An exception to the general prohibition contained in the preceding lines is made in favour of the colonists themselves, who may make application on their own behalf for alteration in the law; cf. for a similar exception 15 56: *ἐὰμ μὴ τι οἱ στρατηγοὶ δέωνται*.

26 sqq. All soldiers who shall have given in their names as *ἔποικοι* shall within 30 days after their arrival at Athens, present themselves at Brea for the purpose of taking up residence. For the order of the words *ἐπειδὴν κτλ.* cf. a

Cretan inscription, Comparetti 152 iv 9: ἡ κ' ἀπελθῶ, τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ, i.e. 'within a year after he has gone away.'

30 sq. Aeschines must have been a ταμίης (perhaps a Hellenotamias); and by χρήματα we must understand the expense incidental to the founding of the colony. Libanius (Introd. Dem. Chers. 88) gives it the name ἐφόδιον, though there it concerns a κληρουχία.

B. 1 sqq. On the formula of this supplement see 7 70. D observes that the prytany of the Erechtheis could not have been in office at the time, otherwise τοὺς πρυτάνεις would have been used. For the practice of drawing colonists from the lower classes of citizens see Thuc. iii 16, 1: ἐπλήρωσαν ναὺς ἑκατὸν ἐσβάντες αὐτοὶ τε πλὴν ἱππέων καὶ πεντακοσιομεδίμων καὶ οἱ μέτοικοι, and Libanius (Introd. Dem. Chers. 88): ἔθος δὲ ἦν τοῦτο παλαιὸν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ὅσοι πένητες ἦσαν αὐτῶν καὶ ἀκτήμονες οἴκοι, τοὺτους πέμψειν ἐποίκους εἰς τὰς ἑξὼ πόλεις τὰς αὐτῶν.

9. A slab of Pentelic marble found at Eleusis in 1880; now at Athens. H. 1.33 m., L. 0.49 m., Th. 0.085 m. Eustratiades Παλ. 1880 Febr. 18 and 28; id. Ἀθ. viii p. 405 sqq.; Foucart B. C. H. iv 225 sqq.; CIA iv 1 27 b p. 59 (L. Ziehen *Leges Gr. Sacrae*, diss. Bonn. 1896 p. 16 n. 4); D 20. Cf. I. H. Lipsius L. S. iii 207 sqq.; H. Sauppe *Ind. lect. hib. ac. Gött.* 1880/81 (*Ausgew. Schr.* 729 sqq.); O. Rubensohn *Mysterienheiligthümer* 36 sqq.; J. W. White Ἐφ. Ἀρχ. 1894 p. 35; L. Ziehen *Rh. Mus.* li 219 sqq.; A. Körte *Mitth.* xxi (1896) 320 sqq.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, εἰ, η) ΞΗ (= h) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ [ΧΣ = ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω)  
ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ [ΦΣ = ψ]

Στοιχηδόν. In some places, e.g. l. 42 Ο|Ν (θεοῖν) and 54 Τ|ΟΝ three letters occupy the space of two. In 53 and 58 a letter has been effaced and replaced by :::: There is great fluctuation in the use or omission of the sign for spiritus asper (see Pt I p. 105).

Τ ι μ ο ] τ έ λ [η] σ 'Α χ α ρ ν ε [υ s] έ γ ρ α μ μ ά τ ε ν ε  
"Ἐδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ, Κεκροπὶς ἐπρυτάνευε, Τιμοτέ-  
λης ἐ]γραμμάτευε, Κυκνέας ἐπεστάτει. τάδε οἱ ξυγγραφῆς  
ξυνέ-  
γρ]αψαν' ἀπάρχεσθαι τοῖν θεοῖν τοῦ καρποῦ κατὰ τὰ πάτρια  
καὶ τῇ-  
5 ν μαντεῖαν τὴν ἐγ Δελφῶν Ἀθηναίους ἀπὸ τῶν ἑκατὸν μεδίμ-  
νων [κ-  
ριθῶν μὴ ἔλαττον ἢ ἑκτέα, πυρῶν δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ἑκατὸν μεδίμ-  
νων μ-  
ἡ ἔλαττον (ῆ) ἡμιέκτεων. ἐὰν δέ τις πλείω καρπὸν ποιῇ  
ἡ τ[οσοῦτο-

ν, ἣ ὀλείζω, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον ἀπάρχεσθαι. ἐγλέγειν  
 δὲ [τοὺς δ]ημ-  
 ἀρχους κατὰ τοὺς δήμους καὶ παραδιδόναι τοῖς ἱεροποιοῖς τοῖς  
 10 Ἐλευσινίοθεν Ἐλευσινιάδε. οἰκοδομῆσαι δὲ σιρούς τρεῖς  
 Ἐλευσῖν-  
 ι κατὰ τὰ πάτρια ὅπου ἂν δοκῇ τοῖς ἱεροποιοῖς καὶ τῷ  
 ἀρ[χ]ιτ-  
 ἐκτονι ἐπιτήδειον εἶναι ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀργυρίου τοῦ τοῖν θεοῖν.  
 τὸ[ν δὲ κα-  
 ρπὸν ἐνθαυθοῖ ἐμβάλλειν ὃν ἂν παραλάβωσι παρὰ τῶν δη-  
 μάρ[χων].  
 ἀπάρχεσθαι δὲ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους κατὰ ταυτά. τὰς δὲ  
 πόλεις [ἐγ]λ[ο]-  
 15 γέας ἐλέσθαι τοῦ καρποῦ, καθότι ἂν δοκῇ αὐτῇσι ἄριστα  
 ὁ καρπὸ-  
 ς] ἐκλεγῆσεσθαι. ἐπειδὰν δὲ ἐγλεχθῇ, ἀποπεμφάντων Ἀθή-  
 ναζε.  
 τοὺς δὲ ἀγαγόντας παραδιδόναι τοῖς ἱεροποιοῖς τοῖς Ἐλευσι-  
 νίοθεν Ἐλευσινιάδε. ἐ[ὰ]ν δὲ μὴ παραδέξωνται πέντε ἡμε-  
 ρῶν....  
 ἐπειδὰν ἐπαγγελῇ, παραδιδόντων τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, ὅθεν ἂν  
 [ἡ]-  
 20 ι] ὁ κα[ρπ]ός, εὐθυνόσθων οἱ ἱεροποιοὶ χιλίαισιν δραχμῇσι [ἑ-  
 κάσ]τος. καὶ παρὰ τῶν δημάρχων κατὰ ταυτά παραδέχεσθαι.  
 [κῆρ]υ-  
 κα]ς δὲ ἐλομένη ἡ βουλή πεμφάτω εἰς τὰς πόλεις ἀ[γ]γέλ-  
 λον[τ]ας [τὰ  
 νῦν] ἐψηφισμένα τῷ δήμῳ, τὸ μὲν νῦν εἶναι ὥς τάχιστα, τὸ  
 δὲ [λ-  
 οἰπὸν ὅταν δοκῇ αὐτῇ. κελευέτω δὲ καὶ ὁ ἱεροφάντης καὶ [δ  
 25 δαδούχος μυστηρίοις ἀπάρχεσθαι τοὺς Ἑλλήνας τοῦ καρποῦ  
 κατὰ  
 τὰ πάτρια καὶ τὴν μαντείαν τὴν ἐγ Δελφῶν. ἀναγράψαντες  
 δὲ ἐ[μ  
 πινακίῳ τὸ μέτρον τοῦ καρποῦ τοῦ τε παρὰ τῶν δημάρχων  
 κατὰ τὸ[ν δ-  
 ἡ]μον ἑκάστον καὶ τοῦ παρὰ τῶν πόλεων κατὰ τὴν πόλιν  
 ἐκάσ[την]

κ]αταθέντων ἔν τε τῷ Ἑλευσινίῳ Ἑλευσίνι καὶ ἐν τῷ βουλ-  
 [ευσ]η-  
 30 ρ]ίῳ. ἐπαγγέλλειν δὲ τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τῇσι ἄλλησι πόλεσιν  
 [τ]ῇ[σι] Ἑ-  
 λ]ληνικῇσιν ἀπάσῃσι, ὅποι ἂν δοκῇ αὐτῇ δυνατὸν εἶναι,  
 λ[έγο]ν-  
 τας μὲν κατὰ ἅ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀπάρχονται καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι,  
 ἐκεῖ[νοι]-  
 35 δὲ μὴ ἐπιτάττοντας, κελεύοντας δὲ ἀπάρχεσθαι ἐὰν βούλ-  
 ονται  
 κ]ατὰ τὰ πάτρια καὶ τὴν μαντείαν τὴν ἐγ Δελφῶν. παραδέχ-  
 εσθαι δ-  
 35 ἐ καὶ παρὰ τούτων τῶν πόλεων, ἐάν τις ἀπάγῃ, τοὺς ἱερο-  
 ποιοὺς κα-  
 τὰ ταῦτά. θύειν δὲ ἀπὸ μὲν τοῦ πελανοῦ καθότι ἂν Εὐμολ-  
 πίδαί [ἐσηγή]-  
 σω]νται, τριττοῖαν δὲ βόαρχον χρυσόκερων τοῖν θεοῖν ἑκα[τέρ-  
 α ἀ]πὸ τῶν κριθῶν καὶ τῶν πυρῶν καὶ τῷ Τριπτολέμῳ καὶ  
 τῷ [θε]-  
 ῳ καὶ τῇ θεᾷ καὶ τῷ Εὐβούλῳ ἱερεῖον ἑκάστῳ τέλεον καὶ  
 40 τῇ Ἀθηναίᾳ βοῦν χρυσόκερων. τὰς δὲ ἄλλας κριθὰς καὶ  
 πυρούς ἀπ-  
 οδομένους τοὺς ἱεροποιοὺς μετὰ τῆς βουλῆς ἀναθήματα ἀνα-  
 τιθέν-  
 αι τοῖν θεοῖν ποιησαμένους ἅττ' ἂν τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων  
 δοκῇ-  
 ι, καὶ ἐπιγράφειν τοῖς ἀναθήμασιν, ὅτι ἀπὸ τοῦ καρποῦ τῆς  
 ἀπαρχῇ-  
 ς ἀνεθέθη, καὶ Ἑλλήνων τὸν ἀπαρχόμενον. [τοῖς] δὲ ταῦτα  
 ποιοῦσι  
 45 πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ εἶναι καὶ εὐκαρπίαν καὶ πολυκαρπία[ν, οἱ]τινες  
 ἂν  
 μ]ὴ ἀδικῶσι Ἀθηναίους μηδὲ τὴν πόλιν τὴν Ἀθηναίων μηδὲ  
 τὸ θεῶ.  
 Δ]άμπων εἶπε· τὰ μὲν ἄλλα καθάπερ αἱ ξυγγραφαὶ τῆς  
 ἀπαρχῆς τοῦ  
 καρποῦ τοῖν θεοῖν· τὰς δὲ ξυγγραφὰς καὶ τὸ ψήφισμα τόδε  
 ἀναγ-

ραψάτω ὁ γραμματεὺς ὁ τῆς βουλῆς ἐν στήλαιν δυοῖν λι-  
 θίναι-  
 50 ν καὶ καταθέτω τὴν μὲν Ἐλευσῖνι ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ, τὴν δὲ ἑτέραν  
 [ἐ-  
 μ πόλει. οἱ δὲ πωληταὶ ἀπομισθωσάντων τῶ στήλα. οἱ δὲ  
 κωλ[ακρ-  
 ἔται δόντων τὸ ἀργύριον. ταῦτα μὲν πε[ρ]ὶ τῆς ἀπαρχῆς τοῦ  
 καρ[π]οῦ [τ-  
 οῖν θεοῖν ἀναγράφαι ἐς τὸ στήλ[α]. μῆνα δὲ :::: ἐμβάλλειν  
 ἑκατονβ-  
 αιώνα τὸν νέον ἄρχοντα, τὸν δὲ βασ[ι]λέα ὀρίσαι τὰ ἱερὰ τὰ  
 ἐν τ[ῷ]-  
 55 ι Πελαργικῷ. καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ ἐνδιδρύεσθαι βωμοὺς ἐν τῷ  
 Πελα-  
 ργικῷ ἄνευ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου μηδὲ τοὺς λίθους  
 τέμνειν ἐκ τοῦ [Π-  
 ελαργικοῦ μηδὲ γῆν ἐξάγειν μηδὲ λίθους. ἐὰν δέ τις παρα-  
 βαίνη  
 τ::: οὕτων τι, ἀποτινέτω πεντακοσίας δραχμάς· ἐσαγγελλέτω  
 δὲ ὁ  
 ο] βασιλεὺς εἰς τὴν βουλήν. περὶ δὲ τοῦ ἐλαίου τῆς ἀπαρ-  
 χῆς ξυγγραφ-  
 60 σας Λάμπων ἐπιδειξάτω τῇ βουλῇ ἐπὶ τῆς ἐνάτης πρυτανείας,  
 ἥ δὲ βουλή εἰς τὸν δῆμον ἐξευενκέτω ἐπάναγκες.

The decree prescribes the consecration of firstfruits (*ἀπαρχαί*) to the goddesses of Eleusis. The alphabet points to a date not earlier than 446 B.C. (see Table Pt I p. 106); the -ησι of the dative plural forbids a date later than about 420 B.C. (see Meisterhans *Gr.* 120). With regard to the exact date the most probable view seems to be that of Foucart who, comparing what is said of the *Πελαργικόν*, Thuc. II 17, assigns the document to the years immediately preceding the beginning of the Peloponnesian War. For a summary of other views see D.

3. According to Schmidt (*Jahrb.* 1885 p. 681 sqq.) the *ξυγγραφεῖς*, before the time of Pericles, were a 'codification-committee,' the *ξυγγραφαί* systematic compilations of existing statutes. Lysias (c. *Nicom.* 17 *χρὴ θύειν τὰς θυσίας τὰς ἐκ τῶν κύρβων καὶ τῶν στήλων κατὰ τὰς συγγραφάς*) expressly recognises in the *συγγραφαί* a third form of legal enactment beside the Solonian *κύρβεις* and the post-Solonian *stelae*, and on the other hand distinguishes them from the *stelae* of the period after Pericles, or at least the end of the fifth century (*id.* 21 *ὅταν μὲν κατὰ τὰς ξυγγραφὰς ποιῶμεν.....ἐπειδὴν δὲ κατὰ τὰς στήλας ὥς οὗτος ἀνέγραψε*). The title of our inscription was doubtless, as ll. 44 sq., 52 show, *συγγραφαί τῆς οἱ περὶ τῆς ἀπαρχῆς τοῦ καρποῦ τοῖν θεοῖν*. So in § 15 the phrase *κατὰ τὰς ξυγγραφὰς* expressly refers to the *ξυγγραφαί περὶ τῶν πόλεων τῶν*



ἐπὶ Θράκης. Compare also CIA I 96 (= 16), 8 and 533. In CIA I 283 (434/3 B.C.) the words κατὰ τὰς ξυγγραφὰς are used in a different sense. See further Foucart, *l. c.*, D. A. s.v. *Nomothetae*.

4. τοῖν θεοῖν. See the note on 2 C 11.

τὴν μαντεῖαν. Cf. Isocrates *Paneg.* 31 αἱ μὲν γὰρ πλείσται τῶν πόλεων ὑπόμνημα τῆς παλαιᾶς εὐεργεσίας ἀπαρχὰς τοῦ σίτου καθ' ἕκαστον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ὡς ἡμᾶς ἀποπέμπουσι, ταῖς ἐκλειπούσαις πολλάκις ἢ Πυθίᾳ προσέταξεν ἀποφέρειν τὰ μέρη τῶν καρπῶν καὶ ποιεῖν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τὴν ἡμετέραν τὰ πάτρια. Two passages of Aristides the Rhetorician (*Aristid. Eleus.* ed. Dind. p. 417, *Panath.* p. 167 and Schol. p. 55), cited by Foucart, attest that at the time of Hadrian the practice was still in vogue. Cf. also CIA III 85 (temp. Hadr.) Οἱ Πανέλληνες | ἀρίσταν (Lat. *aristam*), καρποῦ ἀπαρχῆς (but see Dittenberger *ad loc.*).

5. The proportions are a ἑκτεὺς— $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a μέδιμος—to 100 μέδιμοι of barley, and of wheat not less than a ἡμικέκτων or ἡμικεκτον— $\frac{1}{12}$ th of a μέδιμος—to 100 μέδιμοι. Acc. to the table in I. Müller's *Hdb.* I 843 the μέδιμος = 51·84 litres, the ἑκτεὺς 8·64, the ἡμικεκτον 4·32. For ἡμικέκτων see Meisterhans *Gr.* p. 128. ἡμικεκτεῖον also occurs CIA II add. 834 b 1, 15 (329 B.C.) and in Imperial times ἡμικεκτον (cf. CIA III 98 note). The syntax requires that E (η) should be supplied in the text after ἔλαττον.

8. ὀλείζω. See 2 B 36. On ἐγλέγειν etc. Meisterhans *Gr.* 107 sq. shows that ἐκ becomes ἐγ regularly in pre-Euclidean Attic, but remains ἐκ from the first century B.C., before β, γ, δ, λ, μ (except in ἐγ Μυρβίνουττης etc.), ν.

9. (Cf. 17) τοῖς ἱεροποιοῖς τοῖς Ἐλευσινίοθεν. The ἱεροποιοὶ or Sacrificers (not a priesthood but an administrative board) at Athens were of several kinds; (1) annually appointed, ἱεροποιοὶ κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν (*Arist. Ἀθ. πολ.* 54, 7), ten in number, (2) appointed for special festivals or particular deities, as here, or temples, as in 10 13. See Boeckh *St.* I p. 273 sq. and II note 398. Besides these Dittenberger on CIA II 872 (= D 496) distinguishes (3) ἱεροποιοὶ appointed by lot for the performance of sacrifices enjoined by oracles (*Arist. Ἀθ. πολ.* 54, 6), (4) ἱεροποιοὶ ἐγ βουλῆς, appointed by the βουλή for performing sacrifices at public festivals; cf. CIA IV 2, 834 b (= D 587, 285 sqq.). Dittenberger observes that the adverb Ἐλευσινίοθεν merely denotes the locality where the officers exercised their functions, and not that they were of the Eleusinian deme. Thus Ἐλευσινίοθεν (not Ἐλευσῖνι) is used as in ἡ βουλὴ ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου, ἱερὺς πυρφόρος ἐξ ἀκροπόλεως CIA III 264, 721 a, 774 b, φαίδυντῆς Διὸς ἐκ Πείσης III 283, ἱερὺς Νίκης ἐξ ἀκροπόλεως III 659, ὁ τῆς Βραυρωνόθεν ἱερείας πατήρ Dem. c. Con. 1264.

10. σιρούς. "Quidam granaria habent sub terris, speluncas, quas vocant σιρούς, ut in Cappadocia et Thracia," Varro *R. R.* I 57, cf. I 63. Cf. also Dem. *Chers.* 101.

13. ἐνθαυθοί. The termination -οί, which some disclaimed for Attic (cf. Shilleto on Dem. *F. L.* 441, where he defends the reading ἐνταυθοί), is fully vindicated to the dialect by the evidence of inscriptions. See Meisterhans *Gr.* 103. For the aspirate in consecutive syllables cf. ἀνεθέθη l. 44. Meisterhans *Gr.* 102 gives several examples from inscriptions before 403 B.C.

18. For the last four letters at the end of the line A. Schmidt *Jahrb.* 1885, 681 sqq. proposes δλων (for δλων) 'within four complete days from the time when its arrival shall have been announced.' For the construction see 8 27 sqq.

20. εὐθυνόσθων. See 7 19.

22. τὰ | νῦν. So Usener.

26. ἐμ πινακίῳ. Cf. 10 11 where similarly πινάκια or tablets, deposited in temples, are used for keeping accounts.

29. ἐν τῷ Ἑλευσινίῳ Ἑλευσίνι. Foucart seeks to prove from Aristid. p. 421 Dind. that the temple at Eleusis was also called Ἑλευσίνιον, but D, maintaining that ἐν τῷ Ἑλευσινίῳ Ἑλευσίνι (for τῷ Ἑλευσίνι) is an improbable expression, would transpose the words Ἑλευσίνι καί; i.e. 'in the Eleusinium, (sc. τῷ ὑπὸ τῇ πόλει: see CIA III 5, 11 sq.) and at Eleusis in the Council-hall.' Cf. 38 27 and CIA II 176, 16 sq., where for τοῦ σταδίου καὶ τοῦ θεάτρου τοῦ Παραθηναϊκοῦ of the stone-cutter the original was probably τοῦ σταδίου τοῦ Π. καὶ τοῦ θεάτρου. Cf. however Rubensohn *op. cit.* 77 sqq.

36. ἀπὸ τοῦ πελανοῦ: 'from the produce of the πελανός.' The πελανός was the best part of the grain, which was set apart for the use of the gods. See P. Stengel *Herm.* xxix 281 sqq. Ziehen *l. c.* has shown that it was a mixture of barley and wheat. D quotes from the accounts of 329/8 B.C., D 587 (= CIA II 2, 834 b), l. 280, cf. 285, where εἰς τὸν πελανὸν ἱεροποιοῖς ἐγ βουλῆς ἑκαταίδεκα μέδιμνοι τριῶν χοινίκων ἀπολείποντες shows what considerable amounts under this head were at the disposal of the temple authorities. The comic poet Sannyrion ap. Harpoer., s. v. πελανός, says: πελανὸν καλοῦμεν ἡμεῖς οἱ θεοὶ | ἃ καλεῖτ' ἀσέμνως ἄλλοι θ' ὑμεῖς οἱ βροτοί. The accent is given on the authority of the text of Herodas *Mim.* IV 91 (where the ms has πέλανος).

Εὐμολπίδαι. To this gens as a whole, to the exclusion of the κήρυκες, belonged the right of ἐξήγησις. Sometimes they appointed a special officer to perform the functions (ἐξηγητὴς ἐξ Εὐμολπιδῶν CIA III 720, 2). Cf. the retort Andoc. de *Myst.* 116: πρῶτον μὲν ἐξήγη, Κηρύκων ὦν, οὐχ ὅσιον (δν) σοι ἐξηγεῖσθαι.

37. τριττοῖαν κτλ. See 3 5. The epithet χρυσόκερων shows that the animals were horned (ox, ram, kid) and that the sacrifice must not be confounded with the Roman *suovetaurilia*.

38. τῷ Θεῷ καὶ τῇ Θεᾷ. D quotes CIA II add. 1620 c. Λακρατείδης Σωστράτου Ἰκαριεὺς ἱερεὺς Θεοῦ καὶ Θεᾶς καὶ Εὐβουλέως. The deities are probably Pluto and Proserpine. For Eubuleus see Frazer *Paus.* II p. 118.

39. ἱερεῖον: i.e. a sheep. Cf. D 629, 14 (*Olbia*).

44. ἀνεθέθη. See l. 13; and cf. for the sense the inscription quoted l. 4.

47. For Lampon cf. Ar. *Av.* 521, 988, Schol. *Nub.* 331, *Pax* 1084, Eupolis II p. 545, Mein. I p. 338 Kock. Eupolis calls him οὐξηγητὴς; hence Sauppe with probability conjectures that his title was πυθόχρηστος ἐξηγητὴς, a title found on one of the seats of the Dionysiac theatre (*Index* s.v.). It is natural then to find him advising the Athenians in obedience to the Delphian oracle. On τὰ μὲν ἄλλα see 7 70.

51. ἀπομισθωσάντων. The more usual word for these transactions of the poletae was πωλεῖν: see *Index* s.v. For τὴν στήλα (the normal usage) see Meisterhans *Gr.* 123.

53. μῆνα δὲ κτλ. Whatever may be the precise explanation of these words, the general meaning seems to be that the new archon was to extend the period within which the ἀπαρχαί had to be brought in, or according to Schmidt *l. c.* 'to grant a month of grace, to wit the month Hecatombaeon.' ἐμβάλλειν, he says, *if unqualified*, never means 'to intercalate.' The expressions for this sense are, in the 5th century B.C., only ἐπεμβάλλειν and ἐπάγειν, and later also ἄγειν, τιθέναι, προσγράφειν, προστιθέναι, ἐμβολάζειν, ἐμβολίζειν, παρεμβάλλειν and

ἐπιβάλλειν, τιθέναι and ἐμβολιμεύειν. That however (as against Schmidt's view *Chron.* 403 sq.) an intercalary Hecatombaeon was not an impossibility seems to be shown, as D points out, by CIA iv 2 p. 181 no. 733, 5, where Gamelion, and CIA iv 2 p. 101 no. 385 c (D 242, 1), where Anthesterion, is duplicated instead of Posideon. On the function of the Archon Eponymus in intercalation see *Index*.

54. ἐν τῷ Πελαργικῷ. So it is spelt in Ar. *Av.* 832, where the spelling has generally been put down to a freak of the poet, and in *Cod. Laur.* Thuc. ii 17. F supposes (against Schmidt and Ziehen *ll. cc.*) that the ἀκροτελεύτιον quoted by Thucydides (τὸ Πελαργικὸν ἀργὸν ἀμεινον) was in the oracle which gave occasion to this decree. For μὴδὲ τοὺς λίθους κτλ. with reference to the Πελαργικὸν cf. Poll. viii 101, Luc. *Pisc.* 47. J. W. White *l. c.* points out that if the Pelargicum had been enclosed by a wall at this period there would have been no need for these regulations and the threat of a fine.

10. A slab of white marble inscribed on both sides, which had been used as an altar-slab in a church of the Attic village Charvati; now in the Louvre. CIG 76; CIA i 32 and iv 1 p. 63; D 21; H 37. Cf. E. Cavaignac *Rev. Ph.* xxiv 135 sqq., who argues for the later date for the decrees (p. 31 below).

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η) ΙΗ (= h) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ [ΧΣ = ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω)

ΓΡΞΤΥΦΧ. Στοιχηδόν. *Spiritus asper* often omitted.

#### A.

Ἔσ]οξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ· Κεκροπὶς ἐπρυτάνευε,  
Μνησίθεος ἐ-  
γ]ραμμάτευε, Εὐπείθης ἐπεστάτει. Καλλίας εἶπε· ἀποδοῦ-  
ναι τοῖς θεοῖς  
τ]ὰ χρήματα τὰ ὀφειλόμενα, ἐπειδὴ τῇ Ἀθηναίᾳ τὰ τρισ-  
χίλια τάλαντ-  
α] ἀνήνεγκται ἐς πόλιν, ἃ ἐψήφιστο, νομίσματος ἡμεδ[α]-  
ποῦ. ἀποδι-  
5 δ]όναι δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν χρημάτων, ἃ εἰς ἀπόδοσιν ἐστὶν τοῖς  
θεοῖς ἐψηφισμ-  
ε]να, τά τε παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλληνοταμίαις ὄντα νῦν καὶ τᾶλλα,  
ἃ ἐστὶ τούτων  
τῶν] χρημάτων, καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῆς δεκάτης, ἐπειδὴν πραθῇ.  
λογισάσθων δὲ  
οἱ λ]ογισταὶ οἱ τριάκοντα οἵπερ νῦν τὰ ὀφειλόμενα τοῖς  
θεοῖς ἀκρ-  
ιβῶ]ς. συναγωγῆς δὲ τῶν λογιστῶν ἡ βουλὴ αὐτοκράτωρ  
ἔστω. ἀποδόντων

- 10 δὲ τ]ὰ χρήματα ὅι πρυτάνεις μετὰ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ ἐξαλει-  
φόντων, ἐπει-  
δάν] ἀποδῶσιν, ζητήσαντες τά τε πινάκια καὶ τὰ γραμ-  
ματεῖα καὶ ἑάμ π-  
ου ἄλ]λοθι ἢ γεγραμμένα. ἀποφαινόντων δὲ τὰ γεγραμ-  
μένα ὅι τε ἱερ-  
ῆς κ]αὶ ὅι ἱεροποιοὶ καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος οἶδεν. ταμίας δὲ  
ἀποκναμεύει-  
ν το]ύτων τῶν χρημάτων, ὅτ' ἀμ περ τὰς ἄλλας ἀρχάς,  
καθάπερ τοὺς τῶν ἱ-  
15 ἐρῶ]ν τῶν τῆς Ἀθηναίας. οὗτοι δὲ ταμιευόντων ἐμ πόλει  
ἐν τῷ ὀπισθ-  
οδό]μῳ τὰ τῶν θεῶν χρήματα, ὅσα δυνατὸν καὶ ὅσιον,  
καὶ συνανοιγόν-  
των καὶ συγκληρόντων τὰς θύρας τοῦ ὀπισθοδόμου καὶ  
συσσημαινόςθω-  
ν τοῖς τῶν τῆς Ἀθηναίας ταμίαις. παρὰ δὲ τῶν νῦν  
ταμιῶν καὶ τῶν ἐπισ-  
τατῶν καὶ τῶν ἱεροποιῶν τῶν ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς, ὅι νῦν δια-  
χειρίζου[σι-  
20 ν, ἀπαριθμησάσθων καὶ ἀποστησάσθων τὰ χρήματα ἑναν-  
τίον τῆς βουλ[ῃ-  
ς ἐμ πόλει καὶ παραδεξάσθων ὅι ταμίαι ὅι λαχόντες  
παρὰ τῶν νῦν  
ἀρχόντων καὶ ἐν στήλῃ ἀναγραφάντων [μ]ιᾶ ἅπαντα καθ'  
ἑκάστον τε  
τὸν θεὸν τὰ χρήματα ὅποσα ἐστὶν ἑκάστῳ καὶ συμ-  
πάντων κεφάλαιο-  
ν, χωρὶς τό τε ἀργύριον καὶ τὸ χρυσίον· καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν  
ἀναγραφόντων  
25 ὅι αἰὲ ταμίαι ἐς στήλην καὶ λόγον διδόντων τῶν τε ὄντων  
χρημάτων  
καὶ τῶν προσιόντων τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ ἐάν τι ἀ[π]αναλίσκῃται  
κατὰ τὸν ἐ-  
νιαυτὸν πρὸς τοὺς λογιστὰς καὶ εὐθύνας διδόντων, καὶ ἐκ  
Παναθηναί-  
ων εἰς Παναθήναια τὸλ λόγον διδόντων, καθάπερ ὅι τὰ  
τῆς Ἀθηναίας τ-

α]μιεύοντες. τὰς δὲ στήλας, ἐν αἷς ἂν ἀναγράφωσι τὰ  
 χρήματα τὰ ἱερ-  
 30 α, θε]ντων ἐμ πόλει οἱ ταμίαι. ἐπειδὴν δὲ ἀποδεδομένα  
 ἦ τοῖς θεοῖς  
 τὰ χρ]ήματα, εἰς τὸ νεώριον καὶ τὰ τεῖχῃ τοῖς περιούσι  
 χρήσθαι χρήμασ-  
 10 ν].

## B.

..... ε[...  
 ..... τὰ λίθ]ινα κ[α]ὶ τὰς Νί[κας τὰς χρ]υσᾶς καὶ τὰ  
 π[ομπ]εῖα...  
 ..... ἐπεὶ παντελῶς ..... εἰ . ρεσ . α τὰ π[ομπ]εῖα ἀννέχθ-  
 η τῇ θεῷ κ]ατὰ τὰ ἐψηφι[σμένα ἐπ]ὶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν .....  
 5 ..... καθιστ[ά]μενα καὶ ἐπὶ ..... ἐπ[ὶ Π]ερικλ[έου]ς .....  
 ..... ἑκάστ[α] Ἑλλ[ληνοταμί]αι καὶ ἐπισκευα[ζόντων αὐτὰ  
 μετὰ τῶν ἐ]πιστατῶν τ[ῶ]ν αἰ[ε]ῖ ὄντων, οἱ [δὲ] ταμίαι [τ]ὰ  
 [χρήματα μερι-  
 ζόντων μετὰ] τῶν ἀρχιτε[κτόνων] ..... ὥ]σπερ τοῦ[ς] πρ .....  
 .... λεξ ..... μετὰ τῶ[ν ἐπιστ]ατῶν ὅπως ἄριστ[α καὶ κάλλισ]-  
 10 τα κοσμηθ]ήσεται ἡ ἀκρ[όπολις] καὶ ἐπισκευασθ[ή]σεται τὰ  
 πομπ-  
 εἰα τοῖς δ[ὲ] ἄλλοις χρήμασ[ιν παρ]ὰ τῆς Ἀθηναίας, το[ῖς] τε  
 νῦν οὖσιν ἐ-  
 μ πόλει κα]ὶ ἄττ' ἂν τὸ λο[ιπὸν ἀν]αφέρηται, μὴ χρῆσ[θαι  
 μὴδὲ ἀπανα-  
 λίσκειν α]π' αὐτῶν εἰς ἄλλο [τι μὴδὲ] εἰς ταῦτα ὑπὲρ μυ[ριάς  
 δραχμὰς  
 δοῦναι κε]λεύειν ἐάν τι δέη[ι. εἰς ἄλλ]ο δὲ μὴδὲν χρῆσθα[ι  
 τοῖς χρήμασ-  
 15 ν, ἐὰν μὴ τ]ὴν ἄδειαν ψηφ[ίσῃται ὁ] δῆμος ἐάνπερ ἡ [ψηφός  
 δίδωτ-  
 αὶ περὶ ἐσφ]ορᾶς. ἐὰν δέ τις [εἴπῃ ἢ] ἐπιψηφίσῃ, μὴ ἐ[ψηφ]-  
 φισμένης  
 πω τῆς ἀδεί]ας, χρῆσθαι το[ῖς χρήμ]ασιν τοῖ[ς] τῆς Ἀθη-  
 [ναίας, ἐνεχέσ-  
 θω τοῖς αὐ]τοῖς οἷσπερ ἐὰν [...] φέρειν εἴπῃ ἢ ἐπι[ψηφίσῃ].  
 ἐκ δ-



ἐ τῶν φόρων] κατατιθέναι κ[ατὰ τὸ]ν ἐνιαυτὸν τὰ ἐκά[στοτε  
 περίο-  
 20 ντα παρὰ τ]οῖς ταμίαισι τῶν [τῆς Ἀθ]ηναίας τοὺς Ἑλληνο-  
 [ταμίαις. ἐπει-  
 δὲν δὲ ἐκ τῶ]ν διακοσίων τα[λάντων]ν, ἃ εἰς ἀπόδοσιν ἐφ-  
 [σῆφισται ὁ δ-  
 ἦμος τοῖς] ἄλλοις θεοῖς, ἀ[ποδοθ]ῆναι τὰ ὀφειλόμενα, τα[μεινέσθω τὰ  
 μὲν τῆς Ἀθ]ηναίας χρήματα [ἐν τῷ] ἐπὶ δεξιά τοῦ ὀπισ[θοδόμου,  
 τὰ δὲ τ-  
 ὧν ἄλλων θεῶν ἐν τῷ ἐπ' ἀρ[ιστερ]ά .  
 25 Ὅποσα δὲ τῶ]ν χρημάτων τῶν [ἐιρῶ]ν ἄστατά ἐστιν ἢ ἀν-  
 [άριθμα, ταῦτ-  
 α ἀριθμῆσα]ι νῦν μετὰ τῶν τετάρ[ων] ἀρχῶν αἱ ἐδίδο[σαν  
 αἰὲ τὸν λό-  
 γον ἐκ Παν]αθηναίων ἐς Πα[ναθη]ναια, ὅποσα μὲν χρυσ[ῶν]  
 ἐστιν ἢ ὀπό-  
 σα ἀργυρᾶ] ἢ ὑ[π]άρ[χ]υρα στή]σαντας . . . . .

The inscription contains two decrees, one on each side of the block. The first (A) orders the repayment of moneys due to the treasurers of certain gods, after repaying to Athena 3000 Attic talents borrowed by the State; and arranges for the future custody of these moneys. The second decree (B) contains further regulations as to their disposal and administration.

The datives in *-ais* (except ταμίαις B 20) make it improbable that the decrees were inscribed on the stone before 420/19 B.C. (Meisterhans *Gr.* 121); but it has been shown by Kirchhoff (*Abh. Ak. Berl.* 1864 and 1876) that the decrees themselves must have been passed in 435/4 and 434/3 B.C. respectively, for (1) the first decree must, from the changes it enacts, have been passed at the beginning of a Panathenaic pentaeteris, and therefore in the second year of some Olympiad, (2) it must have been passed shortly before the end of the year, for l. 14 shows that the date was just anterior to the ἀρχαιρεσίαι, (3) the second decree is shown to belong to the beginning of the following or third year of the Olympiad, because the new ταμίαι are already in office (B 26), (4) the character of the provisions in the second decree relating to the weighing and numeration of sacred properties implies that it is not later than the beginning of the series of Treasure-lists (see below, the section on *Finance*), i.e. 434/3 B.C.

A 2. Καλλίας. Busolt (*Philol.* I p. 86 sqq.) seeks to prove that both here and in 12 8, 13 15 Callias is the person who in Thuc. I 61, 1; 63, 3 (cf. Plat. *Alc.* I 119 A) is said to have commanded the Athenian army at Potidaea and to have fallen in battle there in 432 B.C. By τοῖς θεοῖς is of course meant 'the other gods'; see *Index s.v.* ταμίαι and below 13 sqq.

3. τῇ Ἀθηναίᾳ. The form Ἀθηνᾶ did not come into regular use till after 362 B.C. (Meisterhans *Gr.* 32). On the state of the Treasury at the period of this decree see Thuc. II 13, 3.

4 sqq. The sources from which the moneys are to be repaid are three; (1) the funds in the hands of the Hellenotamiae brought in by the *φόρος*, (2) future sums falling under this head, (3) the produce of the 'tithe,' when it has been sold, i.e. farmed. The tithe in question appears to have been the rent from public lands let to individuals.

8. On the duties of the *λογισταί* see Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> 1 239 sqq.; *D. A. s. v.* Euthyna (and Appendix); Sandys on Arist. 'Αθ. πολ. 54. It is clear from this inscription that there existed before Euclid a special board of 30 *λογισταί*, though at a later period the number was diminished. The same board is meant by *ἡ ἀρχή* in the initial formulae of the Tribute-lists, e.g. CIA 1 240. The words *οἵπερ νῦν* indicate that the existing board was required to complete the transaction within its term of office.

9. The *βουλή* had the right to summon a meeting of the *λογισταί*. Cf. Andoc. *de myst.* 15 (*ψηφισαμένης δὲ τῆς βουλῆς, ἣν γὰρ αὐτοκράτωρ, ᾤχοντο ἐπ' αὐτὸν Μεγαράδης*) for another instance in which the *βουλή* acted independently of the *ἐκκλησία*.—The *συν-* (in *συναγωγῆς*) is much less common than *ξυν-* at this period (Meisterhans *Gr.* 220). For the assimilation of *ν* to *λ* in *τῶλ λογιστῶν* see § 8.

13 sqq. For *ἱεροποιοί* see § 9. The *ταμίαι* who are to be appointed (annually) *ἀπὸ κυάμου* are the *ταμίαι τῶν ἄλλων θεῶν*. The *ταμίαι τῆς Ἀθηναίας* were ten in number appointed annually by lot, one from each tribe, the pentacosimedimni alone being eligible. Boeckh thinks the same limitation is indicated by the words *καθάπερ κτλ.* If the words also imply that the number of the *ταμίαι τῶν ἄλλων θεῶν* was originally ten, it is strange, as Kirchhoff observes, that in a Treasure-list of 429/8 B.C. (CIA 1 194) the number of names is certainly less than 10.

17. For the opisthodomus see below. With *ὅσα δυνατόν καὶ ὅσιον* cf. CIA 11 1059: *ὅσα οἶδν τε καὶ θεμιτὸν ἐστὶ*. On *συσσημαινόςθων* see § 19.

18. *καὶ τῶν ἐπιστατῶν*. The *ἐπιστάται* here meant must be the *ἐπιστάται* of temples. Besides its well-known use to denote the chairman of the *πρυτάνεις* the word is found in several other connexions. See *Index s. v.*

20. *ἀπαριθμησάσθων καὶ ἀποστησάσθων*. 'They are to cause to be counted and weighed.' *μιᾶ* in l. 22 is due to K.

25 sqq. *λόγον διδόντων* must be joined with *πρὸς τοὺς λογιστάς*.

27. *εὐθύνας διδόντων*, 'they are to submit their proceedings to examination.' *λόγος* refers to pecuniary accounts, *εὐθυναί* to the discharge of official duties. This audit and examination is to take place annually for the period *ἐκ Παναθηναίων ἐς Παναθήναια*. Every year there was a Panathenaic festival, for three successive years the Lesser, in the fourth year the Greater.

B 2. *τὰ λίθινα*. So D, who remarks that *ἵνα* (final) is alien to the language of inscriptions of this period; see § 17 30, 35.

2, 3. *τὰ π[ομπεία κτλ.]*; restored by D; so also 6—8. For *μεριζόντων* see § 37 42, § 39 44.

11. *χρήμασ[ιν τοῖς]* B, but Froehner (*Inscr.*) reads *a* on the stone; thus *παρ]ὰ τῆς Ἀθηναίας* is a pregnant construction.

12. *ἀναφέρω* (cf. the restored *ἀνηρέχθη* l. 3 above) is the regular word to denote the introduction of treasure to the Acropolis.

15 sq. *ἐάνπερ κτλ.* Restored by Keil *Herm.* xxix p. 56 note 1.

17. *ἐνεχέσθω κτλ.* The penalty for making the proposition or putting it to

the vote without having secured the *ἄδεια* or indemnity-bill (as e.g. for imposing a special contribution, *εἰσφορά*, upon the people) was to be the same as in other cases of illegally proposing or putting the question to the vote.

18 sqq. Up to this point the decree has been concerned with the sacred treasure of Athena; it now passes on to the public funds of the Athenians, more especially the annual proceeds of the tribute, which are here directed to be deposited in the Opisthodomus, and entrusted to the protection of the goddess. They are in fact a *παρακαταθήκη* and do not become the property of the temple. They are administered not by the *ταμίαι τῆς Ἀθηναίας* but by the Hellenotamiae and the Boule, the chairman of the prytanes having an official key to the treasure. As compensation for the use of the Opisthodomus the Hellenotamiae, from 454 B.C., paid to the goddess an *ἀπαρχή* of  $\frac{1}{100}$ th (*μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ ταλάντου*) on the amount of tribute money annually deposited. See *Index* s.v. *ἀπαρχή*.

19. *περίοντα*. So J. Christ *de publ. rep. Ath. rationibus* p. 14 for the *γενόμενα* of others. It was not the whole, but the net, proceeds of the tribute, after disbursements by the Hellenotamiae for public purposes, which were deposited with the goddess. Cf. Busolt *Gr. Gesch.* III 1 p. 214 note 2.

20 sqq. *ἐψήφισται ὁ δῆμος*. So K.

22 sqq. This passage is quoted by Dörpfeld (*Mitth.* XII p. 39) to show that the Opisthodomus in question is the back chamber of the old temple of Athena, S. of the Erechtheum, which has two separate smaller chambers opening out of it. But if so, one would expect these *οἰκήματα* to be expressly mentioned, as in the Hekatompedon inscription, CIA IV 1, 19, l. 17 p. 137. The arguments that *ὀπισθόδομος* always means the Opisthodomus of the Parthenon are: (1) that the word first appears in this inscription, which is dated just after the completion of the Parthenon, and after it in a succession of inventories which mention the compartments of the Parthenon; (2) that the four compartments mentioned in these inventories are the Pronaos, Hekatompedos Naos, Parthenon and Opisthodomus; of these the first three are universally admitted to be parts of the Parthenon, and unless the Opisthodomus is also that of the Parthenon, the back portico of the Parthenon is unaccountably omitted. The back portico of the Parthenon is adapted to hold treasures by being provided with gratings from top to bottom between the columns. Cf. also 2 C 30.

26. The treasurers are to act in conjunction *μετὰ τῶν τεττάρων ἀρχῶν κτλ.*, i.e. with all former *ταμίαι* who are living and present in Athens. *ἀεὶ* is due to K. *αἱ τέτταρες ἀρχαὶ* are the four successive boards of each pentaeteris; see *Index* s.v. *ἀρχαί*. For *ὑπάργυρα* see CIA I 170, 8.

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**Remark ii.** *Formulae of Honorary Decrees, Proxenia-decrees and Euergesia-decrees.* A discussion on the duties and position of the *πρόξενοι*, or political patrons, would pass the limits allowable for a note. It must suffice to define the *προξενία* as an honour which imposed on the recipient the duty of taking care of the citizens of the state which appointed him, when they came to his city. The

πρόξενος was not a political agent as such. He was entitled to no material privileges unless these were expressly specified in the decree conferring the *προξενία*. Works to be consulted on the subject are Schubert, *de Proxenia Att.*, Leipzig, 1881; Monceaux, *les Proxénies grecques*, Paris, 1886.

Proxenia-decrees and Euergesia-decrees (by which the title of *εὐεργέτης* is conferred) fall under the general head of Honorary Decrees. And in no other department of epigraphy has the influence of Athens made itself more widely felt than in the elaboration of the formulæ of these Honorary Decrees. We begin at Athens in the fifth century with a very simple form (cf. no. 18). After the introductory formula follows immediately the substance of the decree: *ἐπαινέσαι τὸν δεῖνα*, sometimes with a brief statement of reason, and then the enumeration of the honours conferred. An exhaustive statement of grounds introduced by *ἐπειδὴ* (ὅτι) belongs to a later development, and at first, as being an expansion, followed the list of honours. The earliest example of a decree in which the statement of grounds precedes the substance of the decree—an arrangement characteristic of the later style—is, possibly, the fragment CIA IV 1, 22c (about 450 B.C.). From this older formula was gradually developed a later, in which the name of the proposer was followed (1) by a detailed statement of grounds with *ἐπειδὴ* (*ἐπειδὴ ἄνδρες ἀγαθοὶ εἰσιν περὶ τὸν δῆμον κτλ.*), (2) a hortative section—the earliest example is no. 39, shortly after 350 B.C. (cf. l. 11 sqq. [ὅπως δ']ν εἰδῶσιν ἅπαν[τε]ς ὅ[τ]ι ὁ δῆμος [ὁ Ἀ]θηναίων ἀποδίδωσιν χάριτας μ[ε]γ[ά]λας τοῖς εὐεργετοῦσιν εἰαντό[ν] κτλ.), (3) (after a transition formula, e.g. *τύχῃ ἀγαθῇ δεδόχθαι τῷ δήμῳ*) the commendation (*ἐπαινέσαι*) and the specification of distinctions or privileges. This later formula asserted itself not only in Athens, but gradually also from the fourth century onwards throughout the other Greek cities, though in Northern Greece and the Peloponnesus a simpler form held its ground (see *Index*). As time went on the language of these decrees became more and more tedious, fulsome and discursive, till in the Imperial period it reached its most degenerate stage. (Swoboda, *Gr. Volksbeschl.* 50 sq.) For examples of the various material privileges conferred see the references in the *Index* s. v. *προξενία*.

11. The lower part of a stele of white marble, found in the Acropolis. Lolling *Sb. Ak. Wiss. Berl.* 1888 p. 241; Mylonas *BCH xii* (1888) 129 sqq.; *CIA iv* 1, 27c, p. 164.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η). Η (= h) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ [ΧΣ = Ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω)

ΓΡΣΤΥΦΧ [ΦΣ = Ψ] Στοιχηδόν: after ἀδικῶνται l. 9.

.....  
 ἔάν ἀδικεῖν μή[τε Ἀθήνησι μή-  
 ε ὅσης Ἀθηναῖοι κρατοῦσι ἐ[π-  
 ιμέλεσθαι δὲ αὐτοῦ Ἀθήνησι μ-  
 ἐ]ν τοὺς πρυτάνεις κατὰ τὴν βουλῇ-  
 5 ν, ἐν δὲ τῇσι ἄλλῃσι πόλεσι ὁ-  
 ίτινες Ἀθηναίων ἄρχουσι ἐν τ-  
 ῇ ὑπερορίᾳ, ὅ τι ἂν ἕκασ-  
 τοι δυνατοὶ ὦσιν, ὥς ἂμ μὴ ἀδ-  
 ικῶνται—Ἐδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ  
 10 καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. Ἀντιοχίς ἐπρυ-  
 τάνευε, Χαρσιάδης ἐγραμμάτ-  
 ευε, Ἡγήσανδρος ἐπεστάτει. Χ-  
 αϊρέστρατος εἶπε· Λεωνίδην  
 ἔάν τις ἀποκτείνῃ ἐν τῶν πόλ-  
 15 εων, ὧν Ἀθηναῖοι κρατοῦσι τῇ-  
 ν τιμωρίαν εἶναι καθάπερ ἔάν  
 τις Ἀθηναίων ἀποθάνῃ. ἐπαι-  
 νέσαι δὲ ἀγαθὰ ὅσα ποιεῖ π[ε-  
 ρὶ Ἀθηναίους Λεωνίδης. περὶ [δ-  
 20 ἐ Λεωνίδου τὰ ἐψηφισμένα ἀ[ν-  
 αγραψάτω ὁ γραμματεὺς τῇ-  
 ς βουλῆς τέλεσι τοῖς Λεωνίδου  
 ἐν στήλαιν δυοῖν. καὶ τὴν μὲν  
 ἑτέραν στήσαι ἐμ πόλει, τὴν  
 25 δὲ ἑτέραν ἐν Ἀλικαρνασσω-  
 ι ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος.  
 ἄνδρα δὲ προσελέσθω Λεωνίδ-  
 ης, ὅστις ἄξει τὴν στήλην καὶ  
 στήσει.

These decrees appear to be the earliest extant Attic examples of the class of honorary decrees, if we except the fragment *CIA iv* 1, 22c. See *Rem.* 11, above. The services rendered by Leonidas of Halicarnassus may well have been anterior to the Peloponnesian War. The dates τῇσι ἄλλῃσι l. 5 (cf. no. 9) preclude a date as late as the time of the Sicilian Expedition assumed by Mylonas *BCH xii* p. 129.

8. ἀδικῶνται. Here ends the fragment of the first decree on the stone. The plural seems to show that, if Leonidas was the subject also of this decree, others were associated with him in the honour conferred. With the concluding words cf. *CIA iv* 1, 62 b p. 166, l. 16 sqq.: ὅπως ἂν μὴ ἀδικῇται ἐπιμέλῃσθαι τὴν τε βουλὴν τὴν αἰεὶ βουλευούσαν καὶ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς καὶ τὸν ἄρχοντα τὸν ἐν Σκιάθῳ ὃς ἂν ᾖ ἐκαστοτε. For the title ἄρχων applied to Athenian governors of allied states cf. 35 19 τῷ [ἄρχοντι τῷ ἐν] Ἀνδρῶ; *D* 112 (*Amorgos*): Ἀνδροτίων... ἄρξας τῆς πόλεως; *Aesch. c. Tim.* 107: ἦρξε δ' ἐν Ἀνδρῶ πριάμενος τριάκοντα μνῶν τὴν ἀρχήν. These are examples of the fourth century, but the words of 32 21sq. (378/7 B.C.) imply that the practice dated from the preceding century.

14. ἐν τῶν πόλεων. With this

strange expression, which, as Mylonas *l.c.* points out, appears to recur *CIA ii* 33, 8, we can only compare the familiar ἐν Ἀιδου, ἐν Ἀρ(ρ)ίφρονος (*Plat. Prot.* 320 A). *D* adds the bold ἐν ἡμετέρου of Herodotus (i 35, vii 8, 4) for ἐν ἡμῶν or ἐν ἡμετέρῳ.



15 sqq. τὴν τιμωρίαν κτλ. Cf. 40 37 sqq. and Dem. c. *Aristocr.* 650: ἔστω, φησίν, ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ ἡ αὐτὴ τιμωρία, καθάπερ ἂν τὸν Ἀθηναῖον ἀποκτείνῃ.

22. τέλεσι τοῖς Λεωνίδου. Foreigners in whose favour a decree was passed had to bear the cost of the inscription themselves; so also states on concluding an alliance with Athens; cf. 7 60.

25. It appears also from Ro. 1 145 45 that the temple of Apollo at Halicarnassus was used as a depository of state documents.

12. One of the Elgin Marbles in the British Museum. The upper and right-hand portions only are entire. CIG 74; CIA 1 33 (cf. iv 1 p. 13); BM 5; H 39; D 25. Cf. Foucart *Rev. Arch.* xxxvii (1877) 384.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η) . Η (= h) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ [ΧΣ = Ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω)

ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ [ΦΣ = Ψ] Στοιχηδόν.

Θεοί. Πρέσβεις ἐκ Ῥηγίου]οὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν  
ἐποιήσαντο καὶ τὸν ὅρκ]ον· Κλέανδρος Ξεν-  
.....]τίνου, Σιληνὸς Φώκου,

433/2

B. C.

..... Ἐπ' Ἀφ]σεύδους ἄρχοντος κ-

5 αὶ τῆς βουλῆς ἡ Κριτιά]δης πρῶτος ἐγραμμ-  
άτευε, ἔδοξεν τῇ βου]λῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ Ἀ-  
καμαντὶς ἐπρυτάνευε Χ]αρίας ἐγραμμμάτευ-  
ε, Τιμόξενος ἐπεστάτ]ει, Καλλί- (vacant space)  
ας εἶπε' ξυμμαχίαν εἶν]αι Ἀθηναίοις καὶ

10 Ῥηγίοις. τὸν δὲ ὅρκο](ν) ὁμοσάντων Ἀθηνα-  
ῖοι κατὰ τάδε· ἔσται πι]στὰ καὶ ἄδολα καὶ ἑ  
απλὰ ἅπαντα τὰ ἀπ' Ἀθην](α)ίων Ῥηγίοις κα-  
ὶ ..... καὶ ξύμ]μαχοι ἐσόμεθα πισ-  
τοὶ καὶ δίκαιοι καὶ ἰσ]χυροὶ καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς

15 ..... καὶ] ὠφελήσομεν .....

This is a fragment of a treaty between the Rhegines and the Athenians. Some of the restorations in the text depend upon a comparison with a similar fragment of a treaty with the Leontines, no. 13, concluded in the same prytany. The treaty with Rhegium was probably the 'old-standing treaty' referred to by Thucydides III 86, where, speaking of the first interference of Athens in Sicilian affairs 427 B.C., he says: οἱ γὰρ Συρακόσιοι καὶ Λεοντίνοι ἐς πόλεμον ἀλλήλους κατέσταναν. ξύμμαχοι δὲ (ᾗσαν) . . . τοῖς Λεοντίνοις . . . Ῥηγῖνοι κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς Λεοντίνων. ἐς οὖν τὰς Ἀθήνας πέμψαντες οἱ τῶν Λεοντίνων ξύμμαχοι κατὰ τε παλαιὰν ξυμμαχίαν καὶ ὅτι Ἴωνες ᾗσαν πείθουσι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πέμψαι σφίσι ναὺς κτλ. On the formula l. 4 and 13 8 see Rem. iv, p. 85.

6. Ἀκαμαντὶς ἐπρυτάνευε. This was not the first prytany of the year 433—2: see CIA I 179, 10. It is probable that the alliances with the Rhegines and Leontines (13) were concluded shortly after the despatch of the two fleets in aid of Coreyra as described in Thuc. I 45 and 50; and in fact the alliances may have had a causal connexion with the success of those expeditions, as clearing the way for access to Italy and Sicily; cf. Thuc. I 36 and 44 and the notes to CIA I 179.

8. Καλλίας. See 10 2.

10. The letter on the stone before ὁμοσάντων is Η; which may indeed be meant for that word. Cf. note on 21 9.

15. After ὠφελήσομεν there are remains of a Π; qu. παντὶ σθένει? Cf. 32 51.

13. A slab of Pentelic marble found at Athens. CIA IV 1, 33a p. 13; H 40; D 24. The letters as in 12; but twice Λ.

Θε]οί. Πρέσβεις ἐγ Λεον[τ-  
 ίνων οἱ τὴν ξυμμαχί-  
 αν ἐποιήσαντο καὶ τὸν ὅ-  
 ρκον· Τιμήνωρ Ἀγαθοκ-  
 5 λέους, Σῶσις Γλαυκίου, Γέ-  
 λων Ἐξηκέστου. γραμμα-  
 τεὺς Θεότιμος Ταυρίσ-  
 433/2 κου. Ἐπ' Ἀψεύδους ἄρχοντ-  
 B.C.  
 10 ος καὶ τῆς βουλῆς ἧ Κρ-  
 ιτιάδης ἐγραμμάτενε,  
 ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ  
 τῷ δήμῳ, Ἀκαμαντὶς ἐ-  
 πρυτάνευε, Χαρίας ἐγρ-  
 αμμάτενε, Τιμόξενος  
 15 ἐπεστάτει, Καλλίας ε-  
 ἵπε· τῇ μὲν ξυμμαχία-  
 ν εἶναι Ἀθηναίοις καὶ  
 Λεοντίνουσι καὶ τὸν ὅ[ρ-  
 κο[ν δ]οῦναι καὶ δέξα[σ-  
 20 θαι. ὁμόσ]αι δὲ Ἀθηνα[ι-  
 οὺς τάδε· ξύμμαχοι ἐσ[όμ-  
 εθα . . . . .

This is the fragment of a treaty between Athens and the Leontines alluded to in the notes on no. 12. In l. 10 after Κριτιάδης the word πρῶτος is omitted, doubtless accidentally, on the stone. In l. 22 perhaps we should continue: πιστοὶ καὶ δίκαιοι καὶ ἰσχυροὶ καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς. Cf. 12 13 sq.

14. A fragment of Pentelic marble; the right margin only entire, H. 0.24 m.; L. 0.15 m.; Th. 0.09 m. Found at Athens CIA iv 1, 35c p. 65; D 27.

A . Λ Δ Ε (= ε, ει, η) Ι Η (= η) Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν . Ο (= ο, ου, ω) Π Ρ Σ  
Τ Υ Φ Χ. Στοιχηδόν.

Ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷι δῆμῳ Ἀκα[μα-  
ντις ἐπρυτάνευε, . . . ]λεὺς [ἐγρ]αμ[μ]άτ[ευ-  
428 ε, Ἐπαμείνων ἦρχε, Σιβ]ύρτιο[s ἐ]πεστά[τει  
B. C. . . . . εἶπε· εἰς τ]ῇν πο[ί]σιν τῶν [νε-  
5 ὦν δανείσασθαι στρα]τηγούς τ[οῦ]ς μετὰ Π[ά-  
χητος ἀργύριον παρ]ὰ τῶν [νῦ]ν ὄντων δ-  
ημάρχων τοῖς σκευουργοῖς· ὃ δ' ἂν δανεί-  
σωσιν, ἀποδόντων αὐτο]ῖς π[ά]λιν οἱ τρι-  
ηροποιοί· τοὺς δὲ τεταγ]μένους πλεῖν ἐπὶ τ-  
10 ῇν τῆς Δέσβου φυλακῇν ὡς τάχιστα ἀπο-  
στειλάντων οἱ στρατηγ]οί· εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἐσαγό-  
ντων αὐτοὺς θανάτου εἰς δ]ικαστήριον οἱ  
πρυτάνεις, ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ μ]ὴ ἤθελον τοὺς ἀπι-  
όντας ἐξελθεῖν. τῆς δὲ] κομιδῆς τῶν νε[ώ-  
15 ν . . . . . ἐ]γ Μακεδονίας σ . .  
. . . . . ἐπιμ]ελ[η]θῆναι ὅπως  
κομισθῶσιν ὡς τάχισ]τα Ἀθήναζε καὶ π-  
αρασκευασθῶσι, ὅπως] ἂν κομίζηται ἡ  
στρατιὰ ἡ εἰς Δέσβου φυ]λακῇν τὴν ἀρίστ-  
20 ῃν. ἔαν δέ τις μὴ ποιήσῃ] κατὰ ταῦτα, ὀφείλ-  
ειν χιλίας δραχμὰς αὐτὸ]ν ἱεράς τῇ Ἀθ-  
ηναίᾳ. τῷ δὲ πρώτῳ ἐλθ]όντι καὶ κομ[ι-  
σαντι . . . . . ]α ὅ δ[ῆμος . . . . .

The restorations are mainly Kirchhoff's (*Sb. Ak. Berl.* 1886, 303 sqq.). He has shown that the document is probably a decree ordering the equipment and despatch of a naval force to watch and suppress the outbreak at Mitylene in 428 B.C. The Archon's name, if the restoration is correct, comes before that of the President, and therefore the inscription is probably earlier than the establishment of the formula in 421 B.C., cf. *Rem.* i, p. 3. The almost certain restoration of l. 1 gives the number of letters as 31; and so the Archon's name must have 9 letters; this indication would suit many archons in the period to which the characters of the letters must belong; but in only two years, that of Epameinon 428 B.C. and that of Antigonos 406 B.C., were affairs in Athens and Lesbos in the state implied by the inscription; and the words seem to imply a threatened danger like that of 428 B.C. rather than the defeat and blockade of the town by Callicratides in 406 B.C., before Athenian efforts resulted in the

battle of Arginusae. Busolt (*Philol.* I p. 583 sqq.), who from Thuc. III 18, 2 supplies the name Πάχης in l. 5, argues, against K, that an examination of Thuc. III 3, 2; 5, 1; 15, 1; 18, 3 makes it clear that the expedition with which our decree is concerned is the one alluded to in the last-quoted passage, and must have taken place as late as the September of 428, and not earlier in the year, as K held.

7. δανείσωσιν: sc. οἱ δῆμαρχοι.

9. τριηροποιοί. Cf. Arist. 'Αθ. πολ. 46, 1: ποιεῖται δὲ (ἡ βουλὴ) τὰς τριήρεις, δέκα ἄνδρας ἐξ [ἀπάντων] ἐλομένη τριηροποιοῦς, and Dem. c. *Androt.* 598: ὁ τῶν τριηροποιῶν ταμίης. The same officer is mentioned, CIA II 799 d 20, and in a similar naval document given below (see *Index* s.v. τριηροποιοί).

9 sq. ἐπὶ τὴν τῆς Δέσβου φυλακὴν. The restoration naturally stands or falls with the correctness of the inferences made in the notes on the subject of the inscription.

12 sq. For the functions of the prytanes in such matters see M. and Sch. *Att. Pr.* Bk I, ch. 3.

15. A slab of Pentelic marble found in the Theatre of Dionysus. H. 1.00 m.; Br. 0.51 m. At the top is a relief. Boeckh *St.* 11 499 sqq.; Kirchhoff, *Abh. Ak. Berl.* 1861 p. 555 sq.; CIA I 40; H 44; D 33. Cf. A. Schmidt, *N. J.* 1885 I p. 728.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, εἰ, η) ΙΗ (= h) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ (ΧΣ = ξ) Ο (= ο, ου, ω)  
ΓΡΣΤΥΦΧ (ΦΣ = ψ).

Στοιχηδόν, except lines 1, 2. In l. 51 Γ = γ, l. 21, 41, 52 Η = η.

Μ ε θ ω ν α ῖ ω ν ἔ κ Π ι ε ρ [ ι α σ.  
Φ]αῖνιππος Φρυνίχου ἐγραμμάτ[ευ ε.  
"Εδ]οξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. Ἐρεχθητὶς ἐπρ[υτάν-  
ευε,] Σκόπας ἐγραμμάτευε, Τιμωνίδης ἐπεστάτει. [Διοπ-  
5 εἰ]θης εἶπε· δι[α]χειροτονῆσαι τὸν δῆμον ἀντίκ[α πρό-  
ς Μ]εθωναίους εἴτε φόρον δοκεῖ τάττειν τὸν δῆμο[ν αὐτ-  
ικ]α μάλα ἢ ἐχ[σ]αρκεῖν αὐτοῖς τελεῖν ὅσον τῇ θε[ῳ ἀπ-  
δ τ]οῦ φόρου ἐγίν[υ]ετο, ὃν τοῖς προτέροις Παν[αθηναίο-  
ις] ἐτετάχατο φέρειν, τοῦ δὲ ἄλλου ἀτελεῖς εἶνα[ι. τῶν δὲ ὁφ-  
10 εἰ]λημνύτων, ἃ γεγράφαται τῷ δημοσίῳ τ[ῷ τῶν Ἀθη-  
ναί]ωμ Μεθωναῖοι ὀφείλοντες, ἐὰν ὧσι ἐπιτ[ῆδαιοι Ἀ-  
θη]ναῖοις ὥσπερ τε νῦν καὶ ἔτι ἀμείνους, ἐπι[τρέπειν τ-  
ε τ]άξιν περὶ τῆς πράξεως Ἀθηναίους· καὶ ἐά[ν κοινὸν  
ν] ψήφισμά τι περὶ τῶν ὀφειλημάτων τῶν ἐν τῇ[σι στή-  
15 λη]σι γίγνηται, μηδὲν προσῆκέτω Μεθωναῖοις, ἐὰμ μ-  
ἢ χ]ωρὶς γίνηται ψήφισμα περὶ Μεθωναίων. π[ρέσβει-

ς δ] ἐ τρεῖς πέμψαι ὑπὲρ πεντήκοντα ἔτη γεγον[ότας  
 'ω]ς Περδίκκα[ν]. εἰπεῖν δὲ Περδίκκα, ὅτι δοκε[ῖ δικά-  
 ιον] εἶναι ἔαν Μεθωναίους τῇ θαλάττῃ χρῆσθα[ι, μηδὲ  
 20 ἔξ]εῖναι ὀρίσασθαι, καὶ ἔαν εἰσεμπορεύεσθ[αι καθ-  
 άπε]ρ τέως ἐ[ς] τ[ῇ]ν χώραν, καὶ μήτε ἀδικεῖν μ[ὴ]τε [ἀ]δ[ικεῖσ]-  
 θαι, μηδὲ στρα[τ]ιὰν διὰ τῆς χώρας τῆς Μεθ[ω]ναίων [διά-  
 γειν ἀ]κόντωμ [Με]θωναίων. καὶ ἐὰμ μὲν ὁμολ[ο]γῶσιν [ἐκ-  
 άτερ]οι, ξυ[μβι]βασάντων οἱ πρέσβεις· ἔαν δὲ μή, [πρεσ-  
 25 βεί]αν ἐκάτ[ερ]ο[ι] πεμπόντων ἐς Διονύσια, τέλος [ἔχον-  
 τας] περὶ ὧ[ν] ἂν διαφ[έ]ρωνται, πρὸς τὴν βουλὴν κα[ὶ] τὸν  
 δῆμ[ον]. εἰ[π]εῖν δὲ [Π]ερδίκκα ὅτι, ἔαν οἱ στρατ[ι]ῶται  
 'οι] ἐμ Ποσειδίῳ ἐπαινῶσι, γνώμας ἀγαθὰς ἔξουσιν  
 περὶ αὐτοῦ Ἀθη[ν]αῖοι. Ἐχειροτόνησεν ὁ δῆμος [Μεθων-  
 30 αῖο]ς τελεῖν [ὅσο]ν τῇ θεῷ ἀπὸ τοῦ φόρου ἐγίγνε[το, ὃν  
 τοῖ]ς π[ρ]οτέρο[ις] Παναθηναίοις ἐτετάχατο φ[έ]ρειν, τοῦ  
 δὲ ἄλλου ἀτε[λεῖς εἶ]ναι. Ἐδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ [τῷ δῆμ-  
 ω]. Ἱππο[θ]ω[ν]τις ἐ]πρυτάνευε, Μεγακλείδης [ἐγγραμμά-  
 τευ]ε, Νι[κ]ο[ς] . . . . ἐ]πεστάτει. Κλεώνυμος εἶπε· Μ[εθωναί-  
 35 οῖς] εἰ[ν]α[ὶ] τε ἔξ[α]γειν ἐγ Βυζαντίου σίτου μέχ[ρι] . . . α-  
 κισχ[ιλίων] μεδίμνων τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ἐκάστου, οἱ [τε Ἑλλη-  
 σπ]ουτοφύλακες μήτε αὐτοὶ κωλύοντων ἐξάγειν μ[ὴ]τ-  
 ε ἄλ]λον ἐόντων κωλύειν ἢ εὐθυνέσθων μυρίασι δρ[αχ-  
 μαῖς]ιν ἕκαστος. γραψαμένους δὲ πρὸς τοὺς Ἑλλησπ[ον-  
 40 το]φύλακας ἐξάγει[ν] μέχρι τοῦ τεταγμένου. ἀξήμιος [δὲ  
 ἔσ]τω καὶ ἡ ναῦς ἡ ἐξάγουσα. ὅτι δ' ἂν κοινὸν ψήφ[ισμ]-  
 α περὶ τῶν ξυμμάχω[ν] ψηφίζονται Ἀθηναῖοι περὶ β-  
 οη[θείας] ἢ ἄλλο τι προ[σ]τάττο[ν]τες τῇσι πόλεσι ἢ [περ-  
 ῖ σφ]ῶν [ἢ] περὶ τῶν πόλεω[ν], ὅτι ἂν ὀνομαστὶ περὶ τῆς π-  
 45 ὀλε]ως τῇ[ς] Μεθωναίων ψηφίζονται, τοῦτο προσή[κειν]  
 αὐτοῖς, τ[ὰ] δὲ ἄλλα μή, ἀλλὰ φυλάττοντες τὴν σφετ[έρ]-  
 ν αὐτῶν ἐ[ν] τῷ τεταγμένῳ ὄντων. ἂ δὲ ὑπὸ Περδ[ικκ]-  
 ου ἡδικῆσθαι φασιν, βουλευσασθαι Ἀθ[η]ναίους ὅτι ἂ[ν] δο-  
 κ]ῇ [ἄξι]ον εἶναι περὶ Μεθωναίων, ἐπειδὰν ἀπαν[τίσ]-  
 50 ω]σι ἐ[ς] τῶ[ν] δῆμον οἱ πρέσβεις [οἱ] παρὰ Περδίκκου, [οἱ τ-  
 ε] μετ[ὰ] Πλ[ειστίου] οἱ[χ]όμενοι καὶ οἱ μετὰ Λεωγό[ρου]. τῇ-  
 σ[ι] δὲ [ἄλλ]ησι πόλε[σι] χ[ρηματίσαι], ἐπειδὰν ἐσέλ[θῃ] ἢ  
 π[ρυτάν]εία ἢ δευτ[έρ]α μετὰ τὰς ἐν τῷ νεωρίῳ ἐ[ν]θὺς  
 ἔδρας ἐκκλησίαν [πο]ήσαντες· συν[ε]χῶς δὲ ποεῖν τ[ὰς] ἐκ-  
 55 κλησί[ας], ἕως ἂν δι[απρ]αχθῇ, ἄλλο δὲ προχρημα[τίσαι].



τούτω]ν μηδέν, ἐὰν μή τι οἱ στρατη[γ]οὶ δέωντα[ι. "ΕSoξ-  
 εν τῇ] βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. Κεκροπὶς ἐπρυ[τάνευε, .  
 .....]ης ἐγραμμάτε[υ]ε, '[Ι]εροκλείδης ἐ[π]εστάτει . .  
 .....] εἶπε· ἐπειδὴ ε . .  
 βο . . . . . εναί . . . . .

The marble contains two decrees and a fragment of a third granting certain privileges to the Methonaeans and befriending them in their relations with Perdiccas. A fourth decree must have followed ordering that all four should be inscribed on the stone. The dates and chronological order of the decrees are determined by the following considerations. (1) Φαίνιππος l. 2 is probably the same as the person of that name who was γραμματεὺς in Elaphebolion of Ol. 89. 1=424 B.C., Thuc. iv 118, 8. He was γραμματεὺς κατὰ πρωτανείαν. This officer changed with each prytany and in the pre-Euclidean period was responsible for the engraving of the decrees; cf. **Rem. v**, p. 89. (2) The prytany l. 3, in which the first decree was passed, was the first of Ol. 88. 1, i.e. in July or August 428 B.C.; for (a) the decree cannot be older than Ol. 87. 2, =431/0 B.C. when peace was made with Perdiccas, nor later than the end of Ol. 88. 2=427/6 B.C., the date of the following decree, (b) the re-assessment of the allies, l. 8, at the Panathenaea of the year preceding that of the decree, could only have taken place, according to Koehler *Urkt.* p. 138, in Ol. 87. 4=429/8 B.C., i.e. in the fourth year of the Olympiad. (3) The date of the second decree was probably Ol. 88. 3=426/5 B.C. for it was passed in the first prytany, as is clear from l. 52, 53, and the secretary Megacleides is almost certainly the same as the person of that name in CIA I 273, who was in office in the first prytany (πρῶτος ἐγραμμάτευε: cf. **Rem. v**) of the same year.

7. The question is raised whether the Methonaeans are to be required to pay tribute, or only the quota of  $\frac{1}{60}$ th (see *Index* s.v. *μνᾶ ἀπὸ τάλαντου*) paid as ἀπαρχή to Athens according to the assessment of the preceding year.

9 sqq. Their arrears of tribute are remitted (with the condition that they are to remain friendly to Athens); and a special arrangement (τάξις) is to be made in their case with reference to the collection (πρᾶξις). For ἐτετάχατο, γεγράφεται see Meisterhans *Gr.* 166, who notes that after 410 B.C. the periphrastic forms only were in use.

11. The three letters before Μεθωναῖοι on the stone are ΗΟΛ.

14. ἐν τῇσι στήλῃσι. So K for ἐν τῇσι πόλεσι of previous editors. The στήλαι are those on which the names of debtors to the treasury are registered. On the form of the datives see 9.

19. Perdiccas may not cause limits (ὅροι) to be set on the coast, N. or S. of Methone, to restrict the navigation of the Methonaeans.

24. ξυμβιβασάντων. The usage is quite classical; cf. Hdt. I 74, Thuc. II 29, 5 (ξυνεβίβασε δὲ καὶ τὸν Περδίκκαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις).

25. ἐς Διονύσια. The next Dionysia would be in March (Elaphebolion) 427 B.C. τέλος ἔχοντας: so K; ἔχουσιν is too short, ἴσχουσιν (Sauppe) is against usage. The expression τέλος ἔχοντες "plenipotentiary" occurs Thuc. iv 118.

28. ἐμ Ποσειδίῳ. An examination of the var. lectt. in CIA leaves no doubt that this is the right reading. στρατιῶται οἱ for στρατευόμενοι is due to K. The place indicated may be either the promontory of the Pallanian peninsula

(Ποσειδώνιον Thuc. iv 129, Liv. xlv 11) or the promontory between Argilus and Stagirus (Hdt. vii 115).

29 sqq. The decree, or rather *probouleuma*, has up to this point dealt with two questions; (1) concerning the tribute, (2) concerning the sending of ambassadors. As the first was put in the form of two alternatives (6, 7 ἐτε...ῆ) it was necessary that the actual voting should be recorded. Hence the addition of these lines 29—32; but no express statement was required in the case of the second proposition (concerning the ambassadors), the mere record of which implied it had been adopted. In keeping with this resolution we find in a Quota-list CIA I 257 (427/6 or 426/5 B.C.) the Methonaeans numbered among the πόλεις αἱ αὐτὴν τὴν ἀπαρχὴν ἀπήγαγον (l. 50 sqq.).

32. ἔδοξεν κτλ. Here begins the second decree. During the time of Athenian maritime power, as during the Peloponnesian War, the Hellespont was watched by the Athenians, and the Ἑλλησποντοφύλακες seem to have constituted a special board charged with the duty of regulating the export of corn. Without the consent of the Athenians no corn could be carried to any place from the Euxine or Byzantium. Where consent was given the amount of corn which might be imported annually to the privileged state was defined, and a declaration of the amount (within the prescribed limit, μέχρι τοῦ τεταγμένου) had to be made to the Ἑλλησποντοφύλακες.

38. εὐθυνέσθω: see 7 19. μυρίασι δραχμαῖσι: these forms (as well as those in -ησι) are very rare as compared with the forms in -ασι, -ησι 9 15 etc. The ordinary form in -ασι prevails after 420 B.C. Meisterhans *Gr.* 121.

39. γραψαμένους: "having declared." In CIA III 38 and CIG 1569 (*Orcho-menus*) the word is ἀπογράφεσθαι.

43. πόλεσι. See 8 14.

46. ἀλλὰ φυλάττοντες κτλ. "but they shall be held to have performed their duty if they protect their own land." Cf. Xen. *Cyr.* vi 2, 37 ἀ' ἐπίστανται, τῷ βουλομένῳ μισθοῦ ὑπηρετοῦντες ἐν τῷ τεταγμένῳ ἔσονται. The same phrase ἐν τῷ τεταγμένῳ εἶναι occurs 35 48, 38 63. The right explanation is due to Koehler, *Mith.* II p. 209.

48. Ἀθ[η]ναίους. ΑΘΙΝΑΙΟΣ.

51. τῇ[σ]ι δὲ [ἑ]λλή[σ]ι πόλ[ι]ε[σ]ι χ[ρ]ηματίσαι. The restoration is D's (*Herm.* xvi p. 192 sq.). K had proposed περὶ δὲ Ἡγησιπόλεως (or Τιμησιπόλεως, Ἡγησι-πολέμου). The Athenians will give audience to the other states, summoning an assembly of the ἐκκλησία in the second prytany (cf. the note above on the chronology) immediately after the session (of the βουλή) at the dockyards. For another instance of the βουλή holding its meetings at the Peiraeus, on business connected with the fleet, cf. CIA II 809 Col. b 11 sqq. (325/4 B.C.). K points out that the expedition which was being prepared in the second prytany of Ol. 88. 3 (426 B.C.) was that which in the winter following cruised round the Peloponnesian shore under the command of Aristoteles and Hierophon (Thuc. III 105).

56. ἔδοξεν κτλ. Here begins the third decree. From CIA I 273, 6 we learn that the tribe Κεκροπίς had the second prytany of the year 426/5 B.C.

16. Five fragments of dark-coloured marble. a, b (after other editors) CIA I 96; c, d, e, Kumanudes, Ἀθ. v p. 168, 169. a—e CIA IV 1, p. 22;

D 29. Cf. J. M. Stahl *Mus. Rh.* xxxviii 145 sqq.; H. Swoboda *Serta Harteliana* 28 sqq.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η). Η (= h) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ [ΧΣ = ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω)  
ΓΡΣΤΥΦΧ [ΦΣ = ψ]      Στοιχηδόν.

c

..... ἐγραμμάτ]ευε.  
"Ἐδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ Ἀκαμα]ντις ἐπρ-  
υτάνευε, ..... ἐγραμμάτευε, .....]θος ἐπε-  
στάτει, ..... εἶπε .....] χεῖ

a d

5 ..... ντας ..... ε .....  
..... αι Ἀθην[αῖο]ι κελεύουσ[ι] .....  
.... δι]κας διδόν[τας] πρὸς Ἀθην[αίων τοὺς ἐπισκόπου-  
s κα]τὰ τὰς ξυ[μβο]λὰς ἅ[ς]α ἦσα[ν πρὸς Μυτιληναίου-  
s κ]αὶ τοῖς κλη[ρού]χοις, ὅσα ἐπω[λήθη ὄντα ἐπὶ τῶν  
10 ἀγ]ρῶν πρὶν ἀ[πο]δοθῆναι αὐτοῖς [τῇ γῇ ὑπὸ τῶν  
στ]ρατηγῶν [καὶ] τῶν στρατιωτῶν [ἀποδοῦναι Μυτιλ-  
ην]αίων τοὺς ἔχοντας. καὶ ἀναγράφ[σαι ταῦτα τὸν γ-  
ραμμ]ατέα τῆς βουλῆς ἐστήλη λ[ιθίνῃ καὶ καταθ-  
εῖ]ναι ἐμ πόλει τέλεσι τοῖς<ς> [Μυτιληναίων. ταῦ-  
15 τα μὲν ἀναγράψαι καὶ κ[αλέσαι τὴν πρεσβείαν τ-  
ῶν Μυτιληναίων ἐπὶ χ[σένια εἰς τὸ πρυτανεῖον εἰς  
αὔριον τοῖς δὲ κ[ληρού]χοις .....  
γῆς ἀνταποδο .....  
..... εδο .....  
.....

b

20 ..... το  
..... ἐ]ὰν δόξ-  
ῃ ..... Ἀθην]αίοις ὅτ-  
..... Μυτιλην]αίων καὶ ἀπὸ  
..... μος δο ..... ι  
25 ..... αὐτο .....  
.....

e

..... | ..... | [..... ὁ δ]ῆμος ὁ Ἀθην[αίων. ... |  
.....]ν καὶ αὐτο ..... | ..... [υφ] .....  
.....

The fragments contain portions of a decree which appears to relate to the setting of cleruchs in the island of Lesbos, in 427 B.C. as described by Thuc. III 50. 2, 3. D adds Diod. XII 55, 10: τὴν Λέσβον ὅλην πλὴν τῆς Μηθυμναίων χώρας κατεκληροῦχσαν.

7. ἐπισκόπους. See 5 11. δίκας διδόντας κτλ. 'submitting their causes to be tried before the ἐπίσκοποι of the Athenians according to the international compacts made with the Mytilenaeans (sc. before their revolt from Athens).' As Swoboda *l.c.* points out, the text shows that those commentators are wrong who assume that the cleruchs all remained at Athens and did not settle in Lesbos (κληροῦχους ἀπέπεμψαν says Thucydides). In Lesbos they had doubtless, for military purposes, to remain in the towns and this fact would account for the cultivation of the lands by the Lesbians themselves.

8—10. D's text.

14. τέλεσι κτλ. See 11 22. ταῦτα μὲν κτλ. For a similar repetition see 32 72.

**Remark iii.** *On Attic numeral signs.* The six ground-forms of the decimal system in Attica were as follows: | = 1, ▮ = πέντε, Δ = δέκα, Η = ἑκατόν, Χ = χίλιοι, Μ = μύριοι. The numerals 1—4 were denoted by the required number of vertical strokes. Compendia formed of ▮ and the next four ground-forms denote multiples: ▮ or ▮ = 50, ▮ = 500, ▮ = 5000, ▮ = 50,000. All values not represented by the above 10 signs are denoted by way of addition, the higher stages preceding the lower: ▮| = 6, Δ||| = 14, Η▮ = 105, ΧΧΧΧ▮ΗΗΗΗ▮ΔΔΔΔ▮||| = 4999. This method of numeration is attested by Attic inscriptions from 454 (e.g. CIA I 226) to about 95 B.C. (e.g. CIA II 985). (Müller, *Hdbch.* I 542; Meisterhans, *Gr.* 9. For other authorities see Ro. I p. 96.) Similarly unities of money and weight are expressed by compendia: Τ = τάλαντον, Μ = μνᾶ, Σ or Ζ = στατήρ, Ϛ = δραχμή, ϛ = ὀβολος, C and Ϟ = ἡμιωβέλιον (in CIA II 834 c 8. 54 Ϟ seems to = τεταρτημόριον = ¼ obol). Τ = τεταρτημόριον, Χ = χαλκοῦς. In the Roman period ✕ denotes the denarius. The sign of money value precedes the numeral signs; thus Ϛ▮Δ| = Dr. 61; where the former is absent drachmae are to be understood. Frequently however the sign for *drachma* (Ϛ) is substituted for the unit, e.g. Δ▮ϚϚϚ||| = 18 Dr., 3 obols. Attic compendia of money and numeral signs are ▮, ▮ = 5 talents, Δ = 10 talents, ▮ = 50 talents, Η = 100 talents, ▮ = 500 talents, Χ = 1000 talents. Other compendia will be explained separately as they occur.

17. Put together out of more than thirty fragments found at various times on the Acropolis. CIG 143; CIA 1 37 (cf. iv 1 p. 13, 54, 66, 140 sq.) where is a long list of authorities, of which the most important is Köhler *Urkunden u. Untersuchungen z. Gesch. des delisch-attischen Bundes*, *Abh. Ak. Berl.* 1869 p. 63 sqq.; H 47. A new fragment *Herm.* xxxi 146 n. 3. For a concise summary of the history of the League see Busolt in I. Müller's *Hdb.* iv 1, 210 sqq.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η) ΞΗ (= h, sometimes omitted) ΟΙΚΛΜΝΝ  
[ΧΣ = ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω) ΓΡΣΤΥΦΧ [ΦΣ = ψ]. Στοιχηδόν.

frg. a—c. (Both the position and the meaning of frg. d, e are uncertain.)

Θ		[ε]		ο		ί.
Τ	ά	[χ]	σ	ι	ς	Φ ό ρ ου

"Εδοξεν τῇ[ι βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. Αἰγῆις] ἐπρ[υτάνευε, . . . .]ων ἐγρα[μμά-  
τευε, . . . . ἐπε-  
στάτει, Θούδι[ππος εἶπε] . . . . . λκτο[. . . .]αν χειρο[τον. . . ἐπὶ τὰ-  
5 s πόλεις, δύο [μὲν ἐπὶ τὰς ἐπὶ Θράκης] δύο δὲ ἐπὶ Ἰωνίαν, δύο δ] ἐ ἐπὶ  
ν[ήσους, δύο δὲ ἐπὶ Ἑλλάσπ-  
οντο[ν]. 'οὐτ[οι δὲ . . . . .] κοινοὶ ' . . . . . εὐς πα . . . . [Μαι-  
μακτηριῶν [. . . . . εἰ]σαγωγέα[s . . . . . τ]οὺς δὲ . . . . .  
τεα καὶ ξυ[ν . . . . .]ον (ων). 'η δὲ β[ουλῇ . . . . . σθο . . . . .  
ρας. 'οὔτοι [δὲ . . . . .]ον (ων), ἀφ' ἧς ἀ[ν . . . . .  
10 ης ἡμέρας . . . . .] ἐκαστ . . . . .  
οὐ 'ορκωτα[λ . . . . .] τυγχ[αν . . . . . τῇ-  
ν αὐτὴν ζημ[ιαν . . . . .] ψη-  
φίσται 'ο [δῆμος . . . . .] τ-  
ῇ ἡλιαία 15 πόλεσι[ν] κατ- 16 τοῦ]των. 'οὐ δὲ . . . . 17 ἡ ὀλεῖον ε . . . .  
18 αἶας ἀρχῆς . . . . . 19 [ἀ]πὸ νομηνι[as] . . . . . 20 χρηματ[ίσαι] ?  
21 δὲ φόρο . . . . . 22 ἐὰμ μητ (μετ) . . . . . 23 νομηνι[ν] . . . . .  
24 'ο γρ[αμματεῖς] . . . . . 25, 26 . . οἰτε . . . . . κω]λακρετ . . . . .  
27 αλον ἐσ . . . . . 28 ναία . . . . . 29 περι . . . . . 30 . . . ο . . .

frg. f—m, ο, p.

2 στρατη]γολ κα[λ ἴ]ο πολέμαρ[χος . . . 3 . . . λας τῷ[ν ἡ]λιαστῶν  
4 εὐθυ]νέσθω μ[ν]ρίασι δρα[χμήσι . . . 5 . . . νεον κα[θ]ιστάτων  
6 . . . ξὺν τῇ [βου]λῇ (or [πό]λει) ξυντα . . . 7 . . . σι δε . νος μηνὸς χ . . .  
8 . . . 'ο φόρ[ος] ἐν τῷ πο[λέμῳ . . . 9 . . . ες (εις) γ[ε]νῶνται ἐὰμ . . .  
10 . . . ον (ων) μ[η]δεμῖ ἢ ὁ . . . . 11 . . . ες τ[ῇ]ς χώρας ἀδυ[νατ . . .  
12 . φ]όρο[s], 'ὅς ἂν ταχθ[ῇ] . . . 13 ἐν στ]ήλα[is?] λιθίνα[is?] . . .  
14 'ο . . . πόλει αἰτ[ν] . . . . 15 . . . τῇσι π[όλ]ε[is] περὶ τοῦ φ[όρου] . . . .  
16 . . . τυ[γ]χάνη πρυτ[ανεύουσα 17 . . . ἐξενέγκω]σι ἐ[s] τὸν δῆμον κ . . . ον  
18 . . . . το . . . . ἐπὶ σ[φ]ῶν αὐτῶν, ὁφ[είλει]ν χιλίας δραχμάς ἱερὰς τ-  
ῇ 'Αθ]ηνα[α] . . . . . ρ[. . . κα]λ τῷ[ν] δημοσίῳ '[. . . εὐθυνέσθω μνρ]ίασι



- 20 δραχ[μῆ]σι 'έκαστος τῶν πρ[υ]τά[νεων κα]ῖ ἐάν τις ἄλλως δι[ . . . μ]ῇ εἶναι τ-  
 ας] τάξι[εις . . .] α . . . ιαια . . . ἐπὶ τῆς πρυτανεί[ας 'ἢ ἄν] . . . οτ[ι πρυτα]νεύη, ἄτ-  
 ι]μος ἔστ[τω καὶ] τὰ χ[ρήματα] αὐτοῦ δ[ημόσι]α ἔστ[τω] καὶ τῆς θεοῦ [τὸ ἐπι-  
 δέκατο]ν. ἐχ[σ]τ[ενε]γκέτω δὲ τ-  
 αῦτα εἰς [τόν] δῆμον [ἡ Αἰγί]υς π[ρ]υτα[νεί]α ἐπάναγκες ἐπειδ[ὸν . . . .]στρα  
 . . .] εἰς τρίτην ἡ-  
 μέραν [πρῶτ]ον μετ[ὰ τὰ 'ι]ερά. ἐ[ὰν] δὲ [μῇ δ]ιαπ[ρ]αχθῇ ἐν ταύ[τῃ, χρη-  
 ματῖ]ς εἶν π[ερ]ὶ τούτου πρῶ[τ]-  
 25 ον τῇ [ῡσ]τεραία[ν] ξυνέ]χως [έ]ως [ἂν δ]ιαπ[ρ]αχθῇ ἐπὶ τῇ[ς εἰρημένη]ς  
 πρυτανείας' ἐάν δ[ὲ μ]-  
 ἡ ἐξε[νέγ]κωσι εἰς [τόν δῆμο]ν ἢ [μῇ] δι[απράξω]σι ἐπὶ σφῶν α[ὐτῶν, εὐθυ]ν[έσθω]  
 μυρίασι δρ[αχμῇ]-  
 σιν 'έ[καστ]ος τῶμ [πρυτάν]εων . . . ρο . . . . ακωλυον ἐπιδ[ειξ] . . . .]. στρα-  
 [. . .]ας. τοὺς δ[ὲ κήρυ]-  
 κας πρ[οσκε]κλημέ[νους . . .] ενα[ι] ὅ τῶν δ[η]μοσίων κλητῆ[ρων δέκ' ἡμ]-  
 ερῶ[ν . . .] σε . . . [έ]-  
 ἀμ μῇ δ[ρθῶς] δοκῶσ[ι . . . .] νε . . . , s δ . . . as τοῖς κήρυχ[σι . . . .]  
 30 ον ὁρ[κ . . . .] τακ . . . στ . . . ρε . . . , ἵνα μῇ αὐ[τ . . . . .]  
 τὰς τάξι]ς τῆσι π[όλεσι] . . . κα[. . .] ὅπου ἂν δοκῇ[ι . . . . .]  
 π[ε]ρὶ τῶν [τ]άξεων κα . . . το . . . . . χρῆ λέγ[ειν . . . . . ψη]φ-  
 ἰζεσθ[α]ι. καὶ ἐάν τ . . . ὁ . . . ρὶ τοῦ δ . . . . ἀπά-  
 γ[ωσιν] [α]ὶ πόλεις . . . . . s ὅτ[. . . . τ]ῇν τάξι-  
 35 ν τοῦ φόρ]ου, ἵνα εἰ . . . . . πολ χρῆσθαι π-  
 ἐρὶ τοῦ φ]όρου κατα . . . . . θάλατταν πρ-  
 . . . α δεῖε [ . . . . . τῇ]ς βουλῆς τῇ πρῶ-  
 τῇ . . . . .] τ[ο]υτο [ . . . . . τ]ῶν ἄλλων δικαστηρίων, ἐὰμ μ-  
 ἡ . . . .] προ . . . . . δημ[ο.] τοῖς δὲ κήρυξι τοῖς ἰούσι τ-  
 40 ὄν μισθό]ν (?) ἀποδ[οῦναι τοὺς ο]ρ ἀποδόντων οἱ . . . . .] [ὁ δεῖνα εἰπ]ε. τὰ  
 μέ[ν] ἄλλα καθάπερ τῇ βουλῇ τὰς  
 δὲ τάξι]ς, ὅσαι [ . . . τοὺς πρ]υτάνει[s], οἱ ἂν τότε τυγχάνωσι πρυτ-  
 ανεύοντ]ες, καὶ το [ . . . . . τ]ὸ δικαστήριον, ὅταν περὶ τῶν τάξ-  
 εων ᾗ, ὅπως ἂν ἄ . . . . . Ἐδοξ[εν] τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. Α-  
 ἰγῆς ἐ]πρυτάνει[ε, . . . . . ἔγραμμάτε]υε, . . . . . δ[ω]ρος ἐπεσ[τάτει]. Θούδιππος  
 εἶπε ὁπόσ-  
 45 σῃσι πό]λεσι φόρος [ἐτάχθη ἐπὶ τ]ῆς [βουλῆς, ἡ Π]λειστ[ί]ας πρῶτος [έγρα]μμά-  
 τευε, ἐπὶ Στρατοκ-  
 λέους] ἄρχοντος, βο[ῦν καὶ . . . . .] λ [ . . . . . ἀπάγειν εἰς Παναθ]ήναια τὰ  
 με[γάλα] ἀπάσας πεμπόντων  
 δ[ὲ ἐν] τῇ πομπῇ . . . . . κ . . . . . [Κατὰ τάδε ἔτα]ξεν τὸμ φό[ρον τῇ]σι πόλεσιν  
 ἡ [β]ουλ[ή],  
 ἡ [Πλ]ειστίας π[ρῶτος ἔγραμμ]ά[τε]υε . . . . . , ἐπὶ Στρατοκλ[έους] ἄρχοντος,  
 ἐπὶ [τῷ]ν [εἰσ]-  
 αγωγ[έω]ν, οἷς Κα[. . . . .] ἔγραμμάτευε.

frg. n—s.	frg. t—v.	Part of frg. p
0 Νησιωτικὸς φόρο[s]	[‘Οπόσῃσι τῶν πό]-	[Σ]τρεψαῖο[ι]
ΑΑΑ Πάρε[ο]ι	[λεων ξ]υ[νεκεχώ-]	[ΠΙ]ερες ἐ[ν]
ΑΠ Νάξ[ιο]ι	[ρητο φέ]ρ[ειν μὴ ‘]-	[Περ]γάμω[ι]
ΑΠ Ἀνδρ[ιοι]	[αμα ξ]ύμπ[αντας]	frg. z.
ΑΠ Μήλιο[ι]	[ἄλλα π]αρά μ[έρος]	Νεοπολίται
ΤΤΤΤ Σίφνι[οι]	[τοὺς φό]ρους, ἐ[πὶ τῷ]	παρὰ Χερρόνη[σον]
ΑΠ Ἐρετρ[ιῆς]	[ἐπιφ]ορὰν [τελεῖν,]	Λιμναῖοι
Π Θηραῖ[οι]	[ἄνευ] ταύτης [ξ]ύμπ-	Τυρόδιζα Χ
Α Κεῖ[οι]	[as ‘ο] φόρος ἐτάχθη. 5	Δαρεῖον παρὰ Δ
Π Καρύ[στιοι]	Λίνδιοι	τῇμ Μυσίαν Δ
0 Α Χαλκ[ιδῆς]	Μιλήσιοι Λέρ[ιοι]	. . . ρεια παρὰ Δ
ΠΤ Κύθν[ιοι]	Τειχιούσσα	[Βρύ]λλειον Τ
Α Τήν[ι]ο[ι]	Καμειρῆς	. . . ια Χ
ΤΤ Στ[υ]ρῆς	Κυμαῖοι	10 [‘Αρταίου?] τεῖχος Τ
. . Μ[υ]κόνι[οι]	Ἐφέσιοι	[ἐπὶ τῷ Ρ]ύνδακι. ΧΧ
5 . . [Σ]ερίφιο[ι]	Ἐρυθραῖοι	frg. z'. ΧΧΧ
. . Ἴηται	Τήριοι	Μυσ[οί?] z'''
. . Διῆς	Ἴηλύσιοι	Ζ[ε]λεῖα[ται]
Τ Ἀθηνῆται	Φασηλίται	[Παρι]ανο[ι] ΧΧΧ Σ . . .
Τ Σύριοι	[Τ]ελεμῆσσιο[ι]	[Δαρδ]ανῆς Ο . . .
0 ΧΧ Γρυγχῆς	[ΚΛ]αννδῆς	5 [Χερρ]ονησι[ται] Τ Σπ[αρώλιοι]
Χ Ῥηναῖς	[Κῶ]ιοι	[ἀπ’ Ἀγ]ορᾶς Ἀφ[υταῖοι]
ΧΧ Διακρῆς ἀπ[ὸ]	[Τηλ]άνδριοι	. . . υλη (vac.) ΧΧΧ Πεπ[αρήθιοι]
. Χαλκιδέων	Κν[ί]διοι	. . . ἀνῖται Τ Ἀκάν[θιοι]
Χ Ἀναφαῖοι	Κολο[φών]ιοι	[Βρυλ]λειανοί Αἰ[νιοι] or Αἰ[νεῖται]
75 Κερῖα Δ	Ἀιρ[αῖοι]	10 [Ἐ]λαῖοῦσιοι Κοσσ[αῖοι?] [σηρα]
ΧΧ Φολέγανδρος	Χερρ[ονήσιοι]	[ἐν Χε]ρρονήσῳ Πολι . . .
ΗΗΗ Βέλβινα	Λεβέ[διοι]	[Βύσβι]κος 10 παρὰ Σ . . . or παρ’ Ἀσ-
Χ Κίμωλος	Φωκα[ιῆς]	[Νεαν]δρείης [Θ]ύσσι[οι]
Χ Σικινῆται	Ἰδυμ[ιῆς]	. . . κηνοί [Δι]ῆς
80 Η Ποσίδειον	Τύμν[ιοι]	15 [Ἄλω]π[ε]κοννήσιο [ἐκ τοῦ Ἀθω]
ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ	Κυλλ[άν]διοι	[Μαδύ]τιοι
ΤΧΧ Διά[κρ]ιοι	Ἀστν[παλαιῆς]	Λαμπωνεῖς
ἐν Ε[ὐβ]οία[ι]	Ἀλι[καρνάσσιοι]	. . . . ατρο . κα
. εφ . . .	Πολ[ιχναῖοι (-η)]	. . . νῆς
ΤΤΤΤ . ο . . .	Ἐρυ[θραίων]	20 [Περ]κώσιο[ι]
	Κλα[ξομένοι]	[Κιαν]οί
	Καλ[ύδνεοι]	[. . . . η]νολ[ι]
	Πρ[ιηνῆς]	. . . . ιολ[ι]
	Πλαδ . . .	. . . . ει . . .

	Πυγ[λῆς]	25	[Σιγ]ῆς	
	Ληρισ[αῖοι]		[Σήσ]τιοι	
	Μυήσσ[ιοι]		[Δ . . . ]οτε[ι]χῆται	
	Τερμ[ερῆς]		[Καλλι]πολῖται	
Τ	Κιν[δυσ]		[Πρίαπ]ος	
	Αρ . . . .	30	. . . . ἀριο[ι]	
Τ Τ Τ	. . . . .		[Κεβρή]νιοι	
			[Παλαι]περκ[ώσιοι]	
			. . . . . ιο[ι]	
			frg. z''	
	Χ Χ Χ		Σου . . . . .	
	Χ		Ἄρταῖο[ν ? ἐπὶ τῷ]	
			Ῥύνδακι	
	Χ Χ		Ὅτληνοί	
5	Η		Πυθοπολῖτα[ι]	
	Τ		Μητρόπολις	
			παρὰ Πρίαπον	
	[Τ]Τ		Β[ι]σάνθη	
			Ἐ[λλ]η[σ]ποντίου φόρ[ου]	frg. z'''
	10		κ]εφάλα[ι]ον	Χ Χ
			Η Η Η] Π Δ Δ Δ Δ Ρ Π Η Η Η	Χ Χ Χ
			Ἀκ]ταῖαι πόλεις	Η Κλ[εωναί]
frg. w			. . Τ Τ Ἄνταν[δ]ρο[s]	Χ Ὀθό[ριοι]
Α . . . .			. . . . Ῥοίτε[ιον]	5 Π Ἰστασο[s]
Μι . . . .	15		Νῆσο[s] Πορδοσελήνη]	Π Αἰολῖτα[ι]
Χ			Ἀμαχ]σιτός	Π Ζέρεια
Π			Δάρι]σα	Π Φαρβήλιοι
5 Χ			Ἀχιλ]λεῖον	Π Σέρμη
Χ			. . . . .	10 Η Ἡράκλειον
			παρὰ Τέρμερα 20	. . . . νον Δ Σίγγιοι
			Ἐδριῆς Ἰμνησῆς	Δ Μηκυβερναῖοι
			Κυρωμῆς	Δ Γαλαῖοι
10 Τ Τ			Τῆλος	Τ Τράϊλος
Τ Τ			Κελένδερις	15 Χ Βορμίσκος
Χ Χ Χ Χ			Ἰτύρα	Τ Τ Ζώνη παρὰ
Χ Χ Χ			Σύμη	Σέρρειον
Χ Χ Χ			Πιδασῆς	Τ Δρύς παρὰ
15 Χ Χ			Ἰδαιῆς	Σέρρειον
Η			Ἐλαιούσιοι	20 Χ Χ Χ Σάλ[η]
			Ἐρυθραίων	Χ Πό[τειδαιᾶται]

	. ερα παρὰ	⌊ ⌋ ⌋	
	. . . . υμεας	⌊ ⌋ (vac.)	
20	. . . . s	⌋ ⌋ T	
	[Πύριν]δος	⌊ (vac.)	
	. . . . υλιαι	⌋ ⌊ (vac.)	
	. . . . .	⌋ ⌋ (vac.)	
	. . . . . ατος	Λ ⌋	
25	. . . . . ι		
	Επεοκαρ]πάθιοι	frg. x and y.	
	. . . σ . . .	T T T T .	
	.	T T T .	
		⌊ .	
		T T	
		5 T T I . . . . α	
	. . . . . ῆ[s]	T X X X 'O . . . . ιον	
	. . . . . οι	X K[ιθας ?]	
	. . . ῆs	Γ Π[ο]σίδειον	
	Οἶναῖ]οι	'Ακρόθωφοι	
	ιν 'Ικά]ρω	10 οι ἐν "Αθω	
	. . . . σῆs	Πλεύμη	
	. . . . . ιοι	Θέστωρος	
	Μυριν]αῖοι	. ἰωρος (in rasura)	
	παρὰ Κύ]μην	Σίνος (in rasura)	
		15 [Τριπ]οαί (in rasura)	
		. . . .	
		. . . . η	
		. . . . δος	
		. . . .	
		1. 26 . . . γι . . .	

In frg. z''' Koehler conj.  
l. 2 Νύ[μφαιον]; in z'''  
l. 13 Κιμ[μερι] . . . , l. 14 Νι-  
κ[ωνία], l. 15 Πατ[ρασύs],  
l. 16 Κερ[ασούs]; i.e. names  
of Pontic states.

Another very small frg.  
CIA i p. 23 possibly belongs  
to the inscription.

frg. w', CIA iv 1, p. 66,  
seems to belong to the  
Ionic and Carian states.

Note—The spaces between the columns are diminished to suit the exigencies of the page, and  
in columns 2—4 the vertical arrangement of the numeral signs has not been strictly adhered to.

The document is one of the Tribute-lists (to be distinguished from the lists  
of the quota paid to Athena, as e.g. CIA i 226) and appears to be unique, in  
that it contains not merely a list of the quota but a new assessment (τάξις φόρου)  
which largely increased previous payments. The tribute from the Hellespont is  
nearly tripled; that of the Islands (50 sqq.) is doubled, cf. e.g. CIA i 244  
where the tribute of the Γρονγχιῆs is 16 dr. 4 ob. × 60 = 1000 dr.; while here (l. 70)  
it is 2000 dr. At the date of the inscription (the archonship of Stratocles, l. 45,  
425 B.C.) according to the orators, Aeschin. F. L. 337, Andoc. de Pace 9,  
Pseudo-Andoc. c. Alcib. 11 (cf. Plut. Aristid. 24), the tribute was doubled (Grote  
ii xlvii doubted the statement), possibly as was said through the influence of  
Alcibiades.

After the heading come two decrees of the Senate and People concerning the assessment of the tribute. Beneath these and probably in four columns followed a list of the tributary states, the amount of the tribute being given in talents and drachmas on the left of each column. Col. i contained the tribute from the Islands, Col. iv the tribute from the Thracian allies. Between these, but in what order is doubtful, came the Ionian, Carian and Hellespontine tribute, Ἴωνικὸς φόρος, Καρικὸς, Ἑλλησπόντιος. For the general mode of procedure in the assessment see *Index*, s.v. *τάξις*.

3—30. First decree *a*—*c* 3—30, *d*, *e* and *f*—*m*, *o*, *p* 1—43.

3. Αἰγῆις. Restored from frg. *f*—*p* 23, 43. As the prytanes of the tribe Aegæis are ordered (cf. 21 sqq.) under severe penalties to bring this προβούλευμα before the ἐκκλησία within the limits of the prytany it seems probable that both decrees were passed in the same prytany.

5. δύο μὲν κτλ. The persons here directed to be appointed, whom Koehler supposes to be the τακταί or assessors (CIA 1 266: [Πόλεις ἀς ἔτ]αξαν οἱ τακταί) were probably, according to Kirchhoff, eight in number (not ten, as Koehler thinks), i.e. two to each tributary province.

7. εἰσαγωγεῖς. These were officers entrusted with the conduct of actions to enforce payment of the tribute; ἐπιμεληταί acted in concert with them for the same purpose in CIA 1 38, a decree which lays down systematically the measures for dealing with defaulting states. ὀρκῶται l. 11 were commissioners appointed to visit the allies and accept their oath of allegiance to the assessment. Cf. 7 17 and Xen. *Hell.* vi 5, 3. On ὀλεῖζον l. 17 see 2 B 36.

*f*—*m*, *o*, *p*. 4. μυρίασι δραχμῇσι. See 9.

18. ἐπὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν: so below l. 25 ἐπὶ τῇ[s εἰρημένη]s πρυτανείας.

27 sqq. These lines seem to contain provisions for the summoning (πρόσκλησις) of defaulting states by means of δημόσιοι κλητῆρες and κήρυκες. The κλητῆρ νησιωτικὸς of Ar. *Av.* 1422 will readily occur to us.

30, 35. ἵνα: see 10 B 2. Meisterhans *Gr.* 253 quotes as certain only these two instances from the classical period. The conjunction did not become common in inscriptions till the 3rd century B.C.

40—43: a supplementary motion which seems to contain a provision for hearing appeals against assessments.

43 sqq. This second decree gives instructions to the states assessed to take part in the Greater Panathenaea.

47 sqq.: an introductory heading to the list of states assessed.

Col. i 84. Boeckh conjectures Ἡφαιστιῆς (*Lemnos*).

*t*, *u*, *v* 1—46, *w* 1—25, *x*. The Ionian-Carian tribute. To this is prefixed a special heading which Boeckh perceived to belong to an ἐπιφορά or extraordinary contribution. The restoration of lines 1—8, naturally only tentative, is Kirchhoff's.

*z*, *z'*, *z''*. The Hellespontine tribute. The total is given *z''* 11 as 295 talents 5300 drachmas. As an appendix (*z''* 12—20) are added the names of certain cities of the Trojan shore, which had formerly belonged to the Mitylenaeans, but in 427 B.C. had become tributary to Athens. Cf. Thuc. iii 50, 3; iv 52, 2.

*p* 50—53, *z'''* and (perhaps in a different column) *z'''*, *y*. The Thracian tribute. In *p* 51 we read [Πί]eres ἐ[ν | Περ]γάμω[ι]; cf. Hdt. vii 112 τείχεα τὰ Πιέρων, τῶν ἐνὶ Φάργης ἐστὶ οὐνομα καὶ ἐτέρω Πέργαμος.



In  $\alpha'''$  5 Ἰστασος may be the same as Πίστασος CIA I 243, and Τράγλος l. 14 may be Τράγιλος. Ζώνη l. 16 and Σάλη l. 20 are mentioned HdT. VII 59.

18. A slab of Pentelic marble found in the Acropolis. CIA I 45; Koehler, *Mitht.* I (1876) p. 171 sq.; D 34.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η) . Η (= h) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ [ΧΣ = ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω)  
ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ [ΦΣ = ψ] Στοιχηδόν.

Προκλῆς Ἀτάρβου Εὐων-  
υμ[ε]νς [ἐ]γγραμμάτευ.

Ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ  
δήμῳ. Ἱπποθωντὶς ἐπρυτ-  
5 ἀνευε, Προκλῆς ἐγγραμμάτε-  
υε, Τιμίας ἐπεστάτει, Ἀριστ-  
ίων ἥρχε. Θρασυκλῆς εἶπε·  
421/0 ἐπαινέσαι Ἀστέαν τὸν Ἀλε-  
B.C. ὄν, ὅτι εὖ ποιεῖ Ἀθηναίους κ-  
10 αὶ ἰδίᾳ καὶ δημοσίᾳ τὸν ἀ-  
φικνούμενον, καὶ νῦν καὶ ἐν  
τῷ πρόσθεν χρόνῳ. καὶ ἀν-  
αγραψάτω πρόξενον καὶ  
εὐεργέτην Ἀθηναίων καθά-  
15 περ Πολύστρατον τὸν Φλει-  
άσιον ἐστήλη λιθίνῃ ὃ γ-  
ραμματεὺς ὁ τῆς βουλῆς κα-  
ὶ καταθέτω ἐν πόλει. τὸ δὲ ἀ-  
ργύριον δόντων (ο)ι κωλακρ-  
20 ἐται.

This appears to be the earliest complete extant example of an Athenian proxenia-decree. For a general notice of such decrees see *Rem.* II, p. 33 sq.

If Thrasyacles l. 7 is the envoy of that name sent to Sparta and mentioned Thuc. V 19 and 24, the decree must have been passed either in the spring or in the early summer after one or other of the journeys, in which it would seem that the envoys had been entertained by Asteas (the person honoured in the decree) at Alea in the N. E. of Arcadia (see *Index*) and Polystratus at Phlius, N.E. of Alea.

1. Προκλῆς. Below l. 5 Προκλῆς; but again l. 7 Θρασυκλῆς. Acc. to Meisterhans, *Gr.* p. 132, the contracted -κλῆς is found even in the oldest inscriptions (e.g. Ἡρακλῆς on a vase KV 39, 7th or 6th century B.C.), and is the later prevailing form. The uncontracted form (per-

haps a new formation from the genitive and accusative) occurs sporadically from the 6th to the 3rd century.

8. ἐπαινέσαι. It is perhaps best to regard the infinitive in these decrees as imperatival, and not dependent upon εἶπε or a similar verb. So frequently the perfect ἐψηφίσθαι, δεδόχθαι. The usage fluctuates considerably between the infinitive and the imperative; in CIA II 614, 12 sqq. (282 B.C.) a sentence actually begins with the subject τὸν ἱερέα (as if an infinitive should follow) and ends στεφανούτω ὁ ἱερεὺς. It is noteworthy that the aorist generally marks a single and immediately following action: thus in CIA II 311, 36 (286? B.C.) we have ἀνειπεῖν τὸν στέφανον] but CIA II 611, 37 (300 B.C.) ἀναγορεύειν δὲ τόνδε τὸν στέφανον τοὺς ἱεροποιοὺς τοὺς δεῖ λαγχάνοντας ἱεροποεῖν. Meisterhans, *Gr.* 244 sq.

9. ποεῖ. See 7 41.

15. Probably there was a second decree for Polystratus, which may also have contained more details of the services rendered by him and Asteas. The *ει* in Φλειάσιον is the normal spelling in inscriptions; Meisterhans *Gr.* 36, 53.

16. ἐστήλη. See 7 59.

19. A stele of Pentelic marble surmounted by a relief and broken below; found at Eleusis in 1887. H. 83 m.; Br. 53 m.; Th. 10—12 m. Philios *Mithth.* XIX (1894) 163 sqq., Taf. VII.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η) ΙΗΘΙΚΛΜΝ [ΧΣ = Ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω)  
ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ [ΦΣ = Ψ] Στοιχηδόν.

Π]ρέπεις Εὐφήρου ἐγραμμάτενε.  
Ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ·  
Αἰγυλὶς ἐπρυτάνευε· Πρέπεις ἐγρα-  
μ]μάτενε· Πατροκλῆς ἐπεστάτει· Θει-  
5 α]λῖος εἶπε. Τὸν Ῥεῖτὸν τὸν παρὰ τοῦ [ῬΑ  
στεως γεφυρῶσαι λίθοις χρωμέ[ν-  
ους Ἐλευσιν[ό]θεν τῶν καθηρημέ[ν-  
ων ἐκ τοῦ νεῶ τοῦ ἀρχαίου, οὓς ἔλιπο[ν  
εἰς τὸ τεῖχος ἀναλίσκοντες, ὥς ἀ-  
10 ν τὰ ἱερὰ φέρωσιν ἅι ἱέρειαι ἀ-  
σ]φαλέστατα. Πλάτος δὲ ποιούντων  
π]εντέποδα, ἵνα μὴ ἄμαξαι διε-  
λαύνωνται, ἀλλὰ τοῖς ἰούσιν ἥ βα-  
8]ίξειν ἐπὶ τὰ ἱερά. Λίθοις δὲ κατ-  
15 ακ]αλύψαι τὰς διαρροὰς τοῦ <ρ> Ῥεῖ[τ-  
οῦ] καθ' ὅτι ἂν [ξ]υγγρ(ά)ψη Δημομέλ-  
ης ὁ ἀρχιτέκτων. ἐ]ὰν δὲ μὴ ὦσιν ε-  
.....

The decree orders that the stones from the ancient temple at Eleusis, so far as not used up for repairs to the wall, shall be employed in making a causeway across one of the Ῥεῖτοι or lagoons that are crossed by the Sacred Way just on the Eleusinian side of the pass of Daphne. This causeway is probably to be recognised in some remains still to be seen parallel to the line of the Sacred Way across the Ῥεῖτός and about 60—80 paces from it. The date is given by the name of the γραμματεὺς, shown by CIA IV 1, 225 k p. 174, to have held office in the archonship of Aristion, 421/420 B.C.

5. τὸν παρὰ τοῦ Ἀστεως—the expression is unusual, but can hardly mean anything but the first Ῥεῖτός reached on coming from Athens.

8. τοῦ νεῶ τοῦ ἀρχαίου: the old temple of the Mysteries at Eleusis, built by Pisistratus, and destroyed by the Persians, and rebuilt, perhaps by Cimon.

9. τὸ τεῖχος is probably the wall of the peribolus of this same early temple, of which a portion, according to M. Philios, is actually repaired with stones from an earlier building.

10. Possibly the crowd of carts may have jostled the priestesses bearing the sacred emblems on the Sacred Way; or the sea and the rain-swollen lagoon may sometimes have made the road unsafe.

14. τὰ τερά is here used in a more general sense for the whole of the ceremonies.

15. τὰς διαρροάς. These may have been either the culverts in the causeway or those in the Sacred Way. The water from the Πειτὸς now turns a mill.—Is the ρ after τοῦ really a mistake? or is it a case like ἐ-ρρεον, δια-ρροή? Cf. A. Wilhelm, GGA 1898 p. 207, who adds the Homeric ἀνὰ ρρῶγας, κατὰ ρρόον and τὰ ρριφέντα in a papyrus (Wessely *Wien. St.* 1886 p. 206, *Ber. ü. gr. Pap. in Paris und London* p. 31), ρρυμοί CIA iv 1, 225 c B 21 p. 171, 225 f A 9 sq. p. 173. So also probably κατὰ ρρύσιον in an inscription found at Mitylene, Mich. 25 l. 19.

16. ξυγγράψη, 'specify'; see 4 5.

17. ὁ ἀρχιτέκτων—the state architect; see *Index* s.v.

20. A fragment of Pentelic marble discovered in 1877 near the Dionysiac theatre. CIA iv 1, 46 b, p. 14; H 52. Cf. H. N. Fowler (Cambridge, Mass.), Thucydides, Book v App. p. 188 sqq. The fragment contains the right-hand ends of lines 1—26 of the treaty between the Athenians and the Argives, Mantineans and Eleans, 420 B.C., Thuc. v 47.

ABΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η) . Η (= h) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ [Χσ = ξ l. 5, 6] Ο (= ο, ου, ω) ΠΡΣΤΥ . Χ . Στοιχηδόν.

Discrepancies between the text of  
Thucydides and the stone.

1. 2. Thuc. om. πρὸς ἀλλήλους

..... Ἑλ]ε[ι]ων

.... πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἑ-  
... κατὰ γῆν καὶ κα-  
.... ς καὶ Μαντινέας  
.. ναίους καὶ τοὺς χ- 5  
..... νμάχους τέχνη

1. 7. Thuc. Ἑλείους καὶ Μαντινέας: so in  
8, 9; cf. 13, 14

.... ντινέας καὶ Ἑλ-  
..... Μαντινέας καὶ  
..... στάτω κατὰ τὸ  
..... καὶ Μαντινεῦσ- 10

..... αλύειν δὲ μὴ ἐ-  
.. δοκ[η]ι. βοηθεῖν δὲ  
.... ν τὴν Ἀργείων ἥ

1. 13. Thuc. ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν τὴν Ἑλείων ἥ

- .....ι ἂν δύνωντα-  
 ..... τήν πόλιν Ἀθ- 15  
 ..... ὑτῶν τῶν π-  
 1. 17. Thuc. om. [μηδεμιᾶ τῶν πόλεω]ν ..... ν, ἐὰν μὴ ἀπ-  
 ..... υτῶν καὶ τ-  
 ..... ἁπασῶν τ-  
 ..... πόλ[ις] ἡ π- 20  
 ..... γείλασ-  
 ..... ἡ πόλις  
 ..... οὖς Αἰγιν-  
 1. 24. i.e. μεταπεμψαμέ[ν]η τῇ σ|τρατιᾷ χρή- ..... νη τῇ σ-  
 σθω ἡγεμονεύουσα, where Thuc. has τὴν ἡγε- ..... ις ταῖς 25  
 μονίαν ἐχέτω  
 1. 25. Thuc. om. [ἀπάσα]ις ..... οσα[ι δ]-

In l. 1 the heading was probably [Ἀργείων, Μαντινέων, Ἑλλ[ε]νων. In the complete text as restored by Kirchhoff on the assumption that the lines contain 76 or 77 letters each there are, including those indicated above, some 31 variations between the inscription and our text of Thucydides, none of them however affecting the sense. Either then (1) the variations are due to the writer or writers of the archetypal ms and the copy of the inscription inserted by Thucydides into his history tallied exactly with the original document; or (2) the copy made by Thucydides himself (or transmitted to him during his absence from Athens) was not accurate in all particulars. The latter is the more probable explanation.

**21.** A slab of Pentelic marble (H. 1.49 m.; Br. 0.64 m.; Th. 0.20 m.) surmounted by a pediment on which was a relief, now much damaged. Found S.E. of the Acropolis in 1884. CIA iv 1, 53 a, p. 66. See also E. Curtius, *Sb. Arch. Ges. Berl.* 5 May 1885 and *Sb. Ak. Berl.* 1885 p. 437 sqq.; J. R. Wheeler, *AJA* III 1887 p. 38—49, Tab. 3, 4; D 550. Cf. Wilamowitz *Lectt. epigr.*, Gött. 1885, p. 5, id. *Arist. u. Athen.* I 240, II 240, note 32.

ΑΒΛΕ (= ε, ει, η) ΙΗ (= h, η) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ [ΧΣ = Ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω)  
 ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ [ΦΣ = ψ; but also Χ in ἐξαλειψάτω l. 22]

Non-diphthongal ει is also written ΕΙ (l. 3 ἐπεσῳτάτει, l. 9 εἶναι, l. 10 εἰρημένα, l. 31 εἰσιούσης) (for other instances in this period and even very much earlier, see Meisterhans *Gr.* 20). In ἐξαλειψάτω l. 22, δλεῖον l. 33 the diphthongal ει is written Ε. The *spiritus asper* is in general not indicated; cf. Ro. I § 43 p. 104 sq. With some unimportant irregularities, the writing is στοιχηδόν.

Θ ε ο ί.  
 ἘΞ]οξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. Πανδιονίς ἐπρυτάνευε.  
 Ἀριστόχ-

418/7 σ[ε]νος ἐγραμμάτευε· Ἀντιοχίδης ἐπεστάτει· Ἀντιφῶν ἡρχε·  
B. C. Ἀδούσι[ο-

ς εἰπε· εἶρξαι τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Κόδρου καὶ τοῦ Νηλέως  
(NEL; so throughout) καὶ τῆς Βασίλης κ[α-

5 ἰμισθῶσαι τὸ τέμενος κατὰ τὰς συγγραφάς. οἱ δὲ πωλη-  
ταὶ τὴν εἶρξ[ι-

ν] ἀπομισθωσάντων· τὸ δὲ τέμενος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀπομισθω-  
σάτω κατὰ [τ-

ὰς συγγραφάς, καὶ τοὺς ὀριστὰς ἐπιπέμψαι ὀρίσαι τὰ ἱερὰ  
ταῦτα

ὅπως ἂν ἔχῃ ὡς βέλτιστα καὶ εὐσεβέστα(τα)· τὸ δὲ ἀργύ-  
ριον ἐς τὴν εἶρχ-

σιν ἀπὸ τοῦ τεμένους εἶναι· πράξαι δὲ ταῦτα πρὶν ἐξιέναι  
τὴνδε

10 τὴν βουλὴν, ἣ εὐθύνεσθαι χιλίαισι δραχμῇσι ἕκαστον κατὰ  
τὰ εἶρη-

μένα· Ἀδούσιος εἶπε· τὰ μὲν ἄλλα καθάπερ τῇ βουλῇ, ὁ  
δὲ βασιλεὺς μ-

ι]σθωσάτω καὶ οἱ πωληταὶ τὸ τέμενος τοῦ Νηλέως καὶ τῆς  
Βασίλης κα-

τ]ὰ τὰς συγγραφὰς εἴκοσι ἔτη. τὸν δὲ μισθωσάμενον εἶρξαι  
τὸ ἱε-

ρ]ὸν τοῦ Κόδρου καὶ τοῦ Νηλέως καὶ τῆς Βασίλης τοῖς  
ἐαυτοῦ τέλεσιν· ὅπ-

15 ὅσπην δ' ἂν ἄλφῃ μ[ισθ]ωσιν τὸ τέμενος κατὰ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν  
ἕκαστον κ-

αταβαλλέτω τὸ ἀργύριον ἐπὶ τῆς ἐνάτ[ης] π[ρ]υτανείας τοῖς  
ἀποδέκ-

ται[ς]. οἱ δὲ ἀποδέκται τοῖς ταμίαισι τῶν ἄλλων θεῶν  
παραδιδόντων

κ]ατὰ τὸν νόμον· ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς ἐὰν μὴ ποιήσῃ τὰ ἐψη-  
φισμένα ἢ ἄλλ-

ο]ς τις οἷς προστέτακται περὶ τούτων ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰγυίδος  
πρυτανεί-

20 ας, εὐθυνέσθω μυρίησι δραχμῇσιν. τὸν δὲ ἐωνημένον τὴν  
ἰλὺν ἐκκο-

μ]ίσασθαι ἐκ τῆς τάφρου ἐπὶ τῇσδε τῆς βουλῆς ἀποδόντα  
τὸ ἀργύριον



τῷ Νηλεΐ ὅσου ἐπρίατο. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς ἐξαλειψάτω τὸν  
 πριάμενον τ-  
 ην ἰλὺν ἐπειδὰν ἀποδῶ τῇμ μίσθωσιν, τὸν δὲ μισθωσάμενον  
 τὸ τέμ-  
 ενος καὶ ὁπόσου ἂν μισθώσῃται ἀντενγραφάτω ὁ βασιλεὺς  
 ἐς τὸν τ-  
 25 οἶχον καὶ τοὺς ἐγγυητὰς κατὰ τὸν νόμον ὅσπερ κεῖται τῶν  
 τεμενῶν.  
 τὸ δὲ ψήφισμα τόδε, ὅπως ἂν ᾗ εἰδέναι τῷ[ι] βουλομένῳ,  
 ἀναγράψα-  
 ς ὁ γραμματεὺς ὁ τῆς βουλῆς ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ καταθέτω ἐν  
 τῷ Νηλεΐ-  
 ῳ παρὰ τὰ ἴκρια, οἱ δὲ κωλακρέται δόντων τὸ ἀργύριον ἐς  
 ταῦτα.  
 μισθοῦν δὲ τὸν βασιλέα τὸ τέμενος τοῦ Νηλέως καὶ τῆς  
 Βασίλης κατὰ  
 30 τάδε· τὸν μισθωσάμενον εἰρξαι μὲν τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Κόδρου  
 καὶ τοῦ Νηλέ-  
 ως καὶ τῆς Βασίλης κατὰ τὰς ξυνγραφὰς ἐπὶ τῆς βουλῆς  
 τῆς εἰσιούσ-  
 ης, τὸ δὲ τ[έμ]εν[ος] τοῦ Νηλέως καὶ τῆς Βασίλης κατὰ  
 τάδε ἐργάζεσθαι·  
 φυτεῦσαι φυτευτήρια ἐλαῶν μὴ ὄλειζον ἢ διακόσια πλέονα  
 δὲ ἂν β-  
 ούληται, καὶ τῆς τάφρου καὶ τοῦ ὕδατος κρατεῖν τοῦ ἐγ  
 Διὸς τὸν μι[σ]θωσά-  
 35 μενον, ὁπόσον ἐντὸς ῥεῖ τοῦ Διουνυσίου καὶ τῶν πυλῶν, ᾗ  
 ἄλαδε ἐ[χ]σελα-  
 ῦνουσιν οἱ μύσται καὶ ὁπόσον ἐντὸς τῆς οἰκίας τῆς δημοσίας  
 καὶ τ-  
 ῶν πυλῶν αἰ ἐπὶ τὸ Ἰσθμονίκου βαλανεῖον ἐκφέρουσι·  
 μισθοῦν δὲ κατὰ  
 εἴκοσι ἐτῶν.

— κ λ ε π τ η [ς]

The decree provides for the enclosing of the sanctuary (ιερόν) of Codrus, Neleus and Basile, and for the letting of the precinct (τέμενος) attached to it, called the precinct of Neleus and Basile. The Neleion is also mentioned in l. 27, either as a separate sanctuary or as a short title for the whole, and in l. 7 it is ordained that the boundaries of the various ιερά concerned shall be defined.

The sanctuary, of which the exact position may be inferred from 34 sqq., was not far from the place on the Ilissus, where Codrus was said to have been killed. See Paus. i 19, 5. Neleus was evidently the most important person in the cult. The name belongs probably to Hades (Νηλεΐς). (Cf. Wilamowitz *Lect. epigr.* p. 5; Arist. 'Αθ. πολ. i p. 240, ii p. 240 n. 32.) The sanctuary as well as the precinct must have belonged originally to Neleus and his consort Basile. The intrusion of Codrus was probably due to confusion of this Neleus with Neleus or Neileus the son of Codrus and mythical founder of Miletus, Erythrae, and other Ionian cities; and Basile may also have been confused later with Basileia, the personification of Royalty (cf. Ar. *Av.* 1536 sqq. and Dio Chrys. i p. 16 Dind.). The rape of Basile by Echelos on a relief ('Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1893 p. 129) suggests an analogy with Persephone (Meyer and Robert, *Herm.* xxx p. 286). Miss Harrison suggests (H. and V. 229) that she was "the great mother (Megale Meter), the earth, to whom by his death Kodros had in special fashion devoted himself." The reading in Plat. *Charm.* 153A τοῦ τῆς Βασιλῆς ἱεροῦ is confirmed by this inscription. The tomb of Codrus was probably here; cf. the epigram (Kaibel 1083) set up (2nd century A.D. *Kaib.*) where he fell:

Κόδρου τοῦτο πέσσμα Μελανθειδάο [ἄνακτος]  
 ξεῖνε, τὸ καὶ μεγάλην Ἀσίδα τειχίσσα[το],  
 σῶμα δ' ὑπ' Ἀκροπόλῃ φέρων τάρχυσεν [Ἀθῆνης]  
 λαὸς ἐς ἀθανάτους δό[ξ]αν ἀειραμέ[νου].

The connexion of Codrus' death with fortifications in Asia can only be through his son Neleus as oecist.

The document furnishes a fresh illustration of the well-known right of the state among the Greeks to let the land belonging to temples. See Boeckh *St.* 3 i p. 372—377, Reinach *Ép. Gr.* p. 94 sqq. and Newton *Essays* p. 147 sqq., where an account is given of the most notable example of this kind, the *Tabulae Heraclienses*.

In our decree lines 1—11 contain the *προβούλευμα*; lines 11—end the amendment which was doubtless added in the *ἐκκλησία*. The *προβούλευμα* belongs to that class of such instruments in which the *βουλή* did not content itself with merely introducing a given question to the *ἐκκλησία*, but also made definite proposals on its own account (Gilbert 293 sqq.). This *προβούλευμα* is complete in itself and all that the *γραμματεὺς* had to do was to insert the words *καὶ τῷ δήμῳ* in the opening formula and to append the amendment (Gilbert *Jahrbb.* 119, p. 228). See further on *προβουλεύματα* 15 29 sqq.

3. Ἀδούσιος. Or Ἀδόσιος? Both ἀδούσιος and ἀδόσιος occur in Hesychius, and the name Ἀδούσιος in Xen. *Cyr.* vii 4, 1; cf. also CIA iv 2, 252e: *καὶ φυλῆς κτλ....εἶναι αὐτῷ ἀδουσιάσασθαι*; cf. 24 15.

4. Steph. *Lex.* s.v. pronounces for Νειλέως rather than Νηλέως. For the accent in Βασίλῃ (= Βασιλεία) cf. Lobeck *Path.* p. 43 sqq., *Paral.* p. 321, Steph. Byz. s.v. Ἀγάμεια (Ἀγάμη); Curtius writes Βασίλῃ after Boeckh CIG ii p. 108.

6. *κατὰ τὰς συνγραφάς* (l. 13 *ξυνγρ.*): 'in accordance with the specification of the commissioners.' Cf. 6 6.

7. *ὀρίσται* play a prominent part in the settlement of the temple-lands in the *Tabulae Heraclienses* (above). They were probably not a regular magistracy but a state-commission appointed *ad hoc*. See D.A. s.v. The use of the

infinitive of purpose (here ὀρίσαι) is common after verbs and substantives in documents dealing with accounts; see Meisterhans *Gr.* 249. Cf. 39 20.

8. εὐσεβέστα. Obviously a slip for εὐσεβέστατα.

9. ἀπὸ τοῦ τεμένους: 'from the treasury of the sanctuary.' ἐξιέναι—so D, who objects to πρὶν ἢ as not Attic; cf. note on 12 10.

10. ἔκαστον: i.e. the Poetae and the Basileus. χιλιασι, δραχμῆσι (cf. 17, 20) appear to be the latest examples of the long ending hitherto found. Probably the draft before the engraver had χιλιασι. μυρίασι l. 20 for μυρίασι is evidently a mistake due to δραχμῆσιν. The short dative in -αις occurs in ἀποδέκταις l. 16. See Meisterhans *Gr.* 121.

15. ἀλφῆ. The word has been hitherto found only in poets (Plutarch 2. 668 c is merely using a poetical phrase). For μισθωσις=μισθός or μισθωμα see L. and S.

16. The ἀποδέκται are not elsewhere mentioned in inscriptions of the fifth century. The occurrence of the word here confirms, so far as it goes, the statement of Harpocration that they were first introduced by Cleisthenes to succeed the κωλακρέται. See Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> 1 193, whose view is thus shown to have been almost certainly correct. Otherwise M. and S. *Att. Pr.* (ed. Lips.) 1 110. On the functions of these officers, ten in number, as receivers of public moneys, see Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> 1 193 sqq.

17. On the ταμίαι τῶν ἄλλων θεῶν see 10 13.

20. ἰλύν. Hesych. εἰλύς εἰλύος· τὸ πηλῶδες τοῦ ποταμοῦ. The present appears to be the only inscriptional evidence for the spelling ἰλύς. See Stephanus *Lex.* s.v. The mud was doubtless used for manure.

21. τάφρον. See below l. 34. The existence of the ditch and the mention of mud confirm the usual identification of this quarter as *Limnae*, the Marshes, which however is disputed by Dörpfeld (on Dionysion in *Limnae*, *Mitth.* xx (1895) 161 sqq.).

22. ἐξαλειψάτω: 'shall erase (the name of).' So below τὸν μισθωσάμενον: '(the name of) the lessee.'

28. παρὰ τὰ ἴκρια: 'beside the balustrade.' Apart from its nautical usage, the word occurs in CIG 2139 (*Aegina*) in an inventory of temple-fittings, where Boeckh renders it *cancelli*. D suggests the partition separating the ἱερὸν from the τέμενος.

33. φντεῦσαι κτλ. Similar stipulations are made in the *Tabl. Her.* (above), which in fact describe the terms of an *emphyteutic* tenure.

34. Four points are given within which the lessee of the temenos is to have control of the rainfall for purposes of irrigation. The Dionysion is evidently the famous one below the theatre. The οἰκία δημοσία is not otherwise known. The mention of two gates shows that this district must be contained in the angle of the wall which may be seen on plans of Athens south of the Dionysiac theatre; the temenos itself according to Dörpfeld (*H. and V.* p. 232) "must have lain to the south, outside the city wall," for the water from this area to flow to it.

35. ἡ ἄλαδε κτλ.: ἄλαδε μύσται was the name of the second day of the mysteries (*G. and J. Man.* p. 279). This passage seems to prove that the mystae at Athens went down to the sea in the Phaleric Bay.

37. κατὰ εἰκοσι ἐτών. Cf. *Tabl. Her.* κατὰ βίον: 'on a life-tenure.' The letters ΚΛΕΠΤΗΕ at the end are obviously the later addition, as Kumanudes suggests, of some ματαιόσχηλος.

22. Two fragments of Pentelic marble found in the Acropolis. Fragm. *a* mutilated on the right; fragm. *b* on three sides. CIA 1 56.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η) Ι. ΟΙΚΛΜΝ [ΧΣ = Ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω) ΠΡ  
ΣΤΥΦΧ (ΦΣ = ψ). Στοιχηδόν. The Η = *h* is omitted throughout.

*a.*

Θ ε [ο ι  
Ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. Ἀκαμαντὶς ἐπρυ[τάνευε, . . .  
ἐγραμμάτευε, . . . . ἐπιστάτει, . . . . εἶπε' τῷ]-  
ι μὲν δήμῳ τῷ Σαμίων ἐπαινέσαι, ὅτι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς [ἡλευθέρωσαν ?  
. . . . . Σ-  
αμίων τοὺς ἐπάγοντας Πελοποννησίους ἐπὶ Σάμον κ . . . . .  
[μισθοῦν-  
τωμ μὲν τὸν ἀγρὸν τὸν Κλεομήδεος τὸν ἐγ Κλαμάδο . . . . .  
[d-  
ποδιδόντων Σάμιοι τὰ γιγνόμενα ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἀπάγ[οντες ? . . . .  
ό δ-  
ἦμος ὁ Σαμίων θάνατον ἢ φυγὴν ἢ δήμευσιν χρη[μάτων . . . .  
τῷ δήμῳ  
ι] τῷ Ἀθηναίων φυγὴν αὐτῶν καὶ θάνατον καὶ [δήμευσιν χρη-  
μάτων . . . .  
Σά]μιοι ἀποπεμφάντων Ἀθήναζε καὶ παρα[δόντων . . . . .  
. . . . .] μ πόλει τριάκοντα ἡμερῶν . . . .

*b.*

1 αὐτοὶ καὶ 2 [Ἀθηναί]οι καὶ Σαμίοις, περὶ δὲ . . .  
3 . . . . ι, ἐπειδὴ ἀνὴρ ἐστὶ ἀγαθὸς . . . .  
4 . . . . ι βλάβτο(ω)νται Ἀθηναῖοι μ . . . .  
5 . . . . δοκῇ τῷ δ[ή]μῳ τῷ Σαμίων . . . .  
6 . . . . γ[έ]νηται περὶ τῆς βασάνου κα . . . .  
7 . . . . αι, ὅπόσοι δ[έ] εἰσι ἐχ Σαμίων  
8 . . . . ις, καθάπερ [ἀν] Σάμιοι δέω[νται]  
11 καὶ ἐχθρ . . . . 12 Σα[μ]ι . . . .] αὐτοὺς 13 γρα]μματε  
. . . . .

This decree in honour of the Samians almost certainly has reference to the events recorded Thuc. viii 21 as taking place in 412 B.C., when the popular party in Samos rose and declared for the Athenians. For a similar rising at a later period, 405 B.C., and a similar honorary decree, see 28.

3. For ἐπαινέσαι with the dative see 23 6, 28 7.

5. Κλεομήδεις. Note the Ionic form of the word as that in use at Samos. Probably the same Cleomedes is meant who was honoured with a statue by the Lacedaemonians at Delphi, as having fought with Lysander at Aegospotamos, Paus. x 9, 10.

23. Seven fragments of Pentelic marble, found partly in the Acropolis, partly between the Odeum of Herodes and the theatre of Dionysus. CIA i 51 and iv 1 p. 15 sqq.; D 49; H 57.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η). Η (= h, η). ΙΚΛΜΝ [ΧΣ = ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω)  
ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ [ΦΣ = ψ] ∴

Ε=η l. 38, ΣΤΡΑΤΕΛΟΙ; Ο=ου ll. 8, 20, 22, 36 and often after l. 39; Λ=λ l. 35, ΓΟΛΗΙ; Γ=γ l. 30, ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΑΙΣ; Η=h is frequently omitted. Lines 39—end and the words written over an erasure in l. 7 are by a different hand from the rest and the writing is more compressed. Not στοιχηδόν.

	Θ		ε]		ο		ι		[ι
N]	ε	ο	[π]	ο	λ	ι	τ	ω	[ν
τ]	ω	μ	π	α	ρ	ά	Θ	ά	σ ο [ν.

"Εδοξεν τῇ β[ο]υ[λῇ] καὶ τῷ δήμῳ, Λεοντὶς ἐπρυτ[άνευε,  
 5 Σιβυρτιάδ[ης] ἔγραμμάτευεν, Χαιριμένης ἐπεστ[άτει, Γλ-  
 αύκιππος ἦρχ[εν . . .] θεὸς εἶπεν· [ἐπ]αινέσαι τοῖς Νεαπ[ολί-  
 ταις τοῖς  
 παρὰ Θάσον [πρῶτον μὲ]ν ὁ<ν>τι συνδιεπο[λέμῃσ]αν τὸν πόλε-  
 μον μετὰ Ἀθηναίω[ν καὶ ὅτι πολιο-  
 ρ]κούμενοι [ὑπὸ Θασίων ?] καὶ Πελο[ποννη]σίων οὐκ ἠθ[ύμη-  
 σαν (?) . . . .  
 . . ]ς τὴν Ἀ . . . . ον ἄνδ[ρες ἀγαθοὶ] ἐγένον[το  
 10 εἷς τε τὴν σ]τ[ρατίαν καὶ τὸν δῆ]μον τ[ῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ] το[ῦς  
 συμμάχ]ο[υς . . . . .] ε [ . . . . .  
 . . . . . χρ]ημα[τ(?) . . . . .  
 . . . . . χρήματα . . . . .  
 . . . . .]ν ἡ Ἀθηναίο[ . . . . .  
 15 . . . . . χρήμ]ασιν εἶναι Νεοπο[λίταις . . . . .  
 . . . . .]ον καὶ χρῆσαι ΤΤΤΤΧΧ . . . . .  
 . . . . .]ον ἐδέοντο ὅπως ἂν ἔχω[σι . . . . .  
 . . . . .]εσθαι αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῷ χρημ[άτων . . . . .  
 . . . . . π]όλεως ἐκ τοῦ λιμένος τοῦ σε[ . . . . .  
 20 . . . . . ἐ]νιαντοῦ ὡς ἀφειληφότας παρὰ . . . . .



.....ς] ἀποδοθῇ, ποιεῖν δὲ ταῦτα [ε .....  
 ..... Θασίους ὃ δὲ διδόασιν .....  
 .....ς καὶ β[ουλ]όμενοι καὶ ἐθελοντ .....  
 στρατιώτ[αι]ς (?) ΠΧΧΧΠΗΗΗ καὶ πρόθυμοί εἰσ[ι] ποιεῖν ὅτι  
 δύναν-  
 25 ται ἀγ[αθ]ὸν αὐτοὶ ἐπαγγειλάμενοι καὶ λ .....  
 ... αν τὴν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἀ[ντ]ὶ τῆς εὐεργ[εσίας ταύτης  
 εἶν[αι] καὶ ἐν τῷ λοιπῷ χρόνῳ[ι] παρ' Ἀθηνα[ίων] ..... αὐ-  
 το]ῖς ὡς ἀνδράσιν οὖσιν ἀγαθο[ις] καὶ τ[ὴν] πρόσσοδον εἶναι αὐτ-  
 οῖς πρὸς τῇμ βουλῇν καὶ τὸν δῆ[μ]ο[ν] πρώτοις μετὰ τὰ ἱερὰ ὡς  
 30 εὐεργέταις οὖσιν Ἀθηναίων τοῦ δήμου καὶ τὰ ὑπομνήμα-  
 τα τούτων ἃ οἱ Νεαπολῖται ἔδο[σαν] ... τῷ γρ-  
 αμματεῖ τῆς βουλῆς, χωρὶς μὲν [...], χωρὶς δὲ τὰ ἄλ-  
 λα. καὶ τὸ ψήφισμα τόδε ἀναγρ[άψαντα] τὸν γραμματέα  
 τῆς βουλῆς ἐστήλη λιθίνῃ καταθ[εῖναι] ἐμ πόλει τέλεσι τοῖ-  
 35 ς Νεοπολιτῶν· ἐν δὲ Νέα πόλῃ αὐτοὶ [Νεοπολῖται καταθ-  
 ἐντων ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τῆς Παρθένου ἐστήλ[η] λιθίνῃ καὶ καλέσαι  
 ἐπὶ ξένια τῇμ πρεσβείαν εἰς τὸ πρυτα[νεῖον] εἰς αὐρίον, δοῦναι δὲ (?)  
 Οἶνοβίῳ Δεκελεεῖ στρατηγῷ ΤΤΤΠΗ [Η] ...  
 Ἀξίохος εἶπε· ἐπαινέσαι τοῖς Νεοπολίταις τοῖς ἀπὸ [Θράκης,  
 ὅτι ἄνδρες ἀγαθοὶ ἐγένοντο  
 40 εἶς τε τὴν στρατιὰν καὶ τῇμ πόλιν τὴν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ὅ[τι]  
 εἰς Θάσον ἦλθον πανδημεὶ συμπολιορ-  
 κήσουτες μετὰ Ἀθηναίων· καὶ ὅτι ξυνναυμαχοῦν[τες] καὶ  
 [συνπολεμοῦντες] διετέλεσαν τὸν πά-  
 ντα χρόνον, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ὅτι εὖ ποιοῦσιν Ἀθηναί[οι]ς καὶ  
 ἀντὶ το[ύ]των [τῶν] εὐεργετημάτων ἅπαντα παρ' Ἀ-  
 θηναίων εἶναι αὐτοῖς καθ' ἅπερ ἐψήφισται [Σερμυλ]ι[εῖ]ν[ο]ς.  
 ὅπως ἂμ μ[ὴ] ἀδικῶνται μηδὲ ὑφ' ἐνὸς μήτ-  
 ε ὑπὸ ἰδιώτου μήτε ὑπὸ κοινοῦ πόλεως, τοὺς τε σ[τρατηγού]ς  
 οἱ ἂν ἐκάστοτε ἄ[ρχ]οντες τυγχάνωσιν ἐπιμέ-  
 45 λεσθαι αὐτῶν ὅτι ἂν δέωνται· καὶ τοὺς ἄρχ[οντ]ας τοὺς Ἀθ-  
 ηναίων οἱ ἂν ἐκ[ά]στοτε ἄρχωσι ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι ταῖς τῶν συμμάχ-  
 ων, τῇμ πόλιν Νεοπολίτας φυλάττοντα[ς] καὶ προθύμους  
 ὄντας ποιεῖν ὅτι ἂν [δύνωνται] ἀγαθόν. εἶναι δὲ  
 καὶ νῦν ἐυρίσκεσθαι αὐτοὺς παρὰ τ[οῦ] δ[ή]μου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων  
 ὅτι ἂν δοκῇ ἀγαθ[όν] ἄλλο ὅτου ἂν δέωνται. περὶ  
 δὲ τῆς ἀπαρχῆς τῇ Παρθένῳ, [ἥ]περ κ[αὶ] τέως ἐγίγνετο τῇ  
 [θε]ῷ, ἐν τῷ δῆμῳ[ι] ..... αὐ-

τούς. εἰς δὲ τὸ ψήφισμα τὸ πρό[τερον ἐ]πανορθῶσαι τὸν  
 γραμματέα τῆς βουλῆς [. . . . .  
 50 . . . .]σαι ἀντὶ τῆς ἀποικί[ας τῆς Ἀθηναίων] “ὅτι συνδιε-  
 πολέμησαν τὸμ πόλεμον μ[ετὰ Ἀθηναίων”  
 . . . . .αι: καὶ [. . . . . καὶ Δι.]οφάντῳ: ἐπαινέσαι ἅ τε νῦν  
 λέγουσιν κ[αὶ . . . . .  
 . . . . .] πρόθυμοί εἰσι ποιεῖν ὅτι δύνανται ἀ[γαθὸν . . . . .  
 . . . . . καθ]άπερ τὸ πρότερον. καλέσαι δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ χ[σένια  
 εἰς τὸ πρυτανεῖον . . . . .  
 . . . εἶπε· τὰ μὲν ἄλλα καθάπερ τῇ] βουλῇ. τῇ δὲ Παρθένῳ  
 ἐξαίρε[. . . . .  
 55 . . . . . ὁ δ]ῆμος ἐ[ύχ]σεται.

The inscription contains two decrees, the second beginning with l. 39, passed in honour of the people of Neapolis, a town on the Thracian coast opposite Thasos, and conferring certain privileges upon them in return for services rendered to Athens. In l. 54 begins an amendment.

2, 3. *Νεοπολιτῶν παρὰ Θάσον*. Other appellations of the town occurring in the Tribute-lists were *Νεάπολις ἐν Θράκῃ*, CIA I 226, N. *παρ' Ἀντισάραν*, I 230. Cf. I 242, 243, 244, 256, 257. It was here that St Paul landed in his second missionary journey (Acts 16, 12). By the Byzantines the place was called Christopolis; its modern name is Cavalla. Cf. Smith, *Dict. Geogr.*

4. *Λεοντίς*: the sixth prytany; cf. CIA 188, 14, also of 410/9 B.C.

6. *ἐπαινέσαι τοῖς κτλ.* Cf. l. 39 and 22 3. This (Homeric) use of *ἐπαινέω* with the dative appears to be limited in Attic inscriptions to the period between 421 and 350 B.C. Meisterhans *Gr.* 211. The usage survived in Delphian inscriptions to the second century B.C.; cf. DI 2652, 11.

7. *συνδιεπολέμησαν κτλ.* The precise events alluded to are not known. As regards Thasos we learn that in 412/11 B.C. the Thasians revolted from Athens and sided with Lacedaemon (Thuc. viii 64); in 408/7 B.C. they were by Thrasybulus brought back into allegiance with the Athenians (Xen. *Hell.* I 4, 9, Diod. xiii 72, 1), *ἔχοντες κακῶς*, says Xenophon, *ὑπὸ τε τῶν πολέμων καὶ στάσεων καὶ λιμοῦ*. Perhaps among these calamities was the levying of a contribution (*ἡργυρολογικῶς* Xen. *Hell.* I 1, 12) from them by Thrasybulus in 411/10 B.C. and in the same year the expulsion of the Lacedaemonian harmost Eteonicus and the Lacedaemonian party (Xen. *Hell.* I 1, 32). All we hear of 410/9 B.C. is that Thrasybulus was sent with a fleet to the Macedonian and Thracian coast and recalled thence to proceed to the Hellespont (Diod. xiii 49). Ki., CIA *l.c.* See below l. 50.

11 sqq. From the fragmentary lines which follow little more can be gathered than that the Neopolitae had benefited the Athenians by substantial donations or loans. 10, 11 are restored by D from 40, 41.

20. *ἀφειληφότας*. Cf. *καθειληφότος* 55 10 (271/265 B.C.), *καθειληφότων* 56 14 (268 B.C.). Meisterhans, *Gr.* 102 sq., attributes the additional aspirate merely to mispronunciation.

28. *τὴν πρόσδοον κτλ.* On this privilege and the initial lustration see *D.A. s.v. Ecclesia*. See Index, *s.v. πρόσδος*.

30. καὶ τὰ ὑπομνήματα κτλ. For the technical phraseology cf. Dem. c. *Timoth.* 1186 οἱ γὰρ τραπεζῖται εἰώθασιν ὑπομνήματα γράφεσθαι ὧν τε διδασκ. χρημάτων κτλ.

34. τέλεσι κτλ. See *Index*, s.v. Costs of engraving.

35. πόλη. See Meisterhans *Gr.* p. 137, who quotes ten instances of this orthography on Attic inscriptions between 410 and 335 B.C., and contests the view of Dittenberger (*Herm.* xvii 37) and Riemann (*Rev. phil.* ix 54) that the forms exhibit a merely orthographical, and not inflexional, interchange of η and ει. Cf. D 96, 3 (*Iasos*): τῇ Ἰασέων πόλει.

36. τῆς Παρθένου. Cf. D 11, 1 (*Halicarnassus*), where the words καὶ τῆς Ἀθηναίης καὶ Παρθένου show that Παρθένος is not identical with Athena.

38. Οἰνοβίφ: perhaps the Οἰνόβιος who (Paus. i 23, 9) carried the decree for the recall of Thucydides from exile (R. Schoell, *Herm.* xiii p. 441).

39. Ἀξιοχος εἶπε. That the decree was not passed at the same assembly as the last, in spite of the absence of a separate introductory formula, seems clear, as K points out, from the words τὸ ψήφισμα τὸ πρότερον in l. 49. The restorations in this and the next line are mainly by D, who observes that Axiochus is probably the uncle of Alcibiades, son of Clinias; cf. D 39, 1 = CIA i 275 (a list of δημοδπρατα).

43. Σερμυλιεῦσι. The decree in question does not appear to be extant. The name Σερμυλία (Σερμυλῆς) occurs in the Tribute-lists; it was a town of Macedonia.

45. Restored tentatively by D. For οὗ ἂν κτλ. see 11 5 sqq.

48. περὶ δὲ τῆς ἀπαρχῆς τῇ Παρθένῳ. K suggests that at some time or other a portion of the tribute had been remitted on the understanding that it was to be paid into the treasury of Παρθένος at Neapolis, and that what the Neapolitae were now asking for was that they might be allowed to pay a further sum into the treasury of Παρθένος, i.e., that the amount of the tribute might be still further reduced.

49. The Neapolitae had apparently begged that a correction might be made in the former decree, and their request was in fact granted. Cf. l. 7 where there was an erasure with l. 50. But it is not easy to determine the actual words which were erased. In l. 50 K reads ἀντὶ τῆς ἀποικί[ας τῶν Θασί]ων, supposing that the Neapolitae from hatred of the Thasians did not wish to be designated as ἀποικοὶ τῶν Θασίων. D however thinks that the proposer of the first decree had confused this Neapolis with another Neapolis, also in Thrace, a colony of the Athenians (Νεάπολις ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν CIA i 230, 240, Boeckh *St.* ii 367) and that it was desired to correct this error.

24. Six fragments of Hymettian marble. CIA i 59; D 50; H 56. Cf. Röhl *Herm.* xi p. 379; Gilbert *Beiträge zur inneren Gesch. Athens im Zeitalter des pelop. Krieger*, 346 sqq.; A. Wilhelm, *Arch.-ep. Mitth. aus Oesterr.* xvii (1894) 37 sq.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η) ΙΗ (= h, frequently omitted) ΙΚΛΜΝ.Ο  
(= ο, ου, ω) ΓΡΣΤΥΦΧ [ΦΣ = ψ] ∴ Στοιχηδόν, except lines 1, 2  
which are in larger letters.

410/9 <sup>B.C.</sup> Ἐ π ἰ Γ λ α υ κ ῖ ] π π ο υ ᾗ [ ρ ] χ ο ν [ τ ] ο ς.  
 Λ ό β ω ν ἐ κ ] Κ η δ ῶ ν ἐ γ ρ α μ μ á τ ε υ ε.  
 "Ἐδοξεν τῇ] βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. Ἱπποθωντὶ-  
 5 s ἐπρυτάνει]υε, Λόβων ἐγραμμάτευε, Φιλιστίδης-  
 s ἐπεστάτει], Γλαύκιππος ἤρχε. Ἑρασινίδης εἶπ-  
 ε· ἐπαινέσα]ι Θρασύβουλον ὡς ὄντα ἄνδρα ἀγαθὸν  
 ν περὶ τὸν δῆ]μον τὸν Ἀθηναίων καὶ πρόθυμον π-  
 οιεῖν ὅτι δύνα]ται ἀγαθόν, καὶ ἀντὶ ὧν εὖ πεπο-  
 ῖηκεν τὴν τε βουλήν] καὶ τὸν δῆ[μο]ν τὸν Ἀθηναίων-  
 10 ν στεφανῶσαι αὐτὸν χρυσῷ στε]φάνῳ. ποιῆσα-  
 ι δὲ τὸν στέφανον ἀπὸ χιλίων δρ]αχμῶν· οἱ [δὲ  
 Ἑλληνοταμίαι δόντων τὸ ἀργύρι]ον. καὶ [ἀνειπ-  
 εῖν Διονυσίῳν . . . . . τῷ] ἀγῶνι, ὧν ἑν-  
 εκα αὐτὸν ὁ δῆμος ἐστεφάνωσ]ε : Διοκλῆς εἶπε·  
 15 τὰ μὲν ἄλλα καθάπερ τῇ βουλῇ·] εἶναι δὲ Θρασύ-  
 βουλον Ἀθηναῖον, φυλῆς καὶ δήμου κ]αὶ φρατρίας, ὧ-  
 ν ἂν βούληται ἀπογραφάμενον] καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ ἐ-  
 ψηφισμένα τῷ δήμῳ κύρια εἶ]ναι Θρασυβούλω-  
 ι· εἶναι δὲ καὶ εὐρέσθαι αὐτῷ π]αρά Ἀθηναίων κ-  
 20 αὶ ἄλλο ἀγαθὸν ἕάν του δέηται π]ερὶ ὧν εὐεργέ-  
 τησεν τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων], καὶ ἀναγράψα-  
 ι ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ τὰ δεδογμ]ένα. ἐλέσθαι δ-  
 ἐ . . . ἄνδρας . . . . . αὐτί]κα μάλα, οἵτινε-  
 s] δι[κασουσιν Θρασυβούλῳ μέρ]ος τὸ γιγνόμεν-  
 25 ον. τοὺς [δὲ ἄλλους, ὅσοι τότε εὖ ἐ]ποίησαν τὸν δῆ-  
 μον τὸν Ἀθη[ναίων, . . . . .]ιν καὶ Ἀγόρατο-  
 ν καὶ Κώμωνα [καὶ . . . . .] καὶ Σίμον· κα-  
 ῖ Φιλῖνον κα[ὶ . . . . .]α, εὐεργέ[τα]ς [ἀν]αγράφ-  
 σαι ἐμ πόλε[ι ἐν στήλῃ λ]ιθίνῃ τὸν γραμ[μα]τέ-  
 30 α τ[ῆ]ς βουλῆς. [καὶ ἔγκτησι]ν εἶναι αὐτοῖς ὧμπερ  
 Ἀθηναίοις [καὶ γηπέδω]ν καὶ οἰκίας, καὶ οἰκησ-  
 ιν Ἀθήνησι, [καὶ ἐπιμέλ]εσθαι αὐτῶν τὴν βουλήν  
 τὴν αἰεὶ β[ουλευούσαν κα]ὶ τοὺς πρυτάνεις, ὅπως ἂ-  
 ν μ]ὴ ἀδ[ικῶνται. τὴν δὲ σ]τήλην ἀπομισθώσαντων-  
 35 ν οἱ πωληταὶ ἐν τῇ βου]λῇ· τοὺς δὲ Ἑλληνοταμ-  
 ίας δοῦναι τὸ ἀργύριον.] ἐὰν δὲ δοκῇ αὐτοὺς καὶ  
 ἄλλου τυχεῖν ἀγαθοῦ, τὴν] βουλήν προβουλευσασαν  
 ἐξενεγκεῖν εἰς τὸν δῆμ]ον: Εὐδίκος εἶπε· τὰ μὲν  
 ἄλλα καθάπερ Διοκλῆς· περὶ] δὲ τῷ[ν] δωροδοκησ-

40 ἀντων ἐπὶ τῷ ψηφίσματι] ὁ ἐψηφ[ί]σθη Ἀπολλ-  
 οδώρῳ, τὴν βουλὴν βουλευσ[α]ι ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ ἑδ-  
 ρᾷ ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ, καὶ κολάξειν τῶν [δ]ωρο-  
 δοκησάντων καταψ[η]φισμένην, καὶ εἰς δι[κ]ασ-  
 τήριον αὐτοὺς εἰσάγει]ν, καθότι ἂν δοκῇ αὐτῇ[ι]. τ-  
 45 ὧν δὲ δικαστῶν τοὺς] παρόντας ἀποφαίνειν ἅ[ττ]-  
 α ἐδικάσθη καὶ ἑάν] τίς τι ἄλλο εἰδῇ περὶ τ[ού]-  
 των. ἐξεῖναι δὲ καὶ] ἰδιώτῃ, ἑάν τις βούλητα[ι].

The decree consists of (1) a probouleuma, lines 1—14, honours conferred upon Thrasybulus, (2) a supplement granting citizenship to Thrasybulus, (3) a further supplement enjoining that persons guilty of corrupt practices in connexion with a former decree should be punished. The honours paid to Thrasybulus are evidently based upon his alleged services in assassinating Phrynichus in 411 B.C. Cf. Lysias *c. Agorat.* 71, where the psephism alluded to may be the actual document before us.

3. Ἰπποθωντίς. This was the eighth prytany of the year, as we learn from the Treasure-list, CIA I 188, 27. The decree was passed, as we see from l. 13, before the Dionysia, and therefore at the very beginning of the prytany, which lasted from the 11th of Elaphebolion to the 16th of Munychion; the Dionysia began about the 12th of Elaphebolion. As Phrynichus was assassinated in 411 B.C., it is not clear why the rewards here decreed to Thrasybulus and his associates should have been delayed nineteen months (D).

5. Ἑρασινίδης. Doubtless the condemned general of that name who was victorious at Arginusae 406/5 B.C. (Xen. *Hell.* I 5, 16; 6, 29; 7, 2).

11. ἀπὸ χιλίων δραχμῶν. This formula for indicating value was very common; sometimes we find ἐκ instead of ἀπὸ, e.g. CIA IV 2, 834 b, II I. 71 (329 B.C.): κεφάλαιον τιμῆς κριθῶν . . . πραθεισῶν ἐκ τριῶν δραχμῶν τὸν μέδιμνον ἑκαστον. Meisterhans *Gr.* 212.

12. Ἑλληνοταμίαι. On the functions of these officers other than duties connected with the Tribute see Boeckh, *St.*<sup>3</sup> Bk II, ch. 7. For the restoration cf. 25 9.

15 sqq. The restorations are Wilhelm's, *l. c.*, with the approval of D. The formula φυλῆς κτλ . . . ἀπογράψασθαι or γράψασθαι is a very common one; cf. 39 22. The remarkable variant ἀδουσιάσασθαι has been noticed above 21 3.

17 sq. It would seem (cf. Lys. *c. Agorat.* 70) that after the murder of Phrynichus, rewards had been voted by the people for all who might have assisted in the deed, and these rewards are now confirmed for Thrasybulus by name (D).

23. οὔτινες κτλ. The text is Roehl's (*l. c.*) who gives elaborate arguments in support of it, as against the Ἀπολλοδώρῳ of K, formerly read by D. The commissioners are to determine 'the share (of the confiscated property of Phrynichus) which falls to Thrasybulus'.

26. Ἀγόρατον. Cf. Lysias *c. Agorat.* 72 who argues that he did not receive the citizenship, and his statement is borne out by the negative evidence of this inscription.

30. ἔγκτησιν. Cf. 32 25 sqq. and see D.A. s.v. ἔγκτησις.



31. γηπέδων. γήπεδον according to Eustath. p. 430 is: τὸ ἐν πόλει προκείμενον οἰκίας οἶον κηπίδιον. Cf. Phrynich. Bekk. p. 32. 1 διαφέρει γήπεδον οἰκοπέδον· οἰκόπεδον γὰρ οἰκίας κατερριμμένης ἑδαφος, γήπεδα δὲ τὰ ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι προκείμενα οἶον κηπία.

40. Ἀπολλοδώρῳ: i.e. of Megara, whom Lysias *c. Agorat.* 71 alleges to have been an accomplice of Thrasybulus, without having actually laid hands on Phrynichus. The same rewards were proposed for him as for Thrasybulus, but action had been suspended by a γραφή παρανόμων, and the dicasts in that case, as having been guilty of corruption, are by the terms of this supplement of Eudicus to be prosecuted. According to Lysias *περὶ τοῦ σηκοῦ* 4 Apollodorus subsequently received as his reward the confiscated property of Pisander.

45. ἄττα. So always in Attic inscriptions; never ἄτινα. Meisterhans *Gr.* 156.

25. A slab of Pentelic marble found near the Metropolitan Church of Athens. The surface is very much worn. CIA I 61 (cf. IV 1 p. 18); D 52. Cf. Köhler *Herm.* II 27 sqq.; A. Philippi *Jahrbh.* cv 577 sqq. and *Der Areopag u. die Epheten* 333 sqq.; Th. Bergk *Philol.* xxxii 669 sqq.; N. Wecklein *Sb. Ak. Münch.* 1873, 1 sqq.; R. Schöll *Comm. Momms.* 460 sqq.; Dareste *Inscr. jur.* Ser. 2 xxi.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η) ΙΗ (= h, sometimes omitted) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ  
[ΧΣ = ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω; but ΒΟΥΛΕ) ΓΡΣΤΥΦΧ [ΦΣ = ψ].  
Στοιχηδόν, except the first two lines which are in larger characters.

Διόγυν[η] το ς Φρεάριος ἔγραμμάτε[υε].

Διοκλής ἦρξε.

Ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ[ι]. Ἀκα[μ]αντ[ις ἐπρυτάν]ευε,

[Διό]γυν-

νητος ἔγραμμάτευε, Εὐθύδικος[ς ἔπεσ]τάτει. [Ξ]ε[νοφά]νης

ε[ἰ]πε· [τ]ό[ν]

5 Δράκοντος νόμον τὸν περὶ τοῦ [φόν]ου [ἀ]ν[α]γρα[φ]σά[ν]των

οἱ ἀ[ν]α[γρ]α[φ]ῇ-

ς τῶν νόμων παραλαμβάνοντες παρὰ [τ]οῦ [βασιλέως μετὰ τοῦ

γράμματος]τέω-

ς τῆς βουλῆς ἐστήλην λιθίνην κα[ὶ] κα[τ]α[θέν]των πρόσθεν

τῇ[ς] στο-

ᾶς τῆς βασιλείας. οἱ δὲ πωληταὶ [ἀ]πομ[ισθωσάντων κατὰ τὸν

νό]μο-

ν. οἱ δὲ Ἑλληνοταμίαι δόντων τὸ ἀ[ργύριον].

10 Πρώτος ἄξων.

καὶ ἐὰν [μ]ὴ ἔκ προνο[ί]ας [κ]τ[ε]ίνῃ τις τινα,

φεύγειν. δ[ι]

- κάζειν δὲ τοὺς βασιλέας αἰτιῶ[ν] φό[νου] ἢ [ἐάν τις αἰτιάται  
 ὥς βου]λ-  
 εὔσαντα· τοὺς [δ]ὲ ἐφέτας διαγν[ῶναι. αἰδέσασθαι δ' ἐὰμ μὲν  
 πατήρ] ἢ-  
 ι ἢ ἀδελφ[ο]ς] ἢ ὑεῖς, ἄπα[ντας] ἢ τὸ[ν κ]ω[λύοντα κρατεῖν] ἐὰν  
 δὲ μη 'ο]ῦ-  
 15 τοι ὦσ[ι, μ]έ[χ]ρ' ἀ[ν]εφ[σι]τότ[η]τος κ[αὶ] ἀνεψιοῦ, ἐὰν ἅπαντες  
 αἰδέσασ[σ]-  
 θαι ἐθέλωσ[ι], τὸν ὁ[ρκ]ον [ὁμόσαντας]· ἐὰν δὲ τούτων μηδεὶς ἦ,  
 κτεῖ-  
 νη δὲ ἄκω[ν], γ[ν]ώσ[ι δ]ὲ [οἱ πεν]τήκοντα καὶ εἰς οἱ ἐφέται  
 ἄκοντα  
 κτεῖναι, ἐσέσθ[ω]ν δέ[κα] οἱ φράτερες ἐὰν ἐθέλωσι· τούτους δ]ὲ [ο  
 ι πεντήκ[ο]ντ[α καὶ] εἰς ἀρ[ι]σ[τίνδην] αἰρεῖσθων. καὶ οἱ πρότ[ε]ρ-  
 20 ον κτεῖ[ν]α[ντες ἐν τ]ῷ[δε τῷ] θεσμῷ ἐνεχέσθων. προειπεῖν δὲ τῷ  
 κ<υ>-  
 τεῖ[ναντι ἐν ἀ]γο[ραί] ἐντ[ὸς] ἀνεψιότητος καὶ ἀνεψιοῦ· συνδιώκει]ν  
 δὲ [καὶ ἀνε]ψ[ι]οὺς καὶ ἀνεψιῶν παῖδας καὶ γαμβροὺς καὶ πενθεροῦ]ς [κ-  
 αὶ φ[ρά]τ[ε]ρ[ας] . . . . .] ι-  
 ος . . . φο . . . φ[. . . . .] τοὺς πεντήκοντα κα]ῖ  
 25 ἔνα [. . . . .] ὃν ἂν φ]όνον  
 ἔ[λ]ωσ[ι . . . . .] ἐὰν δέ τις] τ-  
 ὃ[ν ἀνδροφόνον κτεῖνη ἢ αἷτιος ἢ φόνου, ἀπεχόμενον ἀγορᾶς ἐφ]ο-  
 ρ[ί]α]ς [καὶ ἄθλων καὶ ἱερῶν Ἀμφικτυονικῶν, ὥσπερ τὸν Ἀθηναῖ]ον [κ-  
 τείναντα, ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἐνέχεσθαι. διαγιγνώσκειν δὲ τοὺς ἐφ]έτα[ς].  
 30 τοὺς δὲ ἀνδροφόνους ξεῖναι ἀποκτείνειν καὶ ἀπάγειν ἐν] τῇ[ι] ἡμέ[δ]-  
 απῇ, λυμαίνεσθαι δὲ μή, μηδὲ ἀποιναῖν, ἢ διπλοῦν ὀφείλειν ὅσ]ο[ν  
 ἂν κ-  
 αταβλάψη . . . . .  
 ι[. . . . .] ἐὰν δέ τις ἄρξαντ]α χει[ρ-  
 ὦ[ν ἀδίκων κτεῖνη. . . . .] ἐὰν] ἀέκων κ-  
 35 τεῖ[ν]η, δικάζειν δὲ τοὺς βασιλέας αἰτιῶν φόνου, διαγνῶναι δ]ὲ τοὺς ἐ-  
 φέτας. καὶ κατὰ ταῦτα φόνου δίκας εἶναι δοῦλον κτείναντι] ἢ ἐλεύθ-  
 ε[ρ]ο[ν]. ἐὰν δέ τις φέροντα ἢ ἄγοντα βίᾳ ἀδίκως εὐθὺς ἀμυν]όμενο-  
 ς κ[τεῖνη, νηποινεῖ τεθνάναι . . . . .] ἔχοντος.  
 39 αν . . . . μοστ. 40 . . . κυο . . . . εκατ. 41 . το . . . . λε . . . .  
 42 . . . . . κυ . . . 43 . . . . . μν . . . 44 . . . . φ . . . . .  
 45 . . . . ν . . . η . . . 46, 47 . . . . οἱ π[εντήκοντα καὶ  
 εἰς οἱ ἐφέται(?) 48, 49 . . . . μετ]απ[ο]ή[σει] . . . . .

The occasion of the decree was a revision of the laws after the downfall of the Four Hundred and the restoration of the democracy. It is enjoined that the law of Draco concerning homicide should be engraved afresh and the law as written on the *πρῶτος ἄξων* is actually quoted in the decree. Such restorations as have been possible are due mainly to Köhler, after a careful comparison of the text of Demosthenes. Lines 15, 35, 36 represent the reconstructions of Dareste.

1. *Φρεάρριος*: sometimes spelt *Φρεάριος*. The deme *Φρέαροι* belonged to the tribe *Λεοντίς*.

5. *ἀναγραφῆς*. Cf. Lysias *κατὰ Νικομάχου* §§ 2, 17, 25. They were not a magistracy but an exceptional commission appointed along with the *ἐγγγραφῆς* (see § 3) after the downfall of the Four Hundred and again in 403 B.C. Xenophanes, the proposer of the decree, was doubtless a *ἐγγγραφεύς* like Demophantus in the law given in Andoc. *de Myst.* 96.

6. *παράλαβόντες* κτλ. The restoration is due to Schaefer (*de scribis senatus popularique Atheniensium*) and Kiessling: cf. 26 29 *ἀναγράψαντας* . . . . . *μετὰ τοῦ γραμματέως τ[ῆς βουλῆς]*. Köhler's *παρὰ τοῦ κατὰ πρυτανεῖαν γραμματέως τῆς βουλῆς* is doubtful, because the *γραμματεὺς κατὰ πρυτανεῖαν* is not elsewhere mentioned in pre-Euclidean inscriptions. See 38 14.

7. *πρόσθεν τῆς στοᾶς τῆς βασιλείας*. Philippi l.c. remarks that the decree of Tisamenus (403 B.C.) in Andoc. *de myst.* 84 has the words: *τοὺς δὲ κυρουμένους τῶν νόμων ἀναγράψειν εἰς τὸν τοῖχον, ἵνα περ πρότερον ἀνεγράφησαν, σκοπεῖν τῷ βουλομένῳ*, which the orator himself § 82 interprets as follows: *ἐψηφίσασθε δοκιμάσαντες πάντας τοὺς νόμους εἰτ' ἀναγράψαι ἐν τῇ στοᾷ τοὺτους τῶν νόμων οἱ ἂν δοκιμασθῶσι*. In Aristoph. *Eccl.* 684 the adjective is of two terminations: *τὴν στοῖαν τὴν βασιλείον*. For the topography see Fraser *Paus.* i 3, 1 and cf. 32 65.

9. *Ἑλληνοταμίαι*. Cf. 24 12 and see Index.

10. *πρῶτος ἄξων*. On the *ἄξωνες* and *κύρβεις* see D.A. It would seem that Solon in adopting the laws of Draco concerning homicide caused them all to be engraved on the first axon, though the opening words *καὶ ἐὰν μὴ* show that here only a part of them is quoted. *φεύγειν*: 'he must leave the country.' In the following, contrary to later usage, *δικάζειν* is used of the presiding magistrate, *διαγινῶναι* of the jurors. 'The archon basileus for the time being is to decide on the motives of the homicide or in the case where any one charges the slayer as having committed the murder with intent.' Dareste however insists that the plural *τοὺς βασιλέας* cannot bear this meaning. He prefers to understand the expression as including the *ἄρχων βασιλεύς* and the *φυλοβασιλεῖς*. These latter we find at a later time sitting with the *βασιλεῖς*; cf. Arist. 'Aθ. πολ. 57, 4: *δικάζει δ' ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ οἱ φυλοβασιλεῖς καὶ τὰς τῶν ἀψύχων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ζώων* (i.e. cases in which death was caused by an animal or inanimate being). The text is D's, who altered Sauppe's *τὸν βουλευσάντα* (CIA iv 1 p. 18), which could hardly be used *pendente lite*, to *ὡς βουλευσάντα*; cf. Dem. c. *Aristocr.* 630: *οὐ γὰρ ἐστ' οὐδεὶς ὑπὸ ταύτῃ τῇ προσηγορίᾳ* (sc. *ἀνδροφόνου*), *πρὶν ἂν ἐξελεγχθῇς ἄλφ*. The crime indicated is that which was known later under the name *βούλευσις*; cf. Arist. 'Aθ. πολ. 57, 3. A *βουλευὼν* could be *αἴτιος φόνου* without being *αὐτόχειρ*; cf. Andoc. *de myst.* 94.

13—23. Restored by Köhler from the law quoted in Dem. c. *Macart.* 1069 sq. In Demosthenes the order of the words is changed and portions (ll. 14—16) of

the law are omitted, perhaps because they were not relevant, the object of the orator being to quote the clauses which had reference to the degrees of agnation. The reading *οἱ πεντήκοντα καὶ εἰς ἣ οἱ ἐφέται* in Demosthenes is due to misunderstanding of the spiritus asper in the original (HOL).

13. *αἰδέσασθαι* κτλ. 'If there be a father or brother or sons (of the deceased) they may admit to reconciliation the slayer, provided that they are unanimous; but if one of them objects, his veto shall hold good.' On *αἰδέσασθαι* see the Lexx.

17. *γνώσι δὲ* κτλ.: 'and if the fifty-one, to wit, the ephetae decide that the homicide was involuntary, ten members of the *φρατρία* (sc. of the deceased) may if they choose allow the accused to re-enter (*ἐς ἐσθων*, altered to *αἰδεσάσθων* Dem. l.c.) the country; these ten are to be chosen by the fifty-one, regard being had to nobility of birth.' On Draco's law concerning involuntary homicide see M. and S. *Att. Pr.* p. 16 sqq. and on the functions, origin, and the peculiar number of the ephetae, 51, see D. A. and Gilbert, *C. A.* 378 sqq.—*φράτερες*, not *φράτορες*, is the invariable spelling on inscriptions: see Meisterhans, *Gr.* p. 131.

20. *προειπεῖν* κτλ. 'Any one of a nearer relationship than that of first cousin may denounce the guilty man in the market-place; and besides this, first cousins and their sons, sons in law, fathers in law and members of the *φρατρία* may join in the prosecution.'

26—29, 30—32. The restorations in these lines depend upon a comparison of Dem. c. *Aristocr.* 629, 631 sq. The *ἀγορὰ ἐφορία* was a border-market on the confines of two neighbouring states, where the borderers met for the purpose of traffic. The words *ἐν τῇ ἡμεδαπῇ*, l. 30 (which appear in the *νόμος* Dem. 629), are not quoted in the subsequent remarks of Demosthenes himself.

33—end. If any complete restoration were possible, the key to it would probably be found in the following: Dem. c. *Aristocr.* 637 *Νόμος*. 'Εάν τις ἀποκτείνῃ ἐν ἀθλοῖς ἄκων, ἢ ἐν ὁδῷ καθελῶν ἢ ἐν πολέμῳ ἀγνοήσας, ἢ ἐπὶ δάμαρτι ἢ ἐπὶ μητρὶ ἢ ἐπὶ ἀδελφῇ ἢ ἐπὶ θυγατρὶ, ἢ ἐπὶ παλλακῇ ἢν ἂν ἐπ' ἐλευθέροις παῖσιν ἔχῃ, τούτων ἕνεκα μὴ φεύγειν κτείναντα; *ibid.* 639 καὶ ἐὰν φέροντα ἢ ἄγοντα βία ἀδίκως εὐθὺς ἀμυνόμενος κτείνῃ, νηποιεῖ τεθνάναι; *ibid.* 640 *ὅς* ἂν ἄρχων ἢ ἰδιώτης αἵτιος ἦ τὸν θεσμόν συγχυθῆναι τόνδε, ἢ μεταποιήσῃ αὐτόν, αἰτιμον εἶναι καὶ παῖδας καὶ τὰ ἐκείνου. Cf. also 2 B 4—8.

26. Three fragments of Pentelic marble: H. 0.85 m.; Br. 0.39 m.; Th. 0.19 m. CIA iv 1, 61 a, p. 18 and 126; D 53. Cf. Dittenberger *Herm.* xvi p. 188.

ABΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η) . Η (= h, but generally omitted; six times = η)  
ΟΙΚΛΑΜΝ [ΧΣ = ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω) ΓΡΣΤΥΦΧ [ΦΣ = ψ]  
Ω (3 times). The λ sometimes slopes to the right. Not accurately στοιχηδόν.

..... ἂν ἐπαγ]γέλλ[ωσ]ι 'Αθην[αίο-  
ι ..... κ]ατάλογον κατ .....  
..... 'ο]μήρους· δὲ [']οὺς ἔχ[ουσ-  
ιν 'Αθηναῖοι ἀποδοῦναι, τὸ δὲ λ]οιπὸν μὴ λαμβάν-  
5 εἰν· εἶναι δὲ καταστῆσαι Σηλυμβ]ριανούς τῇ[μ] πολι-

τεῖαν αὐτονόμους τρόπῳ ὅτῳ ἂν ἐπίστωντ-  
 αι . . . . . ὅσα δὲ ὥφ]ειλε τὸ κοινὸν τὸ Ση-  
 λυμβριανῶν ἢ ιδιωτῶν τι]ς Σηλυμβ[ρ]ιανῶν τῷ  
 κοινῷ, ἀφείσθαι. καὶ] εἴ του χρήματα ἐδεδήμε-  
 10 υτο ἢ εἴ τις τῷ δημοσίῳ] ὥφειλεν ἢ εἴ τις ἡτίμωτ-  
 ο, ἔντιμον εἶναι. τοῖς δὲ] φεύγουσι Σηλυμβριανῶν  
 . . . . . ος πολεμίους δὲ καὶ φιλίους  
 . . . . . ὅσ](α) δὲ ἀπώλετο ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ  
 χρήματα Ἀθηναί]ων ἢ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ἢ εἴ τι ὀφείλ-  
 15 οντος ἢ παρακ]αταθήκην ἔχοντός του ἐπραξα-  
 . . . . . μὴ εἶναι πρᾶξιν πλῆγ γῆς καὶ οἰ-  
 κίας. ὅσα δ' ἄ]λλα ξυμβό[λ]αια πρὸ τοῦ ἦν τοῖς ἰ-  
 διώταις πρ]ὸς τοὺς ἰδιώτα[ς] ἢ ἰδιώτῃ πρὸς τὸ κ-  
 οινὸν ἢ τῷ κοι]νῷ πρὸς ἰδιώτῃ[ν] ἢ ἐάν τι ἄ[λ]λο γίγ-  
 20 νηται, δια]λύειμ π[ρ]ὸς ἀλλήλους· ὅτι δ' ἂν ἀμφισβη-  
 τῶσι, δίκας] εἶναι ἀπὸ ξυμβόλων. τὰς δὲ ξυνθήκ-  
 ας ἀναγράφ]σαντας εἰς στήλην θεῖναι εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν  
 τοῦ Ἀπολλωνο]ς (?). ὥ[μο]σαν Ἀθηναίων οἱ στρατηγοὶ  
 καὶ οἱ τριήραρχο]ι καὶ οἱ ὀπλίται καὶ εἴ τι-  
 25 ς ἄλλος Ἀθηναίων π]αρήν, καὶ Σηλυμβ[ρ]ιανοὶ π-  
 ανδημί. Ἀλ]κι[βιάδης] εἶπε· καθὰ ξυνέθεντο Ση-  
 λυμβριαν]οὶ πρ[ὸς Ἀθ]ηναίους, κατὰ ταῦτα ποιεῖν,  
 καὶ καταθ]εῖναι ἐ[μ πόλ]ει ἀναγράψαν(τ)ας τοὺς τ-  
 ε ὅρκους καὶ τ]ὰς συνθή[κ]ας μετὰ τοῦ γραμματέως τ-  
 30 ῆς βουλῆς . . . . .] ἐν στήλῃ λιθί-  
 νῃ τέλει] τοῖς αὐτῶ[ν κα]ὶ τὸ ψήφισμα τόδε.  
 Ἀπολλόδω]ρον δὲ τὸν Ἐμπέδου ἐπαινέσαι, καὶ ἀφεί-  
 ναι αὐτὸν τῇ]ς ὀμηρε(ί)ας, καὶ [ἐ]ξαλείψαι τὰ ὀνόμα-  
 τα τῶν ὀμήρ]ων τῶν Σηλυμβ[ρ]ιανῶν καὶ τῶν ἐγγυη-  
 35 τῶν εἶναι κ]ύριον τὸν γραμ[μα]τέα τῆς βουλῆς, [δ]π[ό]-  
 σοι εἰσι γεγ]ραμμένοι, ἐναντίον τῶν πρυτάνε-  
 ων· . . . . μ]αχον δὲ τὸν Σηλυμβ[ρ]ιανὸν ἀναγρ-  
 άσαι ἐν τῇ] αὐτῇ στήλῃ πρόξε[νον Ἀ]θηναίων·  
 εἶναι δὲ κα]ὶ Ἀπολλοδώρῳ τῇμ προ[ξενίαν κα-  
 40 θάπερ τῷ] πατρὶ αὐτοῦ. τοὺς δὲ πρέσβ[εις καὶ] Ἀπολ-  
 λόδωρον κ]αλέσαι ἐς πρυτανεῖον ἐπ[ὶ ξέν]ια ἐ-  
 ς αὔριον].

This document prescribes the conditions upon which Selymbria, after its capture in 409/8 B.C. by Alcibiades, was restored to the Athenian alliance. To



this event Plutarch, *Alc.* 30, devotes a chapter; cf. Diod. XIII 66, 4, Xen. *Hell.* I 3, 10. Lines 1—26 contain the agreement made with the Selymbrians through the Athenian generals after the capture of the city; in 26—41 we have a decree of the Athenians passed on the motion of Alcibiades, confirming the terms of the agreement. The date of the decree (cf. Curtius *Gr. Gesch.* II 680) probably falls in 408 B.C. between the day of the Plynteria, the 25th of Thargelion (June), on which Alcibiades returned, and the end of Boedromion (September), when he left Athens after the Eleusinia were over.

1, 2. The Selymbrians are required to undertake military service for the Athenians.

3, 4. Conditions relating to hostages. In l. 3 for the  $\Pi$  of οὖς the stone has a mutilated  $\Lambda$ .

5, 6. The Selymbrians are permitted to establish their own form of government.

7—9. Remission of existing debts to the Selymbrians.

9—12. Restitution of confiscated property, restoration to their privileges of disfranchised persons, return of exiles.

13—17. Land and house property which had been lost during the war might be recovered; but not money belonging to the Athenians and their allies which had been taken by the magistrates (perhaps for the purposes of the war), whether as due from a debtor or in the form of a deposit.

17—21. All other compacts which existed between individuals or between individuals and the state were to be mutually carried out (*διαλύειμ πρὸς ἀλλήλους*) or in case of dispute to be settled by international arbitration. On the *δίκαι ἀπὸ ξυμβόλων* see *D. A.* and the remarks in *Ro.* I p. 355 (on the inscription of *Ozolian Locris* dealing with *σῦλαι*) and cf. 30. Here the *σύμβολα* or international contracts provide not only that individuals of the contracting states might sue one another, but also that one state (perhaps through a *πόλις ἐκκλητος*; see note on 58 12) might sue an individual citizen of the other state or *vice versa*. In l. 17 the reading is D's for τὰ δὲ ἄλλα *ξύμβολα* [τὰ πρὸ τοῦ ἐν τοῖς *ἰδιώταις* of K, in which both *ξύμβολα* for *ξυμβόλαια* and the preposition *ἐν* are impossible.

27. *ποιεῖν*. The subject is probably *Σηλυμβριανούς καὶ Ἀθηναίους*.

29. *μετὰ τοῦ γραμματέως τῆς βουλῆς*. Cf. 25 6.

33. The stone has ΟΜΕΙΓΑΣ. Perhaps *ὀμηρέα* for *ὀμηρεία* may be classed with examples like *δωρεά, πολιτέα* collected by Meisterhans *Gr.* 40 sqq. Cf. 28 37, 37 20 *πρυτανέον = πρυτανεῖον*.

34. For the *ἐγγυηταί* in this and other connexions see *Index s.v.*

27. A fragment of Pentelic marble found between the theatres of Dionysus and Herodes. CIA IV 1, 116 h p. 24.

A . . ΔΕ (= ε, [ε], η) ΙΗ (= h) . ΙΚΛ . Ν . Ο (= ο, ου [ω]) ΠΡΣ  
ΤΥ . . Στοιχηδόν.

ει ἐν τῇ[ι . . . . . δὺ  
ο ὕδρι[as . . . . . ψη-  
φίξεσ[θαι . . . . .  
λῆς ἀπ . . . . .

This fragment reminds very closely of the probouleuma of Callixenus recorded by Xenophon *Hell.* I 7, 9: *θεῖναι δὲ εἰς τὴν φυλὴν ἐκάστην δύο ὑδρίας· ἐφ' ἐκάστη δὲ τῇ φυλῇ κήρυκα κηρύττειν, ὅπως δοκοῦσιν ἀδικεῖν*

ἄλλο (or -ου) δὲ . . . πρ  
ὅς τοὺς . . . . .  
ι εὐ[ρ . . . . .

οἱ στρατηγοὶ οὐκ ἀνελομένοι τοὺς νικήσαντας  
ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ (sc. off the Arginusae,  
406 B.C.) εἰς τὴν προτέραν ψηφίσασθαι, ὅτω  
δὲ μή, εἰς τὴν ὑστέραν.

**28.** A slab of Pentelic marble, with a relief representing the tutelar deities of Athens and Samos with their right hands joined. The upper fragment contains a decree of 405/4 B.C. and a few remains of the first of two decrees of the lower fragment belonging to 403/2 B.C., the year of the archonship of Euclid. The decree on the upper fragment only is given here ll. 1—41. CIA IV. 2, 1 b; D 56 (cf. CIA II *Add.* p. 393, 1 b=D 57); J. H. Lipsius *Leipz. St.* XIII 411. Cf. W. Judeich *Kleinasiat. Stud.* p. 26 note 2.

ΑΒΓΔΕ (= ε, ει) ΙΗ (= η) ΟΙΚΛΜΝΞΟ (= ο, ου) ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ

Στοιχηδόν; but the lines vary in length from 58 to 61 letters. Α and Ε frequently appear as Λ and Ξ, and there are other slips, as Δ for Α and Ο for Ο.

Κ η φ ι σ ο φ ὠ ν Π α ι α ν ι ε ὑ ς  
ἐ γ ρ α μ μ ά τ ε υ ε.

Σαμίους ὅσοι μετὰ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναί-  
ων ἐγένοντο.

5 Ἐδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ· Κεκροπίς ἐπρυτάνευε,  
Πολύμνις Εὐωνυμεύς

405/4  
B.C. ἐγραμμάτενε, Ἀλεξίας ἥρχε, Νικοφῶν Ἀθμονεὺς ἐπε-  
στάτει, γνώμη Κλεισόφου

καὶ συνπρυτάνεων· ἐπαινέσαι τοῖς πρέσβεσι τοῖς Σαμίους  
τοῖς τε προτέρο-

ις ἤκουσι καὶ τοῖς νῦν καὶ τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς  
καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις

Σαμίους, ὅτι εἰσὶν ἄνδρες ἀγαθοὶ καὶ πρόθυμοι ποιεῖν ὅ  
τι δύνανται ἀγαθόν,

10 καὶ τὰ πεπραγμένα αὐτοῖς ὅτι δοκοῦσιν ὀρθῶς ποιῆσαι  
Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Σαμί-

οις· καὶ ἀντὶ ὧν εὖ πεποιήκασιν Ἀθηναίους καὶ νῦν περὶ  
πολλοῦ ποιοῦνται καὶ

ἐσηγοῦνται ἀγαθὰ, δεδόχθαι τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ,  
Σαμίους Ἀθηναίους εἶναι,

πολιτευομένους ὅπως ἂν αὐτοὶ βούλωνται, καὶ ὅπως ταῦτα  
ἔσται ὡς ἐπιτηδεῖο-

τατα ἀμφοτέροις, καθάπερ αὐτοὶ λέγουσιν, ἐπειδὴν εἰρήνην  
 γένηται, τότε περὶ  
 15 τῶν ἄλλων κοινῇ βουλευέσθαι. τοῖς δὲ νόμοις χρῆσθαι  
 τοῖς σφετέροις αὐτῶν  
 αὐτονόμους ὄντας καὶ τὰλλα ποιεῖν κατὰ τοὺς ὅρκους καὶ  
 τὰς συνθήκας καθάπερ  
 ξύνκειται Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Σαμίοις· καὶ περὶ τῶν ἐνκλη-  
 μάτων, ἃ ἄγ γίγνηται  
 πρὸς ἀλλήλους, διδόναι καὶ δέχεσθαι τὰς δίκας κατὰ τὰς  
 συμβολὰς τὰς οὔσας.  
 ἐὰν δέ τι ἀναγκαῖον γίγνηται διὰ τὸν πόλεμον καὶ πρότερον  
 περὶ τῆς πολι-  
 20 τ]είας, ὥσπερ αὐτοὶ λέγουσιν οἱ πρέσβεις πρὸς τὰ παρ-  
 ὄντα βουλευομένους ποιεῖν  
 ς]ι ἂν δοκῇ βέλτιστον εἶναι· περὶ δὲ τῆς εἰρήνης ἐὰν  
 γίγνηται εἶναι κατὰ ταῦτα  
 κ]αθάπερ Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τοῖς νῦν οἰκοῦσιν Σάμον· ἐὰν δὲ  
 πολεμεῖν δέῃ, παρασκ-  
 ευ]άζεσθαι αὐτοὺς ὥς ἂν δύνωνται ἄριστα πράττοντας  
 μετὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν·  
 ἐὰ]ν δὲ πρεσβεῖαν ποι πέμπωσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, συμπέμπειν  
 καὶ τοὺς ἐΞάμου παρόντας  
 25 ἐάν] τινα βούλωνται, καὶ συνβουλευεῖν ὅτι ἂν ἔχωσιν  
 ἀγαθόν. ταῖς δὲ τριήρεσι  
 ταῖς] οὔσαις ἐς Σάμῳ χρῆσθαι αὐτοῖς δοῦναι ἐπισκευασα-  
 μένοις καθ' ὅτι ἂν αὐ-  
 τοῖς δ]οκῇ· τὰ δὲ ὀνόματα τῶν τριηράρχων, ὧν ἦσαν  
 αὐταὶ αἱ νῆες, ἀπογράφαι  
 τοὺς πρέσβ]εις τῷ γραμματεῖ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῖς στρατη-  
 γοῖς· καὶ τούτων εἶ πού  
 τί ἐστι ὄφλημα] γεγραμμένον ἐν τῷ δημοσίῳ ὥς παρειλη-  
 φότων τὰς τριήρεις,  
 30 ἅπαντα ἐξαλειφάν]των οἱ νεωροὶ ἀπανταχόθεν, τὰ δὲ σκεύη  
 τῷ δημοσίῳ ἐς-  
 πραξάντων ὥς τάχιστα κα]ὶ ἐπαναγκασάντων ἀποδοῦναι τοὺς  
 ἔχοντας τούτων  
 τι ἐντελῇ. Γνώμη Κλεισόφου καὶ σ]υνπρυτάνεων· τὰ μὲν ἄλλα  
 καθάπερ τῇ βουλῇ,  
 εἶναι δὲ τὴν δωρεὰν Σαμίων τοῖς ἤ]κουσιν καθάπερ αὐτοὶ αἰ-  
 τοῦνται καὶ νεῖμαι

αὐτοὺς αὐτίκα μάλα ἐς τοὺς δήμους καὶ τὰς φυλὰς δέκαχα·  
καὶ τὴν πορείαν παρα-  
35 σκενύσαι τοῖς πρέσβεσι τοὺς στρατηγούς ὥς τάχιστα· καὶ Εὐ-  
μάχῳ καὶ τοῖς  
ἄλλοις Σαμίοις πᾶσι τοῖς μετὰ Εὐμάχου ἤκουσ]ι ἐπαινέσαι ὡς  
οὖσιν ἀνδράσιν  
ἀγαθοῖς περὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους· καλέσαι δ' Εὐμα]χον ἐ[πὶ δ]εῦπνον  
ἐς τὸ πρυτανέον  
ἐς αὐρίον. ἀναγράψαι δὲ τὰ ἐψηφισμένα τ]ὸν γραμμ[ατέα τῆς  
βουλ]ῆς μετὰ τῶν  
στρατηγῶν ἐστίλῃ λιθίνῃ καὶ κατα]θεῖναι ἐς πόλι[ν, τοὺς δὲ  
Ἑλλην]οταμίας  
40 δοῦναι τὸ ἀργύριον· ἀναγράψαι δὲ ἐΣά]μῳ κατὰ ταῦτά τε[λεσι  
τοῖς ἐκε]ῖνων.  
"Ἐδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ· Παν]διονίς ἐπρυτάνευεν, Ἀγύρ-  
ρίος Κ[ολλυτεὺς  
κτλ.

The decrees were passed in honour of the Samians, the only allies who had remained loyal after the battle of Aegospotamos. Lysander when he captured their city in 404/5 B.C. expelled the democratical party (the "οἱ μετὰ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων ἐγένοντο" of l. 3, 4) and restored the oligarchical.

1. Κηφισοφῶν: cf. 32 2.

3. Σαμίοις: a *dativus commodi* without verbal construction, something like the familiar formula in Elean inscriptions, e.g. ἁ γράτρα τοῖρ Φαλείοις καὶ τοῖς Ἡρφαίοις Ro. I 291.

5. The decree is evidently later than the battle of Aegospotamos, and we now know from Arist. Ἀθ. πολ. 34, 2 that the battle was fought in the archonship of Alexias, i.e. after the month of June 405 B.C., but yet not long after, for the person for whom Lysias wrote the speech xxi (§ 3) returned from the scene of operations to Athens and was gymnasiarch at the Promethea, i.e. in Boedromion or Pyanepsion. Lipsius therefore (*l.c.*) infers that the prytany to which our decree belongs was the second or at latest the third in the year 405/4 B.C.

6. γνώμη κτλ. The formula as applied to the prytanes appears to be unexampled. We find γνώμη στρατηγῶν (CIA IV 2, 11 e) and [γνώμη] τῶν συγγραφέων (CIA I 58, 8). If, as is highly probable, Κλείσοφος Εὐωνυμεὺς is the same as the person of that name who was Secretary to the Treasurers of Athena 403/2 or 402/1 B.C. (CIA II 642, 4) the fact that Κεκροπίς here is the prytanising tribe occasions a difficulty, because the Εὐωνυμεῖς belong to Ἐρεχθίδης. D conjectures that possibly the motion (γνώμη) of Kleisophos and his colleagues may have been one passed on from the preceding prytany, and that this may be the explanation of the unusual formula.

7. ἐπαινέσαι τοῖς κτλ. See 23 6.

8. καὶ τοῖς νῦν. Thus there would seem to have been two embassies sent between the battle of Aegospotamos and the besieging of the Athenians.

Diodorus XIII 106, 8 appears to be wrong in saying that Lysander immediately after the battle proceeded to lay siege to the town of Samos.

18. κατὰ τὰς συμβολὰς τὰς οὐσας. On the συμβολαί, σύμβολα, δίκαι ἀπὸ συμβόλων see D. A. It was necessary that the συμβολαί existing when the states were separate republics should be confirmed now that the Samians were to become Athenian citizens; else the matter would have been left in doubt. Cf. the same provision in the case of laws I. 15, 16.

22. τοῖς νῦν οἰκοῦσιν Σάμον. This would exclude from the benefits of the compact anti-Athenian exiles who might be restored to Samos by Lysander.

24. ἐΞάμον (Ξ not ΧΣ): Meisterhans *Gr.* 106. 26. ἐς Σάμω: 7 59.

25 sq. This permission given to the Samians to use the Athenian ships (against Lysander) is mentioned by Diodorus XIII 104, 2.

30. νεωροί. Cf. Hesych. νεωρός· νεωρισφύλαξ. Elsewhere in Attic inscriptions (e.g. CIA II 809 a, 184) the title is ἐπιμεληταὶ τῶν νεωρίων.

32. γνῶμη κτλ. Cf. I. 6. 33. δωρειάν. See 26 33.

34. δέκαχα. So Wilamowitz; edd. δεκαχᾶ.

37. ἐπὶ δέειπον: not ἐπὶ ξένια, because the Samians were now Athenian citizens (D). On πρυτανέον see 26 33; but perhaps the E stands for εἰ.

41. After this line on the stone begins the second decree (see above).

29. A slab of Pentelie marble, found in the Acropolis, broken into three parts. CIA II 3; H 62; D 59. Cf. C. Curtius *Herm.* IV 404.

ΑΒΓΔΕ (= ε, εἰ). ΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟ (= ο, ου) ΠΡΣΤΥ.. ΨΩ.

Α appears four times written as Λ. Στοιχηδόν, except I. 1 which is in larger characters.

Θ ε ο ί.

Ἀμύντο]ρος, Εὐρυπύλου,  
Ἀργεί]ου, Λόκρου, Ἀλκίμου.  
Ἔδοξε]ν τῇ βουλῇ· Οἰνηΐς  
5 ἐπρυ]τάνευε, Δεξιθέος ἐγ-  
ραμ]μάτευε, Δημοκλῆς ἐπε-  
σ]τάτει, Μονιππίδης εἶπε· Ἀ-  
μύντορι καὶ Εὐρυπύλῳ κ-  
αὶ Ἀργείῳ καὶ Λόκρῳ κα-  
10 ἰ Ἀλκίμῳ τοῖς Ἀπημάντου  
παισί, ἐπειδὴ καθηρέθη  
ἡ στήλη [εἰ]πὶ τῶν τριάκοντ-  
α ἐν ἧ ἡ[ν α]ὐτοῖς ἡ προξεν-  
ία, ἀναγράψ[αυ] τὴν στήλην  
15 τὸν γραμμα[τέα τ]ῆς βουλῆς

The decree (possibly on the request of Eurypylos, I. 16) orders the restoration of a stele, containing a grant of *proxenia*, which had been destroyed by the Thirty. The date (cf. the alphabet) must be shortly after the archonship of Euclides, perhaps in 403 B.C. The names were probably those of Thasians; the name Ἀμύντωρ Ἀπημάντου occurs in CIA II 4, a fragment containing names apparently, to judge from their peculiarities (cf. *passim* the names of Thasians in the Thasian inscriptions, Bechtel 72 sqq., with those of CIA II 4), of Thasians, who had been exiled for their Athenian sympathies. This may have taken place in 411 B.C.; cf. 23.



τέλεσι τοῖς Εὐρυπύλου· κα-  
λέσαι δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ ξένια Εὐ-  
ρύπυλον ἐς τὸ πρυτανεῖο-  
ν ἐς αὐρίον.

(The long inscription CIG 2448, the so-called 'Will of Epicteta,' is similarly assigned to Thera on arguments derived from names.)

1 sq. For the genitives in this heading cf. 15. In l. 4 note the absence from the formula of the words καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. Cf. 38 6.

7 sq. Ἀμύντορι κτλ. The dative is a kind of *dativus commodi* depending upon ἀναγράψαι τὴν στήλην below. Cf. 30 5 sqq.

30. A slab of Pentelic marble, unbroken, but much worn; now at Athens. CIG 86, from the ms of Fourmont; Koehler, *Herm.* vii p. 159; CIA II 11; D 72. Cf. E. Sonne *De arbitris externis* p. 112 note 109; W. Judeich *Kleinasiatische Studien* p. 98 note 1. A. Wilhelm, GGA 1898, 204 sq.

ΑΒΓΔΕ (= ε, ει, but ἐπεστάτει). ΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟ (= ο, ου)  
ΠΡΞΤΥΦΧΨΩ.

Στοιχηδόν. The Ν is said to be inclined to the right, so that in the present condition of the surface it is liable to be confused with Α Δ Λ and even Μ. Sometimes Α and Δ appear as Λ.

"Εδο]ξεν τῇ [β]ουλῇ καὶ τῷ δ[ή-  
μῳ· Ἀ]καμαντὶς [ἐ]πρυτάνευε,  
'Ο]νόσιππος ἐγραμμάτευεν,  
. . . . . δης ἐπεστάτει, Λέω[ν ε]ῖ-  
5 πε' το]ῖς Φασηλίταις τὸ ψ[ήφ]ι-  
σμα ἀν]αγράψαι, ὅτι ἀμ με[ν] Ἀθ-  
ίνησι ξυμβό]λαιον γένηται  
πρὸς Φ]ασ(η)λιτ[ῶ]ν τινα, Ἀθῆ[νη]-  
σι τὰς δ[ί]κας γίγνεσθαι π[αρ]-  
10 α τῷ πολ]εμάρχῳ καθάπερ Χ-  
ίοις καὶ] ἄλλοθι μηδὲ ἀμοῦ. τῶ-  
ν δὲ ἄλλων] ἀπὸ ξυμβόλων κατ-  
ὰ τὰς Χίων ξ]υμβολὰς πρὸς Φα-  
σηλίτας] τὰς δίκας εἰν[α]ι, τὰς  
15 δὲ ἐκκλητή]ου[ς] ἀφελεῖν. ἐ[ὰν] δὲ τ-  
ῶν ἀλλαχο]ῦ [ἄρ]χ[ω]ν δ[έ]ξ[η]τα[ι] δ-  
ίκην κατὰ] Φασηλιτῶν τ[ι]νος,  
τοῦτο δ' ὀφείλ]ειν καταδίκασ-  
θῆ, ἵ μὲν δίκη ἄκυρο]ς ἔστω. ἐ-  
20 ἀν δὲ ἐκβῆναι] δ[οκ]ῇ τὰ ἐψη-

φισμένα, ὀφει]λ[ετ]ω [μ]υρ[ιας] δ[ρ]-  
 αχμάς ιερ]ὰς [τ]ῇ Ἀθηναίᾳ. T-  
 ὁ δὲ ψήφισμ]α [τ]ό[δε] ἀνα[γρ]α[ψ]ά-  
 τω ὁ γραμμ]ατεὺς ὁ τῆς βουλῆς  
 25 ἐστί]λῃ λιθί]νῃ καὶ καταθ-  
 ἔτω ἐν πόλει τ]έλεσι τοῖς τῶ-  
 ν Φασηλιτῶν].

Koehler argues both from the subject matter and from the character of the writing that the decree must be later than the battle of Cnidus, 394 B.C., and in any case earlier than the Peace of Antalcidas, 387 B.C. Judeich suggests 388 B.C., because we know that the ships and troops of the Chians were with the Athenian fleet, which then for the first time after a long interval was visiting the southern coast of Asia Minor (Diod. xiv 94, 4). Wilhelm in spite of the Ionic character refers the inscription to the middle of the fifth century B.C.

The decree creates a commercial treaty between Athens and Phaselis on the same conditions as had been granted to the Chians (κατὰ τὰς Χίων ξυμβολάς l. 12; on the *ξυμβολαί* or *ξύμβολα* see the note to 26 17 sqq.). The latter after the battle of Cnidus had expelled the Lacedaemonian garrison and rejoined the Athenian alliance (Diod. xiv 84, 3), along with Mitylene, Ephesus and Erythrae. Chios had been instrumental in introducing Phaselis into the Delian confederacy in the days of Cimon (Plut. *Cim.* 12). Phaselis, though a Dorian colony, remained one of the most faithful of the allies of Athens. Its assessment at ten talents (Plut. *l.c.*, cf. Thuc. ii 69) shows that it must have enjoyed a prosperous trade. Probably at the next assessment (see *Index*) the amount fixed was six talents, for we find that this was the sum paid by Phaselis when the Delian Treasury was removed to Athens 454 B.C.; in 450 B.C. the amount was reduced to three talents, but in 439 B.C. was raised to the original amount, as was the case with the other towns. In the tribute-list of 424 the statement of the amount is lost and in the fragments of later lists the name has not survived. Phaselis naturally disappears from the list of allies after the Peace of Antalcidas; for by the conditions of that peace the Asiatic towns were made over to the Persian King.

4. The letter before . . . δῆς on the stone seems to be Φ, which is certainly wrong: the remains of the letter at the end of l. 3, the first letter of the name, show that it must have been Ε or Γ or Γ̄.

6. *ὅτι ἂμ κτλ.* 'In the case of any business-contract made at Athens with any Phaselite, the law-suits (*δικαὶ ἀπὸ ξυμβολῶν*) shall take place at Athens before the archon polemarch.'

11. *τῶν δὲ ἄλλων κτλ.* The *δικαὶ ἀπὸ ξυμβολῶν* about other subjects are to be made in accordance with the compacts already made with the Chians, but an exception is to be made in the case of suits brought to Athens: cf. 7 74. The restoration in l. 15 is by D, who cites Hesych.: *ἐκκλητοὶ δίκαι· αἱ ἐπὶ ξένης λεγόμεναι, καὶ οὐκ ἐν τῇ πόλει.* Cf. Pollux viii 54, 63. On *μηδὲ ἂμοῦ* see 5 24.

15. *τῶν ἀλλαχοῦ.* Sc. *γενομένων συμβολαίων.* The upper part of the Υ is clear on the stone, else we should have expected the ου to be expressed by Ο as in [B]ΟΛΗ l. 1. By *ἀρχων* we must understand 'any Athenian magistrate.'

18. τοῦτο δὲ ὀφείλειεν κτλ.: 'and if the Phaselite should be condemned in this matter to pay, the suit shall not be valid.' The text is D's in place of Koe.'s, Φασηλιτῶν τ[ι]νος, [τουτον μὴ τ]ί(ν)ειν καταδικας; for (1) in l. 18 Λ and not Ν is on the stone and (2) καταδικας in the plural and without the article is improbable.

19. The offending magistrate shall be fined 10,000 drachmae. ἐκβῆναι, as restored by Koe., appears to be used in the sense of παραβῆναι. The expression ἐκβῆναι τὸν ὄρκον occurs Plato *Symp.* 183 B.

26. Cf. 7 60.

31. A marble brought from Athens to Paris by Fauvel ('*Choiseul marble*'); now in the Louvre. CIG 84 and *Add.* p. 897; CIA II 38; Foucart *Rev. Arch.* XVIII (1877) p. 399 sqq.; D 74. Cf. W. Judeich *Kleinasiat. St.* p. 104 note 1.

ΑΒΓΔΕ (= ε, ει). ΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟ (= ο, ου) ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ

Στοιχηδόν.

... ας ἔνεκα [παραδοῦ]ναι, ἐὰν κα-  
 ι τῶ]ι δῆμ[ω] δοκ[ῆ] καὶ τὴν εὐεργ[εσίαν  
 ἂν]αγρά[ψαι ἐν στήλῃ] λιθίνει ἐν [ἀ]κ-  
 ρόπολει. κ[αλέ]σαι δὲ αὐτὸν ἐπὶ ξέν[ι]-  
 5 α] εἰς τὸ πρυτανεῖον εἰς αὔριον.  
 Κέφαλος εἶπε· τὰ μὲν ἄλλα καθάπερ [τ-  
 ῆ] βουλεῖ· ἀναγράψαι δὲ Φανόκριτο[ν  
 τὸν Παριανὸν πρόξενον καὶ εὐερ[γέ-  
 την αὐτὸν καὶ τοὺς ἐκγόνους ἐν στή]λῃ  
 10 λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐν ἀκροπόλ[ει  
 τ]ὸν γραμματέα τῆς βουλῆς, ἐπει[δ]ὴ π[α-  
 ρ]ήγγειλε τοῖς στρατηγοῖς περ[ὶ τῶν  
 ν]εῶν τοῦ παράπλου, καὶ εἰ οἱ στρ[α]τ[ηγό-  
 ι] ἐπίθοντο, ἐάλωσαν ἂν α[ἰ] τρ[ι]ήρε[ι]ς  
 15 αἰ πολέμια· ἀντὶ τούτων εἶναι [κ]αὶ τ-  
 ῆν προξενίαν καὶ τὴν εὐεργεσί[αν κ-  
 αὶ καλέσαι αὐτὸν ἐπὶ ξένια εἰς τ[ὸ π-  
 ρυτανεῖον εἰς αὔριον, με[ρ]ίσαι δὲ [τ-  
 ὸ ἀργύριον τὸ εἰρημένον τοὺς ἀποδέ-  
 20 κτας ἐκ τῶν καταβαλλομένων χρημά-  
 τ]ων, ἐπειδὴ τὰ ἐκ τῶν νόμων μερ[ίσω-  
 σι].

Honours are granted to Phanocritus of Parium, a town on the Hellespont not far from Abydos (Steph. Byz. s.v.), for having indicated to the Athenian

generals the movements of the enemy's fleet. In ll. 1—5, which form the conclusion of a probouleuma (cf. the words *ἐὰν καὶ τῷ δήμῳ δοκῇ*), it would seem that a money reward (cf. l. 18 τὸ ἀργύριον τὸ εἰρημένον) and the title of *εὐεργέτης* (l. 2) had been granted to him. Lines 6 sqq. form a supplementary resolution conferring in addition the *proxenia* and including a censure upon the conduct of the admirals (13, 14). Foucart (l. c.) has shown with great probability that the incident for which Phanocritus was rewarded must have occurred in the naval operations in the neighbourhood of Hellespont a little before the beginning of 387/6 B.C. described by Xen. *Hell.* v 1, 25, 26, when Antalcidas by causing a false rumour to be circulated eluded the Athenian fleet and reached Abydos.

2. Froehner, *Inscr.* No. 100, restores [*εὐεργεσί*]as, Foucart [*ἀγγελί*]as. [*παραδοῦναι* is Foucart's reading (i.e. with  $\bigcirc\Upsilon=ov$ ) but elsewhere in the inscription  $\bigcirc=ov$ .

3. *λιθίνει*, 7 *βουλεῖ*, cf. 10. From 380 B.C. (or earlier, as this inscription shows) frequently, and from 300 B.C. in the majority of cases the dative termination of the first declension is written  $\Xi$ |. The change embraces subjunctives like *δοκεῖ=δοκῇ* and augments as in *εἰρέθῃ=ἡρέθῃ*. Meisterhans, *Gr.* p. 38. Cf. no. 38.

6. *Κέφαλος*: probably the well-known orator and demagogue of the deme Collytus (cf. *Dinarch.* i 76), who according to Suidas lived at the time of the Thirty (*γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς ἀναρχίας*). He appears as author of a (fragmentary) decree concerning an alliance with Mitylene, CIA ii 18, which Koehler attributes to 378/7 B.C. After *βουλεῖ* understand *δοκεῖ*.

18 sqq. *μερίσαι δὲ κτλ.* For the apodectae see 21 16. The reward is to be paid from the dues paid in (to the *βουλευτήριον*), after they have made the payments required by law. For the sense of *καταβάλλειν* here Hartel (*Stud.* p. 134) quotes Dem. c. *Timocr.* 730: *ἔστιν ὑμῶν κύριος νόμος . . . τοὺς ἔχοντας τὰ θ' ἱερὰ καὶ τὰ ὅσα χρήματα καταβάλλειν εἰς τὸ βουλευτήριον*. Cf. Boeckh, *St.* 1 413. For *μερίσαι* see 39 44.

32. A stele of Pentelic marble put together out of twenty fragments; discovered in 1851 in excavations N. W. of the Acropolis. Front surface about 0.32 m. × 0.15. CIA ii 17; D 80. Cf. A. Schaefer, *De sociis Atheniensium Chabriae et Timothei aetate &c.* Lips. 1856, Dem. i<sup>2</sup> p. 27 sqq.; Busolt, *Jahrb. Suppl. B.* vii 739 sq.; Grote, *H. G.* Pt ii ch. 77; E. Fabricius *Rh. M.* xlvii 589 sqq.; J. Zingerle *Eranos Vindobonensis* 359 sqq.; H. Swoboda *Rh. M.* xlix 321 sqq.; W. Judeich *Kleinasiat. St.* 266, 308; Egger *Traitées publics* p. 85.

ΑΒΓΔΕ (l. 45 in a correction Ε) ΙΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟ (= ο, ον)

ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ : twice.

1—3 are in larger characters than the following; 4—77 (except 69) are written *στοιχηδόν*; 1—77 contain a decree, 78—90 contain the names of various states, in some cases in a different hand from those of 4—77; 91—96 contain a portion of a second decree. On the left side of the stone the list of names has been continued, but gradually, as the varying forms of the letters show. To some extent the strata of additions have been represented by the type.

## A.

378/7 B.C.	Ἐ π ἰ Ν α υ σ ι ν ἰ κ ο υ ἄ ρ χ ο ν τ ο ς Κ α λ λ ἰ β ι ο ς ὃ Κ η φ ι σ ο φ ῶ ν τ ο ς Π α ι α ν ι ε ὕ ς ὃ ἐ γ ρ α μ μ ἄ τ ε υ ε ν .
B.	Ἐπὶ τῆς Ἱπποθωντίδο[ς ἐβδ]όμης πρυτα- 5 νείας ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλ[ῇ καὶ τ]ῷ δήμω- ι, Χαρίνος Ἀθμον[εὺς ἐ]πεστάτει, Ἀριστοτέλης εἰ[πέ· τύχ]ῃ ἀγαθῇ τῇ Ἀ- θηναίων καὶ [τ]ῶν [συμμ]άχων τῶν Ἀθηναίω- ν, ὅπως ἂν Λα[κε]δ[αιμό]νιοι ἐώσι τοὺς Ἑλλη- 10 νας ἐλευθ[έ]ρ[ο]υς καὶ αὐτονόμους ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν τῇ[ν χώρα]ν ἔχοντας ἐμ βεβαίῳ τῇ- 5 Χαλκι[δ]ῆς ν ἑαυτῶν . . . . . ]ικ . . . . . ο σ . . . . . η ι . . . . . α ι ἀπὸ [Θράκης] . . . . . α π . . . σ . . . ε . σ . . . . . ω σ . ν Ἀῖνιοι . . . . . ἐψηφί]σθαι τῷ δήμῳ· ἐάν τις βούλ- 15 ηται τῶν Ἑλ[λήνων] ἢ τῶν βαρβάρων τῶν ἐν Σαμοθράκ[ε]ς ἐν[οικούντων] ἢ τῶν νησιωτῶν, ὅσ- οι μὴ βασι[λέως] εἰσίν, Ἀθηναίων σύμμαχ- ους εἶναι κ[αὶ] τῶν συμμάχων, ἐξεῖναι α[ὐτ]- 20 ῶ[ι] ἐλευθέρ]ῳ ὄντι καὶ αὐτονόμῳ, πολι- 10 Ἀκαρνᾶνες τ[ενομέν]ῳ πολιτείαν ἣν ἂν βούληται, μή- τε [φρουρ]ὰν εἰσδεχομένῳ μήτε ἄρχοντα Κεφαλλήνων ὑπο[δεχ]ομένῳ, μήτε φόρον φέρουντι, ἐπὶ Πρῶννοι δὲ τ[οῖς] αὐτοῖς, ἐφ' οἷσπερ Χῖοι καὶ Θηβαῖ- 25 οὶ κα[ὶ] οἱ ἄλλοι σύμμαχοι. τοῖς δὲ ποιησ- Ἀλκέτας αμέν[οι]ς συμμαχίαν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους καὶ Νεοπτόλεμος τοὺς συ[μμ]άχους ἀφεῖναι τὸν δῆμον τὰ ἐγκ- τήματα ὁ[π]όσ' ἂν τυγχάνῃ ὄν[τα] ἢ ἰδι]α [ἢ δ- 15 ἡμόσια] Ἀθ[η]ναίων ἐν τῇ χ[ώρῃ] τῶν ποιου- μένων τὴν συμμαχίαν· κ[αὶ] περὶ τούτων π- 30 ἴστιν δοῦναι [Ἀθηναίους. ἐὰν δὲ τυγ]χάν[η]- ἰ τῶν πόλεων [τῶν ποιουμένων] τ[ὴν] συμμαχ- ίαν πρὸς Ἀθην[αίους] στῆλα]ι οὔσαι Ἀθήνησ- ι ἀνεπιτήδειοι, τ[ὴ]μ βουλήν τὴν αἰὲ βουλε- 35 ύουσιν κυρίαν εἶν[αι] καθαιρεῖν. [ἀ]πὸ δὲ Ν- αυσινίκου ἄρχο[ν]τος μὴ ἐξεῖναι μήτε ἰδ- 20 Ἀντισσαῖοι ἰα μήτε δημοσ[ί]α Ἀθηναίων μεθενὶ ἐγ-



		κτῆσασθαι ἐν τ[α]ῖς τῶν συμμάχων χώραι-
Ἐρέσιοι		ς μήτε οἰκίαν μήτε χωρίον μήτε πριαμέ-
	40	νω μήτε ὑποθε[μ]ένω μήτε ἄλλω τρόπω-
Ἀστραιούσιοι		ι μηθευί. ἐὰν δέ [τ]ις ὠνήται ἢ κτᾶται ἢ τι-
		θῇται τρόπῳ ὀφροῦν, ἐξεῖναι τῷ βουλο-
Κείων		μένω τῶν συμμάχων φῆναι πρὸς τοὺς συν-
Ἰουλιῆται		έδρους τῶν συμμάχων· οἱ δὲ σύνεδροι ἀπο-
	45	δό[μενοι ἀποδόντων [τὸ μὲν ἦ] μυσυ τᾶ[ι] φῆναντι, τὸ δὲ ἄ-
25 Καρθαῖης		λλο κοι[νὸν] [ἔστ]ω τῶν συ[μμ]άχων. ἐὰν δέ τι-
		ς ἰ[η] ἐπὶ πολέμῳ ἐπὶ τ[οῦ]ς ποιησαμένους
Κορήσιοι		τὴν συμμαχίαν ἢ κατὰ [γρ]ῖν ἢ κατὰ θάλαττα-
Ἐλαιούσιοι		αν, βοηθεῖν Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους
	50	τούτοις καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλαττα-
Ἀμόργιοι		ν παντὶ σθένει κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἐὰν δέ τι-
		ς εἶπῃ ἢ ἐπιψηφίσῃ ἢ ἄρχων ἢ ιδιώτη-
Σηλυμβριανοί		ς παρὰ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα, ὥς λύειν τι δεῖ τ-
		ῶν ἐν τῷδε τῷ ψηφίσματι εἰρημέν[ων, ὑ-
30 Σίφνιοι	55	παρχέτω μ[ὲν] αὐτῷ ἀτίμῳ εἶναι καὶ [τὰ
Σικινῆται		χρ]ήμα[τα αὐτ]οῦ δημόσια ἔστω καὶ τῆς [θεοῦ
		τ]ὸ ἐπιδέκατον· καὶ κρινέσθω ἐν Ἀθην[αί-
Διῆς		ο]ις καὶ τ[οῖς] συμμάχοις ὥς διαλύων τῇ[ν
		συμμαχία[ν·] ζῆμιούντων δὲ αὐτὸν θανάτω-
ἀπὸ Θράκης	60	ι ἢ φυγῇ οὐ[περ] Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι
		κρατοῦσι[ν·] ἐὰν δὲ θανάτου τιμηθῇ, μὴ τα-
Νεοπολίται		φήτω ἐν τῇ[ι] Ἀττι[κῇ] [μ]ηδὲ ἐν τῇ τῶν συμ-
		μάχων· τὸ δ[ὲ] ψήφισμα τόδε ὁ γραμματεὺς
		ὁ τῆς βουλῆ[ς] ἀ[ναγρ]αψάτω ἐν στήλῃ λιθί-
	65	νῃ καὶ καταθέ[τω] παρὰ τὸν Δία τὸν Ἐλευ-
		θέριον, τὸ δὲ ἀρ[γύ]ριον δοῦναι εἰς τὴν ἀν-
		αγραφὴν τῆς στ[ήλ]ης ἐξήκοντα δραχμὰς
		ἐκ τῶν δέκα ταλ[άν]των τοὺς ταμίας τῆς θε-
		οῦ. εἰς δὲ τὴν στήλ[η]ν ταύτην ἀναγρά-
	70	φειν τῶν τε οὐσ[ῶ]ν πόλεων συμμαχίδων τ-
		ὰ ὀνόματα, καὶ [ἦ]τις ἂν ἄλλη σύμμαχος γί-
		(γ)νηται. ταῦτα [μ]ὲν ἀναγράφαι, ἐλέσθαι δ-
		ὲ τὸν δῆμον πρέσβεις τρεῖς αὐτίκα μάλ-
		α] εἰς Θήβας, [ο]ἵτινες πείσουσι Θηβαίους ὅ-
	75	τ]ι ἂν [δύνων]ται ἀγαθόν. οἶδε ἡρέθησαν·
		Ἀριστοτέλης Μαραθώνιος, Πύρρανδρο-

	ς	Ἀναφλύσ[τ]ιος,	Θρασύβουλος	Κολλυτεύς
		Ἀθηναίων πόλεις αἶδε	σύμμαχοι	
35	Ζακυν[θ]ίω ν	Χίοι, Τενέδιοι	Θηβαῖοι	
	ὁ δῆμος	Μυτιλη[ν]αῖοι	Χαλκιδῆς	
	ὁ ἐν τῷ Νήλλ-	Μηθυμ[ν]αῖοι	Ἐρετριῆς	
ψ		Ῥόδιοι, Ποιήσσιοι	Ἀρεθούσιοι	
		Βυζάντιοι	Καρύστιοι	
		Περίνθιοι	Ἴκιοι	
	85	Πεπαρήθιοι	Παλ[αισκιάθιοι	
		Σκιαθιοι	.....	
		Μαρωνῖται	.....	
		Διῆς	.....	
		Πάρ[ι]οι, Ὁ	.....	
	90	Ἀθην[ι]ται, Π	.....	
		Ἀριστοτέλης εἶπε	.....	ἐπει-
		δαν πρώτο[ν]	.....	
		ἐκόντες π[ρο]σχωρῶσι	.....	ἐψη-
		φισμένα τῷ δήμῳ καὶ τ	.....	
	95	νήσων εἰς τὴν συμ[μαχίαν]	.....	
		τοῖς τῶν ἐψηφ[ισμένων]	.....	
		.....	.....	

The document, 'monumentum in paucis insigne,' provides for the formation of a new league with Thebes, Chios, Mytilene and other states against Sparta. It is instructive to contrast this convention with that concluded between Athens and Chalcis more than half a century before (446/5 B.C.; no. 7). It shows how entirely the old relations between Athens and her tributaries had been changed; the obnoxious word *φόρος* disappears and the contributions of the states, which may choose their own form of government, are now styled *συντάξεις*. Compare too the large powers given to the deputies (*σύνεδροι*) of the allies even against an Athenian citizen, 51 sqq.

#### A. FRONT FACE.

1 sqq. The formula is a combination of pre-Euclidean with post-Euclidean usage; cf. **Rem.** 1 and **iv**, p. 2 and 85.

2. Κηφισοφώντος. Cf. **28** 1, **38** 23.

4. ἐβδόμης. February or March 377 B.C.; this refers only to the composition of the document, which (cf. l. 24) did not take place till after the alliance had been concluded with several states. The decree itself was passed in 378. Diodorus places it, as he does the events of the period generally, a year too late. *Peter*.

7. Ἀριστοτέλης: Μαθαῖος l. 76. Meier *Comm. Ep.* II 57 would identify him with the person mentioned Diog. Laert. V 35: δεύτερος (Ἀριστοτέλης) ὁ πολιτευσάμενος Ἀθήνῃσι, οὗ καὶ δικανικοὶ φέρονται λόγοι χαρίεντες.

12—14. Perhaps anciently erased.

16. βαρβάρων κτλ.: such as Alketas, King of the Molossi, and his son Neoptolemos (B 13, 14): Neoptolemos succeeded his father, dividing the kingdom with Arybbas (No. 40), and his daughter Olympias was mother of Alexander the Great.

17. ὅσοι μὴ κτλ. Similarly CIA iv 2, 15c (alliance with Chios) the Athenians appear to be careful not to violate the provisions of the Peace of Antalcidas.

22. φρουράν. Cf. the provision περὶ φυλακῆς in the treaty between Athens and Chalcis, No. 7 76 sqq.

24. The Chians had been the first to enter the Athenian alliance; cf. I. 79. D agrees with Schaefer (*De Soc.* p. 9) in thinking that the Thebans had joined the alliance in the summer of 378 B.C. but argues that they had not yet become members of the συνέδριον (σύνηδροι 43 sqq.) and that in fact the object of the mission alluded to in I. 72—74 was to persuade them to do so.

25—31. These lines are directed (cf. Schaefer *Dem.* i 31, Grote, *H. G.* Pt II ch. 97) against a return to the system of κληρουχίαι; in fact it stands to reason that there could be no Athenian κληρουχίαι in the countries of their allies in 377 B.C. Cf. Isocr. *Plat.* 44: τῶν μὲν κτημάτων τῶν ὑμετέρων αὐτῶν ἀπέστητε, βουλόμενοι τὴν συμμαχίαν ὡς μεγίστην ποιῆσαι; Diod. xv 29, 7: ἐψηφίσαντο δὲ καὶ τὰς γενομένας κληρουχίας ἀποκαταστήσαι τοῖς πρότερον κυρίοις γεγονόσιν. But the provision in the text that ἐγκτήματα were to be given up does not by any means imply that future honorary grants of ἐγκτήσεις (see *D. A.* s.v.) might not be made to πρόξενοι and others. Cf. *D ad loc.* and 43 33.

31 sqq. ἐὰν δὲ τυγχάνῃ κτλ. The singular may be a slip of engraving which would not have occurred if the verb had followed instead of preceding its nominative. ἀνεπιτήδευοι: unfriendly (to the Athenians).

36. μὴ ἐξεῖναι κτλ. Cf. further Diod. l. c.: καὶ νόμον ἔθεντο μηδὲνα τῶν Ἀθηναίων γεωργεῖν ἐκτὸς τῆς Ἀττικῆς. The provision μήτε ὑποθεμένῳ is sufficiently stringent: Athenians may not even acquire property (ἐγκτήσασθαι) in the territory of an ally as security for money lent.

43. The σύνηδροι therefore existed before the date of this decree; cf. Diodorus, xv 28, 29, who also states that they were to meet at Athens, one from each city.

44—46. ἀποδόμμενοι ἀποδόντων. The letters ΜΕΝΟΙ ΑΠΟ are written as a correction above the line. The form of Ε would seem to show that the mistake was noticed and the letters added at a much later period. Whether ἥμισυ for ἡμισυ is a similar mark of carelessness or, as Meisterhans *Gr.* 28 thinks, a case of vowel-assimilation, it is difficult to say. Other instances are CIA II 1055, 37 (345 B.C.), 803, b 33 (342 B.C.) &c.; and it is to be noticed that where no υ follows, as in ἡμίσειαν, the ι is unchanged.

46—51. The alliance was defensive only.

51. παντὶ σθένει. Acc. to L. and S. this is the only phrase in which prose authors use the word σθένος (in Plat. *Phaedr.* 267 c the word is used ironically); cf. Thuc. v 23, 3 (also a treaty) and CIA iv 2, 49 b, 4, 16.

51 sqq. ἐὰν δέ τις κτλ. For the formula cf. 8 20.

65. τὸν Διὰ τὸν Ἑλευθέριον: near the στοὰ βασιλείος. Cf. CIA III 9, 4 and see 25 7.

67. The usual cost of inscribing a decree was 30 drachmae; but this is a

long one, and names were to be added from time to time. Larfeld *Gr. Ep.* p. 438 gives the following examples (taken from Hartel's table, *St.* p. 143),

CIA II 183 (332 B.C.)	17 lines of	33 letters each=	561+3 letters :	20 drachmae
69 (355 ,, )	27 ,, (abt)	30 ,,	=720+57 ,,	: 20 ,,
124 (337 ,, )	25 ,,	27 ,,	=648+4 ,,	: 30 ,,
17=32 (378 ,, )	77 ,, of	31 ,,	=2387 ,,	: 60 ,,

and infers that the cost of engraving must have depended on other factors than the mere length of the text, perhaps, as Hartel thinks, on the quality of the work required.

68. Cf. CIA II 270, 13 sqq., where two μέτοικοι are commended as εἰσφέροντες τὰς εἰσφορὰς καὶ ἕκαστον τῶν ἐνιαυτῶν τὰς εἰς τὰ δέκα τάλαντα, whence Hartel *St.* p. 132 infers that these ten talents (which would seem to have been some special reserve fund for occasional expenses; cf. Köhler *Herm.* v 12) were a part of the revenue collected from certain taxes on μέτοικοι. Cf. CIA IV 2, 48 b.

τοὺς ταμίαις τῆς θεοῦ. Probably the same ταμίαι are meant in CIA II 86, 17, where also they disburse to the γραμματεῖς τῆς βουλῆς 30 drachmae for the cost of engraving from the 10 talents. The money was therefore not public (ὄσια), but sacred (ιερά), and here too it was probably borrowed from the treasury of Athena.

72. ταῦτα μὲν κτλ. Cf. 16 14.

76. Πύρρανδρος: CIA II 19, b 9. Θρασύβουλος: namesake and comrade of the liberator, Xen. *Hell.* v 1, 26, Dem. *de Cor.* 301; Ar. *Rhet.* II 23, 25, Dem. *c. Timocr.* 742, Aeschin. *c. Ctes.* 138.

79 sqq. and Side B. The names of this list of confederates, printed in various type, are, Köhler says, written in different hands according to the order in which they were admitted to the league. For οἱ Χῖοι &c. cf. Diod. xv 28, 3: πρῶτοι δὲ πρὸς τὴν ἀπόστασιν ὑπήκουσαν Χῖοι καὶ Βυζάντιοι, μετὰ τούτους Ῥόδιοι καὶ Μυτιληναῖοι, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τινες νησιωτῶν. To these four should be added the Μηθυμναῖοι l. 81. The five names are written in the same hand as the decree itself. The five states are αἱ νῦν οὔσαι πόλεις συμμαχίδες of l. 70. Abdera B 3 joined after the battle of Naxos (Diod. xv. 36, 5). Hestiaeia B 18 comes late in the list (Diod. xv 30, 5). H draws attention to the absence of cities of Asia Minor from the list: the Peace of Antalcidas had left them in the hands of the Great King, until Alexander freed them; else we might have looked for Phaselis in the list; cf. 30. There are several names wanting which might have been expected: e.g. Naxos. It is clear from this document that the estimate of Diodorus is substantially true (xv 30, 2): τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εἰς συμμαχίαν συνέβησαν ἐβδομήκοντα πόλεις.

On individual names note further: 82 Ἀρεθούσιοι. This is the only mention of a town of Chalcis of this name, though the spring Ἀρέθουσα is frequently named. 85, 86: Peparethus and Sciathus and other cities were brought over to the alliance by Chabrias, 377 B.C. (Diod. xv 30, 5). 88 Δῆσι: i.e. Δ. ἀπὸ Κηναίων, a town of Euboea situated near the promontory Cenaeum CIA I 244, 81 where also l. 80 occurs the name Ἀθηνῆται i.e. of Ἀθῆναι Διάδες. 85 Παλ[αισκι]άδιοι: restored by D from CIA IV 1 p. 166 no. 62 b (=D 54, where a passage quoted from Scylax *per.* 58 shows that the town was still in existence at this time). B 13, 14: see 40. B 15: a name has been erased. The order shows that the person bearing it must have joined the alliance in 375 B.C. Fabricius, *l.c.*,

referring to Xen. *Hell.* vi 1, 7: *ἔτι καὶ ὑπήκοοι ἤδη αὐτῷ* ('Ιάσονι τῷ Φεραίῳ) *ἔλεν Μαρακοὶ καὶ Δόλοπες καὶ Ἀλκέτας ὁ ἐν τῇ Ἠπείρῳ ὑπαρχος*, supplies 'Ιάσων. B 16. *Ἄνδρῳι κτλ.*: brought over by Timotheus between April and November 373 B.C. (Schaefer *De soc.* p. 16, 17 comparing Diod. xv 47 and Xen. *Hell.* vi 2, 12). B 22. *Ἀστραιούσιοι*: an unknown state. B 27. *Ἐλαιούσιοι*: in the Chersonese. B 32. *Διὴς ἀπὸ Θ.*: Δ. ἀπὸ (ἐκ) τοῦ Ἀθω, CIA I 240, 56; 243, 24; 244, 53; 257, 21. B 34: Neapolis in Thrace, opposite to Thasos; not *Νεάπολις ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν* in the Chersonese CIA I 240, 29 which seems no longer to have existed, or *Νεάπολις* in Pallene, a colony of Mende CIA I 243, 3 which could not have come into the possession of the Athenians before the Olynthian war of Timotheus (365 B.C.). B 37. *Νῆλλος*: probably a hill outside Zaeonthus, on which was established a fortress called *Ἀρκαδία* Diod. xv 45, 3. D.

**Remark iv.** *Post-Euclidean formulae of decrees.* In the early part of the fourth century B.C. and notably after 375 B.C. we can trace a gradual alteration and expansion of the formulae described in **Rem. i**, p. 2.

(1) There is a more exact specification of personal names by the addition of the fathers' and the demotic names. This is observable latest in the case of the Archons; the first example is found in CIA II 316 (281 B.C.) = 53.

(2) Besides certain changes in the phrasing there is greater exactness in the notation of date. (a) The formula (**Rem. i**): *ὁ δεῖνα ἦρχεν* gives way to: *Ἐπὶ τοῦ δεινὸς ἄρχοντος*, first found even as early as 433 B.C. (Nos. 12, 13), and general after 375 (cf. CIA II 49; 33). (b) The order of the prytanising tribe is marked: instead of the simple *Πανδιονὶς ἐπρυτάνευε* we have *Ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδιονίδος ἔκτης πρυτανευούσης* or *πρυτανείας*, found as early as 394 B.C. (CIA II 8), becoming more frequent after 375 B.C. (cf. CIA II 49). Then comes the addition (c): *ἡ ὁ δεῖνα ἐργαμμάτευεν*, found even in 433 B.C. (Nos. 12, 13). (d) *Ὁ δεῖνα ἐπεστάτει* (**Rem. i**) is succeeded by: *τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν ὁ δεῖνα* (in CIA II 17 b, 378 B.C. and more frequently from 369 B.C.; cf. CIA II 51 and no. 35); much later these words are followed by the mention of the colleagues, *καὶ συμπρόεδροι*—the first example occurs CIA II 187 (*circa* 322 B.C.). In fact the *ἐπιψήφισις* which before Euclid was the function of the president of the prytanes afterwards fell to the president of the non-tribal ("non-prytanising") *proedri*, whose colleagues, *συμπρόεδροι*, are in some cases noted by name, cf. CIA IV 2, 245 b, c; II 336. (e) The day of the prytany is specified, occasionally from 368 B.C. (CIA II 52), regularly after 332 B.C. (CIA II 173; cf. 176), preceded by the day of the month on which the assembly is held (first found 342/1 B.C., CIA IV 2, 115 b; cf. II 121), regularly after 333 B.C., CIA II 169; cf. 176



(3) The nature of the assembly, whether βουλή or ἐκκλησία, is specified, and sometimes the place of assembly is added; e.g. ἐκκλησία [ἐ]ν [Πειραιεῖ], CIA II 173 (332/1 B.C.), βουλὴ ἐν βουλευτηρίῳ, CIA II 179 (325/4 B.C.); or the ἐκκλησία is more precisely defined as κυρία, CIA II 177 (330/29 B.C.). Cf. 38, a 22 note.

(4) The nature of the decree may be described: δῆμον ψήφισμα or ψηφίσματα (IV 2, 385 b, 3rd century B.C.), βουλῆς ψήφισμα or ψηφίσματα (IV 2, 373 c, 3rd century B.C.). For a good example of a fully developed formula see 49, 50, with Rem. vi, p. 127.

33. Two fragments of Pentelic marble found in the Acropolis. CIA II 54; D 100. Cf. Kirchhoff, *Monatsb. Berl. Ak.* 1866 p. 196 sqq., A. Wilhelm, GGA 1898 n. 3 p. 221.

ΑΒΓΔΕ. ΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟ (occasionally = ου) ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ

Στοιχηδόν.

363/2  
B.C.

Ἐπὶ Χαρ[ικλείδου] ἄρχοντο[ς ἐπὶ τ-  
ῆς Ἀκα[μαντίδος] δευτέρ[ας] πρυτ-  
ανεί[ας], ἧ Νικόστρατο[ς Φ . . .  
. .] Παλληνεὺς ἐγρα[μμάτευεν,  
5 τρι]ακοστῇ τῆς πρυτ[ανείας].  
Ἐδ[οξεν] τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ . . .  
. .]ης Παιανιεὺς ἐπεστάτε[ι, Κρατίνος;  
ἐ]ῖπεν· περὶ ᾧ λέγει Ἀστυκρ[άτης ὁ Δελφ-  
ὸς] καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐψηφίσθ[αι τῇ βουλ-  
10 ῇ], τοὺς προέδρους, οἱ ἂν λάχω[σι] προεδρε-  
ύειν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ, προσαγαγ[εῖν] Ἀστυκρ-  
άτ[ην] καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν δῆμον· ε-  
ἰς τ[ὴν] πρώτην ἐκκλησίαν κα[ὶ] χρηματίσ-  
αι, γ[νώμην] δὲ ξυμβάλλεσθαι [τῆς βουλῆς  
15 εἰς] τὸν δῆμον, ὅτι δοκεῖ τῇ [βουλῇ, ἐπε-  
ιδῇ] Ἀνδρόνικος ὁ Θετταλὸς [ἱερομνημο-  
νῶν] παρὰ τοὺς νόμους τῶν Ἀ[μ]φ[ικτυόνων]  
καὶ τοὺς Δελφῶν εἰσήγαγε[ν] αἰφυγίαν;  
κατ' Ἀστυκράτους καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ, ὥστε  
20 φυγ[αδεῦσαι] Ἀστυκράτην καὶ [τοὺς μετ' α-  
υτοῦ], καὶ τὰς οὐσίας ἀφείλετο, [ἀγαθῇ τύ-  
χῃ] δεδόχθαι τῷ δήμῳ, τὰς μὲν [δικὰς τὰς  
κατὰ] Ἀστυκράτους καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ γε-  
νημένας ἐν Ἀμφικτύοσιν [ἀτελεῖς εἶ-

- 25 ναι]. εἰ δέ τις τι αἰτιᾶται Ἀστ[υκράτη κα-  
 ἰ τοῦ]ς μετ' αὐτοῦ ἀδικεῖν Δελ[φῶν τινα ἢ τ-  
 ὁ κοινὸν]ν τῆς πόλεως τῆς Δε[λφῶν . .  
 . . . . . ου . . . . . ας καὶ αὐ . . . . .  
 . . . . . ν αὐτ . . . . .
- 30 α πα' . . . . .  
 αγει . . . . . [ἐκπε-  
 πτωκό]τ . . . . .  
 ται παρα . . . . .  
 ον . καλέσαι [δὲ Ἀστυκράτην καὶ τοὺς μετ' α-
- 35 ὑτοῦ ἐπὶ ξένια [εἰς τὸ πρυτάνειον εἰς αὐ-  
 ριον.  
 Κρατῖνος εἶπεν· [τὰ μὲν ἄλλα καθάπερ τῇ  
 βουλῇ περὶ ὧν Ἀσ[τυκράτης ὁ Δελφὸς λ-  
 έγει· εἶναι δὲ Ἀστυκρ[άτην Ἀθηναῖον κα-
- 40 ἰ ἐκγόνους αὐτοῦ, καὶ εἶνα[ι αὐτὸν φυλῆς  
 ἡστίνος [ᾗ]ν ἀπογράψηται, [κα]ὶ [δῆμου καὶ  
 φρατρίας. ἐπιμελεῖσθαι [δὲ] αὐτο[ῦ] καὶ τ-  
 ῆμ βουλὴν τὴν αἰεὶ βο[υ]λε[ύ]ουσταν ἑάν [του  
 δέηται. εἶναι δὲ αὐτῷ κα[ὶ] ἀτ[έ]λειαν οἰ-
- 45 κοῦντι Ἀθήνησι. τὴν δὲ ψῆφον δοῦναι περ[ὶ]  
 αὐτοῦ τοὺς πρυτάνεις τοὺς [μετὰ] τὴν Ἀκαμ-  
 αντιδα πρυταν[εύ]οντας ἐν τῇ[ι] π[ρ]ώτῃ ἐ-  
 κκλησίᾳ. εἶναι δὲ καὶ τοῖ[ς] μ[ετ]ὰ Ἀστυκ-  
 ράτους ἐκπεπτωκόσι [ι]σοτέλειαν καθάπ-
- 50 ἐρ Ἀθηναίοις, [Ἀ]ρχεδάμω, [Ἀ]ρι[στ]οξένω,  
 Δ[α]μοτίμω, Νικά[νδ]ρω[ι], Πατρο[κ]λεῖ, Ἀρχέ-  
 λα, Μένωνι, Ἐχε[. . κ]ράτει, Ἡ[γ]σ[τ]άρχω, Ἐλ-  
 πινίκω. [τ]ὸ δὲ ψήφισμα τόδ[ε] ἀ[ν]αγρά[ψα]ι  
 τὸν γραμματέα τῆς βουλῆ[ς] ἐν [σ]τήλῃ[ι] λ[ι]-
- 55 θίνῃ [κ]αὶ στήσαι [ἐ]ν ἀκροπόλ[ε]ι. εἰς [δὲ] τ-  
 ῆν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλ[ης] δοῦναι τὸν ταμ-  
 ῖαν τοῦ δήμου ΔΔ δρα(χ)μὰς ἐκ [τ]ῶν [κα]τὰ ψηφί-  
 σματα ἀναλίσκομένων τ[ῶ]ν δήμω. καλέσ-  
 αι δὲ Ἀστ[υ]κράτη κ[αὶ] τοὺς μ[ε]τὰ Ἀστυκράτ-
- 60 οὺς ἐπὶ ξένια εἰς τὸ πρυτανεῖον εἰς αὐρίον.

The decree is in honour of Astyocrates and others, who according to Ki.'s suggestion were citizens of Delphi, friendly to Athens, and were the leaders of the anti-Theban opposition in the period preceding the battle of Mantinea.

From Xen. *Hell.* vii 5. 4 we learn that there was strong opposition in Phocis to the Theban supremacy, and the Phocians declined to follow Epaminondas in his last expedition.

3. ἡ Νικόστρατος κτλ. This is the earliest year, so far as we learn from inscriptions, in which the same Secretary of the Council continued in office through all the prytanies. For Nicostratus appears as γραμματεὺς in this year in the prytany of the Hippothontid tribe D 88, 29, of the Aeantid tribe CIA iv 2, 54 b and of the Oeneid tribe CIA ii 55. Cf. *Rem.* v, p. 89.

5. τριακοστῇ: at the beginning of Boedromion (Sept. 363 B.C.). Worked out accurately by A. Schmidt's tables (*Chronol.* p. 765, 785), on the assumption (1) that the year 363/2 B.C. was an intercalary year of 384 days, (2) that the 1st of Hecatombaeon coincided with July 2 and that it was a full month, (3) that the first six prytanies had 38 days each and the last four 39 each, the result is as follows:

1 Hecatombaeon	= 1st day of 1st prytany	= 2 July
30 "	= 30th "	= 31 "
1 Metageitnion	= 31st "	= 1 Aug.
8 "	= 38th "	= 8 "
9 "	= 1st day of 2nd prytany	= 9 "
29 "	= 21st "	= 29 "
1 Boedromion	= 22nd "	= 30 "
2 "	= 23rd "	= 31 "
3 "	= 24th "	= 1 Sep.
9 "	= 30th "	= 7 "

10. τοὺς προέδρους κτλ. See *Rem.* iv, p. 85. The πρόεδροι were selected by lot (by the ἐπιστάτης τῶν πρυτάνεων before every sitting of the βουλή and every meeting of the ἐκκλησία), one from each of the nine tribes not represented in the Prytany. For the later formula, τοὺς λαχόντας προέδρους, see 59 13.

14. γνῶμην δὲ ξυμβάλλεσθαι κτλ.: 'they shall communicate to the ἐκκλησία the resolution of the βουλή.' This is a very common formula of post-Euclidean προβουλευματα. Cf. *Gilb. C.A.* 293.

16. Ἀνδρόνικος ὁ Θεσσαλός. In the autumn of 364 B.C. the Thebans had freed the Thessalian states from the tyranny of Alexander of Pherae. We may assume that Ἀνδρόνικος as ἱερομνήμων owed his election to the pro-Theban party and, according to the statement of the inscription, he violated the Amphictyonic and Delphic laws to secure the perpetual banishment (ἀειφυγίαν] Koe., for the ἐπιτίμησιν] of Ki.) of Astycrates. φυγαδεῦσαι (l. 20) may be either transitive or intransitive.

41. ὅστινος ἂν ἀπογράφηται. For this formula, which varied slightly from period to period, see Index D.A. s.v. φυλή, and D.A. s.v. Civitas. Cf. 24 15 sqq.

46. τοὺς μετὰ τὴν Ἀκαμαντιδα. Ki. notes hereon that the whole order of the prytanies could not have been determined by lot at the beginning of the year; for on the 30th day of the second prytany it was not known what tribe was to be in office for the next prytany.

49. ἐκπεπτωκῶσι. They would appear to have been afterwards restored from exile. It can hardly be accidental that between 351 and 346 B.C. no fewer than six of the names appear on inscriptions as those of prominent Delphian magistrates. D.

56. τὸν ταμίαν τοῦ δήμου κτλ. The name of this officer occurs frequently. Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> I 209 sq. has shown that he is not identical with ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς διοικήσεως. He is often mentioned in connexion with τὰ κατὰ ψηφίσματα ἀναλίσκόμενα τῷ δήμῳ. The earliest mention of which the date is certain is 368 B.C. (CIA II 50); the latest shortly after 327 B.C. (CIA II 252). In 299 B.C. the office had probably disappeared, Koe. *Herm.* v 12; *Mitth.* IV 325.

57. ἐκ τῶν κατὰ κτλ. Both the βουλή and the ἐκκλησία had certain sums of money assigned to them by law to defray necessary expenses (Heydeman *De Senatu* &c. p. 12 [158]). A not uncommon variant of the formula is ἐκ τῶν εἰς κατὰ τὰ ψ. κτλ. (Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> I 209 sq.). Cf. 38 8.

**Remark v.** *On the public Secretaries (γραμματεῖς).* The following is a brief résumé of the history of the various γραμματεῖς.

(1) γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς, or simply γραμματεὺς. In the 5th and first third of the 4th century there was only one γραμματεὺς of the βουλή, who changed with each prytany and was chosen from the βουλευταί who did not belong to the prytanes. He had to give the authority of his name to the engraving of decrees of the δῆμος and to cause them to be published, and he was responsible for preparing drafts of decrees of the βουλή and inventories of public property. He had the superintendence of the State-archives in the Metroon.

(2) Between 368/7 and 363/2 his office became an annual one; compare the formula in 30, 32, 34 with that of 33.

(3) During the same period we begin to find in inscriptions a second γραμματεὺς appointed by lot from the prytanes. Under the title of ὁ γραμματεὺς ὁ κατὰ πρυτανείαν—at first alternating with the γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς, and from the second third of 3rd century exclusively—this officer had to superintend the engraving of decrees of the βουλή and δῆμος and to prepare inventories. Cf. 33 3 sqq. and 53 sqq.

(4) After 322/1 we see no more of the γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς in inscriptions and his place is taken by an annual Secretary under the title of ἀναγραφεὺς (no. 47 and CIA II 190—192, 226—229, 299 b); who appears to have taken over his duties and after 319/8 changed his title to that of γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου or γραμματεὺς τοῦ δήμου. Busolt, *Hdb* IV 1, p. 167 sq.; cf. Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> II 54\*. The ἀναγραφεὺς of no. 47 is to be distinguished from the functionaries so named in 25.

34. Two fragments of Pentelic marble: a. (ll. 1—19) found between the Theatre of Dionysus and the Odeum of Herodes. Kumanudes *Ἀθ.* v p. 101; CIA II 57 b (*add* p. 403): b. CIA II 112. The two combined by Koehler

*Mith.* I (1876) p. 197 sqq.; D 105. Cf. CIA IV 2 p. 20; J. Beloch, *Die att. Pol. seit Perikl.* 318; G. F. Unger *Phil.* XLIX 121 sqq.

## ΑΒΓΔΕ.ΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ.Ω

Στοιχηδόν. Ο=ου in Ἀγαθάρχο I. 4, [Ἀχαιοί] I. 27, προβούλευσεν I. 16.

362/1  
B.C.

Ἐ π ἰ Μ ό λ ω ν ο ς ἄ ρ χ ο υ τ ο ς

Συμμαχία Ἀθηναίων καὶ Ἀρκάδων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν καὶ Ἡλ-  
είων καὶ Φλειασίων· ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμ-  
ῳ· Οἰνητὴς ἐπρυτάνευεν, Ἀγάθαρχος Ἀγαθάρχου Ὁῆθε-  
5 ν ἐγραμμάτευ[εν], Ξάνθιππος Ἑρμείος ἐπεστάτει· Πε-  
ρίανδρος εἶπε[ν]· εὖξασθαι μὲν τὸν κήρυκα αὐτίκα μ-  
άλα τῷ Διὶ τῷ Ὀλυμπίῳ καὶ τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ τῇ Πολιά-  
δι καὶ τῇ Δήμητρι καὶ τῇ Κόρῃ καὶ τοῖς δώδεκ[α θ-  
εοῖς καὶ ταῖς σεμναῖς θεαῖς, ἐὰν συνενείγκῃ [Ἀθη-  
10 ν]αίων τῷ δήμῳ τὰ δόξαντα περὶ τῆς συμμαχί[ας, θυ-  
σία]ν καὶ πρόσοδον ποιήσεσθ[αι] τελουμένων [τούτω-  
ν κα]θότι ἂν τῷ δήμῳ δοκῇ· τα[ύ]τα μὲν εὖχθ[αι, ἐπει-  
δὴ δ]ὲ οἱ σύμμαχοι δόγμα εἰσήνειγκαν εἰς [τὴν βουλ-  
ήν δ]έχεσθαι τὴν συμμαχίαν καθὰ ἐπαγγέλ[ονται ο-  
15 ἰ Ἀρ]κάδες καὶ Ἀχαιοὶ καὶ Ἡλείοι καὶ Φλε[ιάσιοι κα-  
ὶ ἡ βο]υλὴ προυβούλευσεν κατὰ ταῦτά, δεδ[όχθαι τῷ δ-  
ήμῳ εἶ]ναι συμμάχους τύχῃ ἀγα[θῇ] τοῦ δήμου εἰς  
τὸν αἰ[ὶ] χρόνον Ἀθ[ηναίων] τὸν δῆμον καὶ τοὺς συμμάχ-  
ους καὶ Ἀ[ρκ]άδας καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς καὶ Φλειασίους  
20 . . . δέ] Ἀχ[αι] . . .  
.. α]ν τὴν . . .  
πό]λεων μῆ . . .  
.. εραν μῆδε . . .  
.. ἐν τῇ στήλ[ῃ] ταύτῃ· ἐὰν δέ τις ἦ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττι-  
25 κή]ν, ἢ τὸν δῆμον [καταλύῃ τὸν Ἀθηναίων ἢ τύραννον  
κα]θιστῇ ἢ ὀλι[γαρχίαν, βοηθεῖν Ἀρκάδας καὶ Ἀχαι-  
οὺς] καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Φλειασίους Ἀθηναίους παντὶ σ-  
θέ]ναι καθότι ἂν [ἐπαγγέλλωσιν Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ τὸ δ-  
υν]ατόν· καὶ ἐάν [τις ἦ ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον, ἢ τὸν  
30 δῆμον καταλύῃ] τὸν Φλειασίων, ἢ ἐάν τὴν πολιτεία-  
ν τὴν Ἀχαιῶν ἢ τ[ὴν] Ἀρκάδων ἢ τὴν Ἡλείων καταλύῃ ἢ  
μεθιστῇ, ἢ φυγα[δεύῃ] τινάς, βοηθεῖν Ἀθηναίους τ-  
οὔτοις παντὶ σθ[ένει] καθὰ ἐπαγγέλλουσι, αἰ τοῖς α-



δικουμένοις, κα[τὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἡγεμόνας δὲ εἶναι ἐ-  
 35 ν τῇ αὐτῶν ἐκά[στοις . . . . .  
 τ]αῖς πόλεσι πρ . . . .  
 αἰ. ὁμόσαι δ[ὲ τοὺς ὄρκους τοῖς πρέσβεσι τοῖς Πελο-  
 ποννησίῳν [τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς καὶ το-  
 ῦς ταξιάρχ[ους καὶ τοὺς ἱππάρχους καὶ τοὺς φυλάρ-  
 40 χους καὶ τ[οὺς ἱππέας ὑπὲρ δὲ Ἀρκάδων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν κ-  
 α]ὶ [Ἡλείων καὶ Φλειασίων ὁμόσαι τοὺς πρέσβεις τοὺς  
 ἐπιδημοῦντας Ἀθήνησιν] . . . . .

This is the alliance between Athens, the Arcadians, the Achaeans, the Eleans and the Phliasians which was concluded just before the battle of Mantinea; see Xen. *Hell.* vii 5, 1—3, where however the Phliasians are not mentioned, perhaps because, as Koe. suggests, they were not present at the battle. A historical difficulty arises from the fact that elsewhere the battle is assigned not to the archonship of Molon but to a date prior to that of the decree, viz., the last month of the archonship of Charicleides. Koe. passing in review the various statements (Plut. x *Orr.* p. 845 E; Diod. xv 82; Xen. *Hell.* vii 5, 14; Plut. *De glor. Ath.* p. 350 A) comes to the conclusion that the historians are wrong, and that the battle took place in August of Molon's archonship.

3. Φλειασίων. This is the normal orthography in the older inscriptions. Cf. Φλεασίους in an inscription found at Magnesia ad Menandrum, D 258 (about 207 B.C.).

4. The prytany was obviously the first in the year; see above.

5. Ἐρμείος: of the deme Ἐρμος, tribe Acamantis. Περικλῆδης was son of Polyratus, of the deme Cholgargeis (Dem. c. *Boeot.* de dot. 1009 and CIA i 188, 20); cf. Schaefer *Dem.* i 128 note 2. In 358/7 B.C. he brought forward a law concerning trierarchic symmoriae (Dem. c. *Euerg. et Mnes.* 1145, Boeckh, *St.*<sup>3</sup> i 649).

6. εἰξασθαι μὲν τὸν κήρυκα κτλ. The same duty is assigned to the κῆρυξ apparently in the fragment CIA iv 2, 510 i.

8. On the δώδεκα θεοί, i.e. at Athens, Zeus, Hera, Poseidon, Demeter, Apollo, Artemis, Hephaestus, Athena, Ares, Aphrodite, Hermes, Hestia; see G. and J. *Man.* 107. They and the Σεμναὶ θεαὶ have similarly a vow made to them with other deities in CIA ii 57=D 104 (as restored by Foucart), a decree concerning the despatch of cleruchs to Potidaea also belonging to the archonship of Molon.

9. συνελέγκη. This spelling was in fashion for about fifty years from 370 B.C. Cf. 41 2. Possibly it was due to confusion between Attic ἐνεγκ- and Ionic ἐνεικ-. Cf. Meisterhans *Gr.* p. 183, Meyer *Gr.* § 603, Lautensach p. 13 and 20. 'If the resolutions passed concerning the alliance turn out favourably for the Athenian people, the herald is to vow that he will cause to be made a sacrifice and a procession, if the resolutions are carried out (τελουμένων τούτων) in such way as may seem good to the people.'

12. ταῦτα μὲν εἰχθαι κτλ. This repetition (cf. 16 14 sq.) assumes the adoption of the proposal expressed in εἰξασθαι μὲν κτλ. Periklῆdēs goes on to propose that 'whereas the allies brought their resolution (δόγμα) before the

Council, that they should accept the alliance offered by the Arcadians and the rest, and whereas the Council framed a probouleuma accordingly, be it resolved by the People that etc.' By the expression οἱ σύμμαχοι is meant the syndrion of the naval alliance (see 32 43) holding its sittings at Athens. The official term for the decrees of this syndrion was δόγματα. In Xen. *Hell.* vi 5, 2 τὰ ψήφισματα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων denote the common decrees of the Athenian People and this syndrion. (Busolt, *Der zweite ath. Bund* p. 792 sq.) The procedure appears to have been as follows: the proposals of the Peloponnesians were made to the syndrion; the syndrion was favourable to them and communicated their δόγμα to the Council, which then framed a probouleuma for the Ecclesia; the latter accepted the alliance in its own name and in the name of the naval alliance. Possibly as a preliminary stage to all this the Ecclesia had decreed that the matter should be referred to the Syndrion (cf. E. Lenz, *Das Syndrion der Bundesgenossen*, p. 33).

20. Here begins fragment b: the restorations are due partly to Koe., partly to D.

25. ἡ τύραννον κτλ. Cf. CIA iv 2, 59 b (a decree entitled Συμμαχία Ἀθηναίων καὶ Θετταλῶν εἰς τὸν ἀεὶ χρόνον (361/0 B.C.), ll. 16—19: Βοηθήσω π[ά]ντι σθένει κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν, ἐάν τι[ς] ἔη κτλ. . . . . ἡ τύραννον καθ[ι]στη ἐν Θετταλίᾳ. For πάντι σθένει see 32 A 51.

29. καὶ ἐάν [τις κτλ. Cf. Xen. *Hell.* vii 5, 3: παρακαλοῦντες Λακεδαιμονίους εἰ βούλονται κοινῇ διακωλύειν, ἂν τινες ἴωσι καταδουλωσόμενοι τὴν Πελοπόννησον.

30. τὸν Φλειαισίων. So D; the δῆμος in question can only be that of Phlius, for at the time both Elis and Achaia had oligarchical governments (Xen. *Hell.* vii 1, 43; 4, 15), and the same is probably true of Mantinea.

34. ἡγεμόνας δὲ κτλ. Cf. Xen. *Hell.* vii 5, 3: περὶ μέντοι ἡγεμονίας αὐτόθεν διεπράττοντο ὅπως ἐν τῇ ἑαυτῶν ἑκάστοι ἡγήσαντο.

39. For this enumeration of the parties to the oath cf. CIA iv 2, 59 b, 14: ὁμόσαι δὲ Ἀ[θη]ναίων μὲν τοὺς στρ[ι]ατῆ[ρ]οὺς καὶ τ[ῆ]ν βουλὴν καὶ τοὺς ἱππάρχους καὶ τοὺς ἱππ[ε]ῖ[α]ς τόνδε τὸν ὄρκον; and for ἐπιδημοῦντας below ib. 30: ὁμόσαι δὲ [κ]αὶ τοὺς πρέσβεις τοὺς τῶν Θετταλῶν ἐν | τ[ῇ] βουλῇ τοὺς [ἐπ]ιδημοῦν[τ]α[ς] Ἀθήνησιν τὸν αὐ[τ]ό[ν] 8[ρ]κ[ο]ν.

35. A slab of Pentelic marble found in the Acropolis. CIA ii 62; D 111.

ΑΒΓΔΕ.ΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ:

Στοιχηδόν, except in l. 6 (see the note below).

Ε = ει in *πρυτανείας* l. 5 (and 2?); but perhaps the omission of | is accidental.

Ο = ου in Ἀγαθοκλέου[s] l. 1, elsewhere ΟΥ = ου.

357/6    Ἐπὶ Ἀγαθοκλέου[s] ἄρχο[ν]τος ἐπὶ τῇ-  
B.C.    ς Αἰγινήδος ἐνάτης πρυτα[νείας],  
          ἡ Διόδοτος [Δ]ιοκλέους Ἀ[γγε]λῆ-  
          εν ἐγραμμάτευεν ὀγδόῃ τῇ[s] πρυ-  
5 τ[α]νείας τῶν προέδρων ἐπ[ε]ψῆ[ν] φεῖ

Διότι[μ]ος Οἰναί:. ἔδοξε τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ.  
 Ἑγή[σ]αν[δρ]ος εἶπεν· ὅπως [ἀ]ν Ἀνδ[ρο-  
 ς] ἡ[ι] σ[ἀ] τῷ δ[η]μῷ τῷ Ἀθη[να]ίων [κα-  
 ι] τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀνδρίων καὶ ἔ[χ]ωσ-  
 10 ιν ο[ι] φρουροὶ οἱ ἐν Ἀ[νδρῳ] μισ[θό-  
 ν] ἐκ τῶν συντάξεων κ[ατὰ τὰ] δό[γμα-  
 τ]α τ[ῶ]ν συμμάχων καὶ μὴ καταλ[ύητ-  
 αι ἡ φυλακή, ἐλίσθαι στρ[α]τ[ηγόν] ἐ-  
 κ τῷ κεχειροτονημένων· [τ]ῷ δὲ α-  
 15 ι[ρ] [ε]θέντα ἐπιμελείσθαι [αὐτῶν·  
 εἰσπράξαι δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐγ ν[ή]σων χρή-  
 ματα Ἀρχέδημον τὰ ὀφ[ειλόμενα τ-  
 οῖς στρατιώταις το[ις] ἐν Ἀνδρῳ  
 κα[ὶ] παραδοῦναι τῷ [ἀρχοντι τῷ  
 20 ἐν] Ἀνδρῳ, ὅπως [ἀν οἱ στρατιῶται  
 ἔχ]ωσι μισ[θόν] . . .

The decree provides for the maintenance of a garrison in the island of Andros, towards the end of the Social War (358—356 B.C.).

1 sqq. For the formula see **Rem. iv**, p. 85.

6. Οἰναί: This abbreviation for Οἰναῖος (Hartel, *St. üb. att. Staatsr.* p. 40, 93) may be due to the fact that the engraver first intended to write τῷ δήμῳ only and then added in the limited space the words τῇ βουλῇ καὶ. Abbreviations are rarely found in the text of Attic decrees till a comparatively late period. The few exceptions possibly in each case admit of an explanation. See Larfeld *Epigr.* § 140 sqq. (Müller *Hdb.* i 538 sqq.) and cf. **45** 3.

7. Ἑγήσανδρος. So D, who identifies this person with Hegesander of Sunium, a friend of the Leodamas of Acharnæ (Aeschin. c. *Tim.* 111) who was a prominent person in the state at the date of this decree (Dem. *Lept.* 501). Hegesander was brother of the Hegesippus to whom the speech περὶ Ἀλοννήσου has been attributed. Cf. Schaefer, *Dem.* ii 330 note 1. In the following the text is D's, who compares for the language Xen. *Hell.* vii 4, 4: τοῖς μέντοι στρατηγοῖς προστάξει εἶπεν ὅπως καὶ ἡ Κόρινθος σῶσα ἦ τῷ δήμῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. For σᾶ cf. Aristoph. *ap. Eustath.*: ἡ μάχα γὰρ σᾶ καὶ τὰ κρέα χῶ κάραβος (Meineke, *F. C.* ii p. 1194; Kock, *C. A. F.* i p. 549). The word exactly corresponds as regards space with the remains of the letters as given by Koe. The danger which threatened Andros and the Athenian garrison was from the allies who had revolted.

11. ἐκ τῶν συντάξεων. The name συντάξεις was invented by Callistratus to take the place of the more invidious φόρος under the altered conditions of the New Athenian League formed in 378/7 B.C. Cf. CIA iv 2, 54 b and Boeckh, *St.* 3 i 494 sqq. On δόγματα and οἱ σύμμαχοι see **34** 12. For the duty of seeing that the garrison is paid out of the συντάξεις of the islands Archdemus is selected from the ten generals already elected (τῶν κεχειροτονημένων).

19. τῷ ἄρχοντι κτλ. See 11 8 note. In spite of the conditions of the New League (32 21 sqq.) the Athenian Timarchus, apparently through bribery, is in office in Andros. Cf. Schaefer *Dem.* i 165, note 1, who quotes the severe censure passed by Isocrates (*De pace* 295. 165) upon Attic encroachments: ἡμεῖς γὰρ φόμεθα μέν, ἦν τὴν θάλατταν πλέωμεν πολλαῖς τριήρεσι καὶ βιαζόμεθα τὰς πόλεις συντάξεις δίδοναι καὶ συνέδρους ἐνθάδε πέμπειν, διαπράσασθαι τι τῶν δυνάτων.

36. A slab of Pentelic marble found at Eleusis in 1888. It is broken at the top, and on the upper and lower part of the left side; also where the two chief fragments join. Blank space below. CIA iv 2, 104a; Philios, *Ἐφ. ἀρχ.* 1888 p. 25, ll. 15—26, Isontas *ibid.* p. 113; Foucart, *B. C. H.* 1889, p. 433.

ΑΒΓΔΕ(Ι)ΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ:

Cross bar of Δ and dot of Θ sometimes omitted; omission of vertical stroke of Ξ perhaps similarly accidental. στοιχηδὸν to l. 53.

1. 1 . . . ε 1. 2 . . . ι επ 1. 3 . . . οντες π 1. 4 . . λεων τῶν κα  
5 . . . ἐλέσθαι τὸν δῆμ[ο]ν δέκα ἀνδρα-  
ς ἐξ Ἀθηναίων ἀπάντων αὐτίκα μάλα, πέντε δὲ] ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς·  
τοὺς δὲ αἰρεθέντας δικάζειν ἐν τῷ Ἐλευσι]νίῳ τῷ ἐν ἄστ-  
ει περὶ τῶν ὅρων τῶν ἀμφισβητουμένων] τῆς ἱερᾶς ὀργᾶδος ὁ-  
μόσαντας τὸν νόμιμον ὅρκον ἢ μὴν] μῆτε χάριτος ἕνεκα μὴτ' ἔ-  
10 χθρας ψηφιεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ ὡς δικ[αι]οτάτα καὶ εὐσεβέστατα· τὰ-  
ς δ' ἔδρας ποιεῖν συνεχῶς ἀ]πὸ τῆς ἑκτῆς ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ Ποσιδεῶ-  
νος ἕως ἀν διαδικασθῇ] ἐπὶ Ἀριστοδήμου ἄρχοντος. Παρεῖν-  
αι δὲ καὶ τὸν βασιλέα] καὶ τὸν ἱεροφάντην καὶ τὸν δαδοῦχο-  
ν καὶ Κήρυκα καὶ] Εὐμόλπιδας καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἀθηναίων τὸν β-  
15 ουλόμενον, ὅπως ἀν [ὧ]ς εὐσεβέστατα καὶ δικαιοτάτα τοὺς ὅρ-  
ους θῶσιν. ἐπι]μελεῖσθαι [δ] ἐ τῆς ἱερᾶς ὀργᾶδος καὶ τῶν ἄλλω-  
ν ἱερῶν τεμεν]ῶν τῶν Ἀθῆνησιν ἀπὸ τῆσδε τῆς ἡμέρας εἰς τὸν  
αἰὲ χρόνον οὗ]ς τε ὁ νόμος κελεύει περὶ ἐκάστου αὐτῶν καὶ τ-  
ῆν βουλὴν τῆν] ἐ[ξ] Ἀρείου πάγου καὶ τὸν στρατηγὸν τὸν ἐπὶ τῇ-  
20 ν φυλ[ακῇ]ν τῆς χ[ώ]ρας κεχειροτονημένον καὶ τοὺς περιπολά-  
ρχ[ο]υς καὶ το[ῦ]ς [δ]η[μ]άρχους καὶ τὴν βουλὴν τὴν αἰὲ βουλευού-  
σαν] καὶ τῶν [ἄ]λλ[ω]ν Ἀθη]ναίων τὸμ βουλόμενον τρόπον ὅτῳ ἀν  
ἐπ[ίστω]ν[τα]ι. γραμματέα τῆς βουλῆς εἰς δύο κα-  
τ[ι]τέρω ἴσω καὶ [ὁμοίω, εἰς μὲν τ]ὸν ἕτερον· εἰ λῶον καὶ ἄμε[ι]-  
25 νό]ν ἐστι τῷ δῆμ[φ] τῷ Ἀθηναίων μισ]θοῦν τὸμ βασιλέα τ[ᾶ] νῦ-  
ν μ[ὴ] (ἢ) εἰργασμ[έ]να [τῆς ἱερᾶς ὀργᾶδος τὰ ἐν]τὸς τῶν ὅρων εἰς οἰ-  
κ[ο]δομίαν το[ῦ] προ[στώ]ου καὶ ἐπισκευὴν τοῦ ἱεροῦ τοῦν θεο-  
ῶν· εἰς [δ] ἐ τὸν ἕτερον [κα]τ[ι]τ[ι]τερον· εἰ λῶον καὶ ἄμει]νόν ἐστι  
τῷ δῆμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων τὰ ν[ῦν] ἐντὸς τῷ ν[ῦν] ὅ[ρων] μῆ] εἰρ[γασ]μέν-

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- 30 α τῆς ἱερᾶς ὀργᾶδος ἂν ἀνετ[α τοῖν θ]εοῖν· ἐπειδὴν δὲ ὁ γρα(μ)-  
ματεὺς γράψῃ, λαβὼν ὁ ἐ[π]ιστά[τη]ς ὁ ἐκ τῶν προέδρων συνειλ-  
ιξ[άτ]ω [τ]ὸν κ[α]ττί[τε]ρον ἐ[κάτ]ερον καὶ κατειλίξας ἐρίοις εἰ-  
ς ὑδρ[ία]ν [ἐμ]β[αλέ]τω [χαλ]κ[ήν] ἐναντίον τοῦ δήμου· παρα-  
σκευασ-  
άντων [δ]ὲ [τα]ῦ[τα] οἱ π[ρ]υτάνεις, οἱ δὲ ταμίαι τῆς θεοῦ  
κατενευ-  
35 κόν]των ὑ[δρ]ία[ς] χ[ρ]υ[σῆ]ν καὶ ἀργυρᾶν αὐτ[ί]κα μάλ[α] εἰς  
τὸν δῆμ-  
ον, ὁ δ' ἐπ[ι]σ[τ]ά[τη]ς [ἀνασ]είσας τ[ῇ]ν ὑδρίαν τὴν χαλκῇν  
ἐλκέτω· τ-  
ὸν καττ[ί]τ[ε]ρον ἐκάτερον ἐμ μέρει καὶ τὸμ μὲμ πρότερον εἰς  
τὴν [ὑδρίαν τήν] χρυσήν ἐμβαλέτω, τὸ[ν δέ] ὕστερον εἰς τὴν  
ἀργ-  
υρᾶν καὶ [κα]τα[δ]η[σά]τω, ὁ δὲ ἐπιστάτης [τῶ]μ πρυτάνεων  
καταση-  
40 μη[νά]σθω [τῇ δημο]σίᾳ σφραγίδι, παρασημηνάσθω δὲ καὶ τῶν  
ἄλλ[ω]ν [Ἀ]θ[ηναί]ων ὁ βου[λ]όμενος· ἐπει[δὰν] δὲ καταση-  
μανθῶσιν,  
ἀνευ[εν]κ[όντ]ω[ν] οἱ [ταμ]ίαι τὰς ὑ[δρ]ίας εἰς ἀκρόπολιν· ἐλέσθω  
δὲ ὁ δ[ῆμ]ος [τρ]εῖς [ἄνδρας, ἕν]α μὲν ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς, δύο δὲ  
ἐξ Ἀθην-  
αίων πάντων, οἷ[τ]ω[ν] εἰς Δ]ελφούς ἀφικόμενοι τὸν θεὸν  
ἐπ-  
45 ἐρ[ήσ]ο[ν]τ[α]ι, [κα]θ' ὅ[π]ότερα τ[ὰ] γράμ[μα]τα ποιῶ[σιν]  
Ἀθηναῖοι περ-  
ὶ τ[ῆς] ἐρ[ᾶ]ς ὀρ[γάδ]ος, [ἐ]τ[ε] τ[ὰ] ἐκ τῆς [χ]ρυσῆς ὑδρίας  
εἴτε τὰ ἐκ  
τῇ[ς] ἀρ[γυρ]ᾶς ἐπειδὰν [δ]ὲ [ἥκ]ωσιν παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ καθε-  
λόντωσα-  
ν τὰ[ς] ὑ[δρ]ία[ς] κ[α]ι ἀ[ν]α[γν]ωσθήτω τῷ δήμῳ ἥ τε μαν-  
τεία καὶ τὰ  
ἐκ τῶ[ν] κατ[ι]τέρω[ν] γράμ[μα]τα· καθ' ὅ[π]ότερα δ' ἂν τὰ  
γράμ[μα]τα ὁ  
50 θ[εὸς] ἀ[νέλ]η λῶον [κα]ῖμειν[ο]ν εἶναι τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναί-  
ω[ν], κ[α]τὰ ταῦτα ποι[εῖν], ὅπ[ω]ς ἂν ὡς εὐσεβέστατα ἔχει  
τὰ πρὸς τ-  
ὠ θεῶ [καὶ μηδέποτ' εἰς τὸν λοιπ]ὸ[ν] χρόνον μ[ηδ]ὲν ἀσεβὲς γίγν-  
ητ[αι] περὶ τῆς ἱερᾶς ὀργᾶδος καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἱερῶν τῶν Ἀ-



- θ[ήνησιν. νῦν δὲ(?) ἀν]α[γ]ράψα[ι] τόδ[ε] τὸ ψήφισμα καὶ τὸ  
 πρότερον τὸ
- 55 Φι[λ]ο[κ]ράτο[υ]ς τὸ περὶ τῶν] ἱ[ερῶν] τὸν γραμματέα τῆς βουλῆς ἐ-  
 ν στ[ήλαι]ν λιθίνειν καὶ στήσαι τὴν] μὲν Ἐλευσίνι πρὸς τῷ π-  
 ρο[πύλῳ] τοῦ ἱεροῦ, τὴν δὲ ἐν τῷ Ἐλε[υσινίῳ] τῷ ἐν ἄστει· θύ-  
 σαι δὲ καὶ ἀρεστήριον] το[ῖν] θεοῖν] τὸν ἱ[ε]ροφάντην καὶ τὴν ἱέ-  
 ρειαν τῆς Δήμητρος, δοῦναι δ' αὐτοῖς] τὸν ταμίαν τοῦ δήμου τὸ  
 60 ἀργύριον . . . . ., δ]οῦ[ν]αι δ]ὲ καὶ εἰς τὴν ἀναγρα-  
 φ[ήν] ταῖν στήλαιν . . . . δραχμὰς εἰς ἐκ[α]τέραν ἐκ τῶν κατὰ ψη-  
 φ[ίσματα] ἀναλίσκομένων τῷ δῆμῳ· δ]οῦ[ν]αι δὲ καὶ τ(ῶ)ν αἰρεθ-  
 έ[ντων] εἰς Δελφούς ἐκάστω . . .] δρ[α]χμὰς εἰς ἐφόδια· δοῦναι δὲ  
 κα[ι]
- τ]ο[ῖς] αἰρεθείσιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἱερ]ὰν ὀργάδα: Γ: δραχμὰς: ἐκάστ-  
 65 ω ἐκ τῶν εἰς τὰ κατὰ ψηφίσματ]α ἀναλίσκομένων τῷ δῆμῳ· π-  
 αρασχεῖν δὲ στήλας λιθίνας], ὁπόσων ἀν προσδέη, τοὺς πωλη-  
 τὰς ποιήσαντας μετὰ τῆς] βουλῆς μ]ίσθωμα, τοὺς τε προέδρους  
 τῆς βουλῆς μετὰ τῶν πωλητῶν συγ]γράφαι καθότι ἐξεργασθῆ-  
 70 ῶνται, ἐπιμελείσθαι δ' ὅπως ἐπι]σταθῇσονται τῆς ἱερᾶς ὀργ-  
 αδος οἱ ὅροι, καθὰ δεῖξου]σιν οἱ αἰρεθέντες· τὸ δὲ ἀργύριον  
 - - - - σο . . λ[ι]θοῖς τοὺς ὅρους δοῦναι τὸ-  
 ν ταμίαν τοῦ δήμου] ἐκ τῶν κατὰ [ψ]ηφί[σ]ματα ἀναλίσκομένων [τ-  
 ῷ δῆμῳ].
- Οἶδε ἡρέθησαν ἐπὶ τὴν ἱερὰν] ὀργάδ]α ἀντὶ τῶν ἐκπεπτωκό[τ]-  
 75 ῶν νέους ὅρους θεῖναι· ἐκ τῆς β]ο[υλῆς]: Ἀρκεφῶν: Λαμπ(τρ)εύς,  
 - - - - -, - - - - ης: Θριάσιος, - - - - -  
 - - - - -, - - - - Ἀγνούσιος· - - - - -  
 ἐξ ἰδιωτῶν· - - - - -]ιος, Ἰπποκράτης: ἐκ Κερ[α]-  
 μέων, - - - - -]ος, [Χαιρ]ε[φ]ῶ[ν] ἐκ [Κ]ηδῶν, Ἐμμενίδης: ἐκ .  
 80 - - -, - - - Σ]ουν[ιεύς], Ἀ]ριστειδης - - - - Οἰῆθεν,  
 - - - - - - - - - - -]ιος, : Γλαύκων: Περιθοίδης, Φαῖδρος  
 - - - - ἐπὶ τὸ μαν]τεῖον εἰς Δελφούς: ἐξ ἰδιωτῶν· - -  
 - - - - - - - - - - -]εὺς, : Εὐδίδακτος: Λαμπτρεύς· - - - -  
 ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς· - -]ος: Λαμπτρεύς.: [Τ]άδ]ε ἐπαν[ο]ρθοῦται  
 85 ἐάν του προσδέη τόδ]ε τὸ ψήφισμα, τὴν βουλὴν κυρίαν εἶνα-  
 ι ψηφίζεσθαι ὅ τι ἀν αὐτῇ δ]οκῇ ἄριστον εἶναι.

This is a decree of the year 352 B.C. (l. 12), concerning the land, sacred to the Eleusinian goddesses, and known as the *ιερά ὀργάς*. It was on the borders of Attica and Megara, and its desecration by the Megarians was one of the pretexts for the famous Megarian decree that brought on the Peloponnesian

war (cf. Plut. *Per.* 30; Paus. III 4, 2. A Μίθρης ὀργάς in *Gallia Lugdunensis* is found CIG 6798). It was evidently violated again during the 4th century, and this decree appoints a commission, with powers of summary jurisdiction, to establish its boundaries. The second part of the decree, from line 22, prescribes with detail the manner of consulting the Delphic oracle as to whether the land within the sacred area that has been cultivated shall pay rent, to be devoted to buildings at Eleusis, or shall be kept free from cultivation in future. These are probably the events referred to in the pseudo-Demosthenic *περὶ ξυντάξεως* 175, and go to show that work to be a contemporary speech, not the work of a late rhetorician. The text has been admirably reconstituted by Foucart, and must be correct in the main, though many details are of course uncertain.

5. The total number of the commissioners cannot be determined; from the list in ll. 74—80 they would appear to be at least 20. But Foucart thinks that list includes others mentioned in the earlier part of the stele; cf. note on l. 74.

7. For the Eleusinion in Athens cf. 2 c 42.

9. The oath is restored from Dem. c. *Eubul.* 1318: τὸ ψηφιεῖσθαι γνώμῃ τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ καὶ οὐτε χάριτος ἔνεκ' οὐτ' ἐχθρας.

10—11. For the formula cf. *συνεχῶς δὲ ποεῖν* τ[ὰς ἐκκλησίαις] ἕως ἂν δι[α-  
πρ]αχθῇ, 15 54—5.

12. The Archon Basileus represented the Athenian state in Eleusinian rites; it was also his special function to fix the boundaries of sacred precincts, cf. 9 54. The hierophant or president of the Mysteries belonged to the sacred family of the Eumolpidae, the Daduchus to the Κήρυκες; cf. 2 c 27, where also the Κήρυκες are placed first in order.

17. Ἀθήνησιν, probably in Attica, as opposed to abroad; not, as F, in Athens.

19. *στρατηγὸν κτλ.* This is the earliest example of a special assignment of duties, at his election, to one of the Strategi: later this office is known as *στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν χειροτονηθείς* 55 24. Cf. ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς χώρας *στρατηγὸς* Plut. *Phoc.* 32. In 325 B.C. we find mentioned the *στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὰς συμμορίας* (CIA II 809 A 210); *circ.* 270 B.C. the *στρατηγὸς ὁ ἐπὶ τὸ ναυτικόν* (55 5), the *στρατηγὸς ὁ ἐπὶ τὰ ὅπλα* (*ib.* 31) and various others.—*περιπόλαρχοι* were officers of the police patrols of foreign mercenaries; cf. BCH XIII p. 265.—*δήμαρχοι*: one of their functions was to protect sacred precincts, cf. CIA II 841, 15.

23. The second part of this inscription gives a most interesting account of the manner of consulting the oracle. Two questions are to be inscribed on tin plates, which are rolled up and covered with wool so as to be indistinguishable. The two are then to be put in a bronze urn, and afterwards transferred, with the greatest precautions against foul play, to a gold and silver urn respectively. Then commissioners are to be sent to Delphi to ask the god whether the one in the gold urn or that in the silver urn is to be taken; on receipt of his response, the urns are to be publicly opened and both plates read, with the response.

*γραμματὰς τῆς βουλῆς.* See Rem. v, p. 89.

*κατιτέρω*: leaden plates were generally used for consulting oracles, as at Dodona; cf. JHS I 228. It was doubted how the answer was given; we have here one method, but it is not universally applicable.

24. *εἰ λῶγον καὶ ἄμεινον.* This formula, usual in consulting oracles, shows a pleonasm common in religious and legal documents. Cf. DI 1561 B, 1564, &c. (*Dodona*) and 41, c 25.

26. μὴ εἰργασμένα. F ἐνειργασμένα.

27. τοῦ προ[στώου: doubtless the great portico in front of the Hall of the Mysteries, which was built by Philo under Demetrius Phalereus, 317—307 B.C. (Vitruv. vii, praef. 17). We see that its erection was contemplated some forty years earlier; CIA II 834 c appears to be concerned with the actual building operations.

31. ὁ ἐπιστάτης ὁ ἐκ τῶν προέδρων, who presided at the ecclesia, so described to distinguish him from the other ἐπιστάτης τῶν ταμίων l. 36, who kept the seal of the city. It has been much disputed how long the two offices were kept distinct; this inscription is an important piece of evidence.

33. The bronze urn would be among the apparatus at the disposal of the prytanes; the gold and silver urns were to be provided by the treasurers of Athena, and to be kept in their charge on the Acropolis.

49. "And whichever decision be chosen by the god, that urn shall be regarded as &c.;" but the construction and restoration of this fragmentary portion is of course doubtful. 51. ἔχει. 31 3.

56—7. προ[πύλω. Both the extant Propylaea at Eleusis are much later than this inscription; but another inscription (CIA IV 2, 574 c), of the same period as this, was to be set up near the Propylaea. This early portal seems to have disappeared entirely. 63. εἰς ἐφόδια. Cf. 45 44.

74. ἀντὶ τῶν ἐκπεπτωκότων.—F refers this to the Commissioners; more probably, with K, it must be referred to the boundary-stones (ἄροι) that require to be replaced. Perhaps this forms part of the formula of the lost earliest section of the decree, and there may have been a separate set of commissioners for this purpose; there may well be the names of two different sets, of ten each, in ll. 75—81. In 75 the stone has Λαμπεύς.

84. For the emendatory formula cf. CIA II 66 b, frg. c 10 sqq., 809, b 32 sqq.

Foucart infers that the response was in favour of leaving the ἱερὰ ὄργαῖς uncultivated, because (1) all ancient writers refer to it as remaining so; (2) the πρόστωον was not built until the end of the fourth century; (3) the accounts of Eleusis for 329/8 (CIA IV 2, 834 b) record the rents of the Rharian plain, but not of the Orgas.

Compare also, for the details of procedure in consulting the oracle, an inscription of Magnesia (Eur.) *Mithr.* VII (1882). The oracle is that of Apollo at Κορόπη.

37. A stele of Pentelic marble with a relief, broken into two pieces, found in the Piraeus. Kumanudes *'Aθ.* VI (1877) p. 152 sqq.; A. Schaefer *Rh. M.* xxxiii p. 418 sqq.; xxxviii p. 310; D 129; CIA IV 2, 109 b. Cf. A. Dittmar *L. S.* XIII 174 sq.; Hartel *Att. Staatsr.* 96 sq.; BCH V (1881) pl. 5 (cf. p. 194).

Alphabet, type 1; a trace only of  $\sqcap$  occurs l. 42. Στοιχηδόν.

Lines 1, 2 are in larger characters, and are separated from what follows by a space of eight lines. Lines 3—7 of the prescript are more widely spaced than those containing the substance of the decree.

Σ π α ρ τ ό κ ω, Π α ι ρ ι σ ά δ η,  
'Α π ο λ λ ω ν ί ω, Λ ε ύ κ ω ν ο ς π α ι σ ί.

- 347/6 'Επὶ Θεμιστοκλέους ἄρ[χ]οντο[s]  
B.C. ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰγυπτοῦ ὀγδό[η]ς πρυ[τ-  
5 α]νείας, ἡ Λυσίμα[χ]ος Σωσιδῆ[μ-  
ου 'Αχ[α]ρ[ν]εὺς ἐγραμμάτευεν, Θε[ό-  
φιλος 'Αλι]μούσιος ἐπεστάτε[ι].  
'Ανδροτίων 'Ανδρωνος Γαργήττ[ιο]ς εἶπεν· π[ε-  
ρι ὧν ἐπέστειλε Σπάρτοκος κ[αὶ] Παιρ[ισιάδ]-  
10 ος καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις οἱ ἦκοντ[ε]ς π[α]ρ' αὐτῶν ἀπ[α-  
γγέλλουσιν, ἀποκρί[ν]ασθαι αὐ[τ]οῖς, ὅτι ὁ [δῆ-  
μος ὁ 'Αθηναίων ἐπαινεῖ Σπάρτ[ο]κον καὶ Παι-  
ρισιάδην ὅτι εἰσὶν ἄνδρες [ἀ]γα[θ]οὶ καὶ ἐπ[αγ-  
γέλλονται τῷ δήμῳ [τ]ῷ 'Α[θ]ην[α]ίων ἐπιμελ-  
15 ῆσθαι τῆς ἐκ[κ]ομπῆς τοῦ [σ]ίτ[ο]υ, καθάπερ ὁ  
πατὴρ αὐτῶν ἐπεμελεῖ[τ]ο καὶ ὑ[π]ηρετήσκειν π-  
ροθύμως ὅτου ἂν ὁ δῆμ[ος] δ[έ]η[ι]ται, καὶ ἀπαγγ[έ]-  
λλειν αὐτοῖς τ[ο]ὺς π[ρέ]σβ[εις], ὅ[τι] ταῦτα ποι-  
οῦντες οὐδενό[ς] ἀτυχῆσ[ουσιν] τοῦ δήμου το-  
20 ῦ 'Αθηναίων· ἐπ[ε]ιδ[ὴ] δὲ [τὰ]ς δω[ρειὰ]ς διδόασι-  
ν 'Αθηναίοις ἅσ[περ] Σ[άτ]υρος καὶ Λεύκων ἔδο-  
σαν, εἶναι [Σπαρτ]ό[κ]ω [κ]αὶ Παιρισιάδῃ τὰς δ-  
ωρειὰς ἃς [ὁ δῆμ]ος ἔδωκε Σατύρῳ καὶ Λεύκω-  
νι καὶ στεφ[ανοῦν] χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ Παναθη-  
25 ναίοις το[ῖς] μεγάλοις ἀπὸ χιλίων δραχμῶν  
ἐκάτερ[ο]ν· [ποιε?]ῖσθαι δὲ τοὺς στεφάνους το-  
ὺς ἀθλοθέ[τας] τῷ προτέρῳ ἔτει Παναθηνα-  
ίων τῶν μεγ[άλ]ων κατὰ τὸ ψήφισμα τοῦ δήμου  
τὸ πρότερον ἐψηφισμένον Λεύκωνι καὶ ἀνα-  
30 γορεύειν, ὅτι στεφανοῖ ὁ δῆμος ὁ 'Αθηναίων  
Σπάρτοκον καὶ Παιρισιάδην τοὺς Λεύκωνος  
παῖδας ἀρετῆς καὶ εὐνοίας ἕνεκα τῆς εἰς τ-  
ὸν δῆμον τὸν 'Αθηναίων· ἐπειδὴ δὲ τοὺς στεφ-  
άνους ἀνατιθέασι τῇ 'Αθηνᾷ τῇ Πολιάδι,  
35 τοὺς ἀθλοθέτας εἰς τὸν νεὸν ἀνατιθέναι το-  
ὺς στεφάνους, ἐπιγράψαντας· Σπάρτοκος  
καὶ Παιρισιάδης Λεύκωνος παῖδες ἀνέθεσα-

ν τῇ Ἀθηναίᾳ, στεφανωθέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου  
 τοῦ Ἀθηναίων. τὸ δὲ ἀργύριον διδόναι το-  
 40 ῖς ἀθλοθέταις εἰς τοὺς στεφάνους τὸν τοῦ  
 δήμου ταμίαν ἐκ τῶν εἰς τὰ κατὰ ψήφισματα  
 τῷ δήμῳ μεριζομένων· τὸ δὲ νῦν εἶναι παρ-  
 αδοῦναι τοὺς ἀποδέκτας τὸ εἰς [τ]οὺς στεφ[ά-  
 νους ἐκ τῶν στ[ρα]τιωτικῶν χρ[η]μάτων· ἀναγ[ρ-  
 45 άψαι δὲ τὸ ψήφισμα τόδε τὸν γραμματέα τῇς  
 βουλῆς ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι πλησ-  
 ῖον τῆς Σατύρου καὶ Λεύκωνος, ἐς δὲ τὴν ἀν[α]-  
 γραφὴν δοῦναι τὸν ταμίαν τοῦ δήμου τριάκ-  
 οντα δραχμάς· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ τοὺς πρέσβεις  
 50 Σῶσιν καὶ Θεοδόσιον, ὅτι ἐπιμελοῦνται [τῶ-  
 ν ἀφικ[ν]ουμένων Ἀθήνηθεν εἰς Βόσπορον [κα-  
 ῖ καλέσαι αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ ξένια εἰς τὸ πρυτανε-  
 ῖον εἰς αὔριον· περὶ δὲ τῶν χρημάτων τῶν [ὀφ-  
 ει]λ[ο]μένων τοῖς παισὶ τοῖς Λεύκωνος ὅπως  
 55 ἄν ἀπολάβωσιν, χρηματίσαι τοὺς προέδ[ρους  
 οἱ ἄν] λάχωσι προεδρεύειν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ [τῇ  
 ὀν]δόγῃ ἐπὶ δέκα[α] πρῶτον μετὰ τὰ ἱερά, ὅ[πως ἄ-  
 ν] ἀπολ[αβ]όντες τὰ χρήματα μὴ ἐγκαλῶσ[ι τῷ  
 δ]ήμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων· δοῦναι δ[ὲ τὰ]ς ὑπ[η]ρεσί-  
 60 ας αἰτοῦσι Σπάρτοκος καὶ Παιρισ[άδης, τ-  
 οὺς δὲ πρ[ε]σβεις ἀπογράψαι τὰ ὄνομα[τα τῶν  
 ὑπ]ηρ[εσι]ῶν ὧν ἂν λάβωσιν τῷ γραμμα[τε]ί τῆς  
 βουλῆς· οὓς δ' ἂν ἀπογράψωσιν, εἶνα[ι ἐν τῷ  
 τε]τα[γμένῳ] ποιοῦντας ἀγαθὸν ὅτι [ἂν δύνω-  
 65 νται τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς Λεύκωνος. Π[ολύευκ]-  
 ος Τιμοκράτους Κριωεύς εἶπε· τὰ [μὲν ἄλλα κ-  
 αθ]άπερ Ἀνδροτίων, στεφανώσα[ι δὲ καὶ Ἀπολ-  
 λώνιον τὸν Λεύκωνος ὅν ἐκ τῶν . . . . .

The decree is in honour of Spartocus and Paerisades, who were joint kings of Bosphorus 347—342 B.C. (Paerisades being sole king 342—309 B.C. after his brother's death). The decree is followed by a supplement in honour of their brother Apollonius, who is not elsewhere mentioned. They were sons of the Leucon who figures prominently in Dem. *Lept.* 466 (Schaefer *l.c.*). The document is one of those which illustrate the importance to the Greeks of the corn-supplies from the Crimea (cf. Grote *H. G. Pt* II, ch. 98; Boeckh *CIG* II p. 80 sqq.).



The kingdom called by the Greeks Bosphorus had its capital at Panticapaeum (*Kertch*) and extended westward to Theodosia, which had been annexed by Leucon I. (Dem. *Lept.* 467), his father Satyrus I. having died while besieging it. (Harpoer. s. v. *Θευδοσία*). Eastward of the strait the Bosphorus possessed towns like Phanagoria and Hermanassa and held sway as far as the neighbourhood of Caucasus. Schaefer, *l.c.*, shows that Diodorus (xvi 31 and 52, xx 22) is five years out in his calculations, as not having before him the information which this inscription supplies, that Spartocus reigned not before but jointly with his brother.

4. *ὁγδόης πρυτανέας*. This brings the date to the early summer of 346 B.C.

6. *Θεόφιλος*. The same epistates appears in CIA II 109, whence Schaefer inferred that both decrees were passed at the same meeting of the ecclesia. Cf. Poll. viii 96, *δὲς δ' οὐκ ἔξεστι γενέσθαι τὸν αὐτὸν ἐπιστάτην*, though Pollux is speaking of the epistates of the prytanes, not of the proedri.

8. Androtion is the person against whom the well-known speech of Demosthenes was delivered, 355 B.C. Probably he was the person who wrote an 'Aththis.' Cf. Schaefer Dem. I<sup>2</sup> 351 note 1. His father was doubtless the *Ἀνδρων ὁ Ἀνδροτίωνος* of Plat. *Prot.* 315 c, *Gorg.* 487 c.

15. *καθάπερ ὁ πατὴρ κτλ.* By this is meant the *δωρεῖα* mentioned in I. 20. See Dem. *Lept.* 466. We learn further from Dem. c. *Phorm.* 917 that Paerisades continued the immunity granted by Leucon.

20. *δωρεῖας*. See Meisterhans *Gr.* 40 and cf. 26 33. The shorter form *δωρεά* appears for the first time CIA II *add.* I b, 32 (403 B.C.); after 268 B.C. it is the prevailing form. Hence Meisterhans infers that the form with *ει* is the older and must not be classed with cases like that of *ἐ<ι>άν* for *ἐάν* (39).

23. *Σατύρῳ καὶ Λεύκῳ*. Of the grant made to Satyrus we know nothing, but that *πολιτεία* and *ἀτέλεια* were granted to Leucon and his son we learn from Dem. *Lept.* 466.

24 sqq. The presents (*στεφανοῦν* 24, *ποιεῖσθαι* 26, *ἀναγορεύειν* 29, *διδόναι* 39) instead of the aorist infinitive indicate that the crown was conferred not on one occasion only but in every fourth year at the Great Panathenaea (Dittmar *l.c.*, who observes that *ἀνατιθέασι* I. 34 = consecrare solent). In D 342 (coast of Euxine Sea, not before 48 B.C.), 46 sq. we have an instance of a decree by which crowns were to be annually conferred on the benefactor. Cf. 18 8, note.

35. *νεώ*. Cf. 57 44. This form of the accusative is recognised by Herodian *Philet.* p. 439: *τὸν ἥρω, τὸν Μίνω, τὸν Ἀπόλλω, τὸν Ποσειδῶ ἄνευ τοῦ ν οἱ Ἀττικοί. τὸν λαγῶν καὶ τὸν νεῶν, τὸν νεῶ καὶ τὸν λαγῶ ἄνευ τοῦ ν ἢ σὺν τῷ ν*. The statement is borne out by inscriptions from 363 B.C. In imperial times the old ending re-appears. Meisterhans *Gr.* 128 sq.

38. *Ἀθηναίq.* The older form is probably due to its use in the dedicatory formula. In the text of the decree I. 34 we have *Ἀθηναῖ*. According to Meisterhans *Gr.* 31 the latest example of *Ἀθηναία* in decrees is 378 B.C., in treasurers' accounts 367 B.C.; *Ἀθηναία* appears less than ten times (6th to 4th century B.C.); *Ἀθηναῖ*, found only once in the 6th and 5th centuries, is the prevailing form in decrees and treasurers' accounts from 362 B.C.

40. *τὸν τοῦ δήμου ταμίαν κτλ.* See 33 56. 42. *μεριζομένων* 39 44.

43. *τοὺς ἀποδέκτας*. See 21 16. The *ἀποδέκται* here perform the functions of the *ταμίαι τῶν στρατιωτικῶν*, an office instituted later by Lycurgus. Recourse

was had to the *στρατιωτικά* apparently because the *ταμίαι* τοῦ δήμου had not funds enough in hand.

50. Θεοδόσιον. This envoy was possibly of the royal kin and may have given his name to the town Theodosia, though the Schol. on Demosth. (p. 477, 24 Dind.) notes that it was named from the sister or wife of Leucon.

53. τῶν ὀφειλομένων: due probably for corn bought by the Athenians from Leucon. Schaefer *l.c.*

56. τῇ ὀγδόῃ ἐπὶ δέκα: the 18th of Elaphebolion. The ordinary formula would be ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ ἐκκλησίᾳ, but here it would not suit. The decree had been passed before the Dionysia (9th to 13th of Elaphebolion); for the first ordinary assembly of the 8th prytany in this year (see Schmidt, *Chron.* p. 364, 785), an intercalary year, was on the 11th of Elaphebolion, the second on the 20th. The next assembly would therefore be ἡ ἐν Διονύσου ἐκκλησία, on the first day after the festival, on which only business concerning the rites of the god could be taken. (Cf. 38 22.) But in this very year, as we learn from Aeschin. *F.L.* 61, c. *Ctes.* 68 there were, on the motion of Demosthenes, two extraordinary assemblies, one on the 18th and the other on the 19th of Elaphebolion for deliberating on the terms of peace with Philip; and on the first of these days was taken also, as it appears, the question of the debt due to Leucon's sons.

59. τὰς ὑπηρεσίας. The envoys had come to enlist sailors for the king's ships.

63. εἶναι ἐν τῷ τεταγμένῳ. See 15 47.

66. Πολύευκτος. So K. Fuhr *Rh. M.* xxxiii 607 from [Dem.] c. *Phaen.* 1042. The father Timocrates was an associate of the Androtion who was prosecuted by Demosthenes. Schaefer.

68. ὅν. On the various Attic forms and inflexions of *νός* see Meisterhans *Gr.* 59 sq. *ν* and not *νι* in the first syllable is the prevalent spelling. The inflexions as from *νός* are frequently met with from the 6th to the 2nd century.

38. A square base of Eleusinian marble, inscribed on three sides (*a*, *b*, *c*). CIA II 114; D 495. Cf. Riedenauer, *Verh. d. phil. Ges. in Würzburg* 1862 p. 77 sqq.

Alphabet, type 1; ζ does not occur. Not *στοιχηδόν*. Lines, very long. Marks of punctuation (:) on each side of numeral signs.

On the orthography *τεῖ*, *δοκεῖ* (subj.), *αὐτεῖ* &c. see 31 3.

*a.*

Ἡ βουλὴ ἡ ἐπὶ Πυθοδότου [ἄρχοντος ἀνέθηκεν  
Ἡφαίστῳ στεφανωθείς[α ὑπὸ τ]οῦ δήμου  
ἀρετῆς ἔνεκα καὶ δικαιοσύνης

Δεινόςτρατος Δεινιάδου Ἀγρυλῆθεν εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ ἡ βουλὴ  
343/2 ἡ ἐπὶ Πυθοδότου ἄρχοντος, ψηφισαμένη κρίσιν ποιῇ-  
B.C. σαι τῶν λεγόντων ἐν τεῖ βουλευῇ ἐπὶ τῆς ἐνάτης πρυ[τα-

5 νείας καὶ τιμῆσαι ὃς ἂν δοκεῖ αὐτεῖ ἄριστα λέγων καὶ πράττων καὶ ἀδωροδοκῆτως ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων διατετελεκέναι τὸν ἐνιαυτόν, ἔκρινεν διαχειροτο[νῆ-

σασα περὶ τούτων ἡ βουλή Φανόδημον Διύλλου Θυμαϊτάδην, δεδόχθαι τῇ βουλῇ, ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῆς βουλῆς ἐπαινέσαι Φανόδημον Διύλλου Θυμαϊτά[δην

ἀ]ρετῆς ἔνεκα καὶ δικαιοσύνης τῆς εἰς τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτὸν χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ ἀπὸ : Π : δραχμῶν, τὸ δὲ ἀργύριον εἶναι τὸ εἰς τὸν [στέ-

φανον ἐκ τῶν εἰς τὰ κατὰ ψηφίσματα ἀναλίσκομένων τεῖ βουλεῖ. ἀναγ[ρ]ᾶναι δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ ἀνάθημα τῆς βουλῆς τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τοὺς αἰρεθέντας ποήσασθαι τὸ ἀνάθημα. ὅπως δ' ἂν καὶ ὁ

δῆμος εἰδῶς τὰ ἐψηφισμένα τῇ βουλῇ περὶ Φανοδήμου τιμήσει καὶ αὐτὸς [κ]αὶ στεφανώσῃ, ἐὰν δοκεῖ τῷ δήμῳ καθάπερ τῇ βουλῇ, τοὺς προέδρους οἳ ἂν λάχωσιν προεδρεύειν ἐν

10 τῷ δήμῳ εἰς τὴν πρώτην ἐκκλησίαν χρηματίσαι περὶ Φανοδήμου, καὶ ἀνα[γνῶ]ναι τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τῷ δήμῳ, γνώμην δὲ ξυνβάλλεσθαι τῆς βουλῆς εἰς τὸν δ[ῆ-

μον, ὅτι δοκεῖ τῇ βουλῇ, ἐπειδὴ Φανόδημος Διύλλου Θυμαϊτάδης καλ[ῶς κ]αὶ φ[ι]λοτίμως καὶ ἀδωροδοκῆτως βεβούλευκεν, λέγων καὶ πράττων τὰ ἄριστα ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ

τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν συμμάχων, ἐπαινέσαι αὐτὸν ἀρετῆς ἔνεκα καὶ δικαιοσύνης τῆς εἰς τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων [καὶ τοὺς συμμ]άχους, καὶ στεφαν[ῶ-

σαι χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ ἀπὸ : Χ : δραχμῶν ἐπειδὴ τὰς εὐθύνας δῶ· τὸ δὲ ἀργύριον εἶναι τὸ εἰς τὸν στέφανον ὁπόθεν ἂν τῷ δήμῳ δοκ[εῖ]. ὅπως ἂν οὖν καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἅπαν]τες εἰδῶσι ὅ[τι

ὁ δῆμος καὶ ἡ βουλή ἐπίσταται χάριτας ἀποδιδόναι τοῖς αἰὲ λέγουσιν καὶ πράττου[σιν τὰ βέλτιστ]α ὑπὲρ τῆς

βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου, [ἀναγράψαι τόδε τὸ ψήφισ]μα τὸν  
 γραμ[μα-  
 15 τέα] τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλῃ λι[θίνῃ] καὶ στήσαι ἐν  
 ἀκροπόλει, εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀνα[γραφὴν τῆς στ]ήλης δοῦναι  
 τὸν ταμίαν τοῦ δήμου Δ[- - δραχμὰς ἐκ τῶν κατὰ ψηφί]σ-  
 ματα  
 ἀναλίσκομ[ένων] [τῷ δήμῳ].

## b.

Φα.]νό[δημος Δι.]ύλλου Θυμαϊτάδης εἶπεν· - - - - -  
 . ἀνα - - - - - ον ἐλέσθαι τὴν βουλὴν ἀντίκ[α μάλα - - -  
 - - - - -]α(λ?)εα(λ?) . . . α(λ?) . . .  
 - - - - - τον καθότι ἂν αὐτοῖς δοκῇ ἄρισ[τ - - - - -]  
 ἀναθεῖναι τό τε ἄγα-  
 20 λμα τῷ τε Ἡφαίστῳ τὴν βο]υλ[ήν κ]αὶ τῇ Ἀθηνᾶ τῇ Ἡφαι-  
 στίᾳ, ἐπιγρ[άψαι δὲ τὸ ψήφισμα τόδε καὶ τοὺς βουλ]ευτὰς  
 πατρόθεν καὶ τοῦ δή[μ-  
 ου οὐ ἕκαστός ἐστι τὸ ὄνομα, οἱ ἔθυσαν] ἐφ' ὕγι[εί]α καὶ σωτηρίᾳ  
 τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου [τοῦ Ἀθηναίων· ἐπιγράψαι δὲ καὶ  
 τὸ ψήφισ]μα καθ' ὃ ἐστεφανώθη ἡ βουλ[ή  
 ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἐν τ]ῇ ἐν Διονύσου ἐκκλησίᾳ, δόξασα καλῶς  
 ἐπιμε[μελῆσθαι τῆς εὐκοσμίας τῆς περὶ] τὴν ἐορτὴν τοῦ Διο-  
 νύσου το[ῦ - - - - -]  
 Κηφι]σοφῶ[ν] Καλλιβίου Παιανιεύς εἶπεν· ἐπεὶ δὴ ἡ βουλὴ  
 ἡ ἐ[πὶ Πυθοδ]ότο[ν ἀρχ]οντος καλῶς καὶ δικαίως ἐπε-  
 μελή[θη] [τῇ]ς εὐκοσμίας τοῦ θεάτρου, ἐπαινέσαι αὐτὴν καὶ  
 στεφα[νῶ]σαι χρυσῷ [στεφ]άνῳ ἀπὸ : Π : δραχμῶν·  
 δοῦναι δὲ αὐτ[.]  
 25 - - - - - δ]ραχμὰς τοὺς ταμίᾳς οὓς εἴρηται ἐκ τοῦ νόμου  
 τοῖς δ[όξ]ασιν ἄριστα τῶν βουλευτῶν ἐπιμεμελῆσθαι  
 τῆς εὐκοσ[μίας].  
 . . . . . ω]ν Ἀντικράτους Παμβωτάδης εἶπεν· τύχῃ ἀγαθῇ,  
 ἐψηφίσθαι τῇ βουλῇ, ἐπεὶ δὴ Εὐδοξος Θεαγ[γέλου  
 Συπαλ]ήττιος καλῶς καὶ δικαίως ἐπεμελήθη τῆς διοικήσεως  
 ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς ἐφ' ἣν εἰρέθη, καὶ τῆς ἄλλῃ[ς εὐ-  
 κοσμ]ίας τῆς βουλῆς μετὰ τῶν πρυτάνεων τῶν αἰὲ πρυτανευ-  
 όντων, ἐπαινέσαι αὐτὸν καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρυ-

σῶ στε]φάνῳ ἀπὸ : Π : δραχμῶν, ἐπειδὰν τὰς εὐθύνας δῶ·  
 ὅπ[ως] δ' ἂν ποηθῇ ὁ στέφανος καὶ ἡ φανερά ἡ δωρεὰ  
 ἡ πα[ρὰ]  
 30 τῆς βουλῆ]ς, ἐλέσθαι πέντε ἄνδρας τὴν βουλὴν αὐτίκα μάλα,  
 οἵτινες ποιήσονται τὸν στέφανον· τοὺς δὲ ταμί-  
 ας δοῦναι τ]ὸ ἀργύριον ἐκ τῶν κατὰ ψηφίσματα ἀνα[λικο]-  
 μένων τῇ βουλῇ. ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψηφίσμα  
 ἐπὶ τὸ ἀνά]θημα τῆς βουλῆς τῆς ἐπὶ Πυθοδότῳ[ν ἀρχ]οντος.

## C.

γραμματ]ε[ύ]ς κατὰ π[ρυτα]νείαν  
 Κλεόστρατος Τιμοσθένους Αἰγίλιεύς·  
 35 ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα  
 Δημόφιλος Πανταλέοντος Ἀγρυλῆθεν·  
 ἐπὶ τὸ θεωρικόν  
 Κηφισοφῶν Κεφαλίωνος Ἀφιδναῖος·  
 βουλῆς ταμίαι  
 40 Ἀντικλῆς Ἀριστοκράτους Κυδαθηναίεύς  
 Δρομοκλείδης Θρασυμήδους Ἀγνούσιος·  
 Βράχυλλος Βαθύλλου Ἐρχιεύς εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ Εὐδο[ξ]ος  
 καλῶς καὶ δικαίως ἐπεμελήθη ὧν αὐτῷ ἡ βουλὴ  
 πρὸς[έταξεν  
 τῆς τε διοικήσεως τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῆς εὐκοσμίας μετὰ τῶν  
 πρυτάνεων τῶν αἰὲν πρυτανεύοντων, καὶ διετ[έλεσε τὰ  
 βέλτιστα συμβουλευόντων, [δ]εδόχθαι τῇ βουλῇ, ἐπαινέσαι  
 Εὐδοξον Θεαγγέλου Συπαλήττιον ἀρετῆς ἔ[νεκα καὶ  
 δίκαι-  
 45 οσύνης τῆς εἰς τὴν βουλὴν, καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτὸν χρυσῷ  
 στεφάνῳ ἀπὸ : Π : δραχμῶν, ἐπειδὰν τὰς εὐ[θύνας] δῶ·  
 τὸ δὲ ἀρ-  
 γύριον εἶναι εἰς τὸν στέφανον π[α]ρ' [ἐκ]άστου τῶν βου-  
 λευτῶν· εἶναι [δὲ] αὐτῷ καὶ παρὰ τοῦ δ[ήμου]ν [εὐρέσθαι  
 ἀγαθὸν ὅτι ἂν  
 δ]ύνηται. ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψηφ[ίσμα] ἐπὶ τὸ ἀνάθημα  
 τῆς βουλῆ]ς τὸ ἐπὶ Πυθοδ[ότου] ἀρχοντος· [εἰ]ς  
 δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν καὶ τὴν ἀνάθε]σιν τ - - - - -

The Council having earned distinction in connexion with the celebration of the Great Dionysia in 343/2 B.C. (the archonship of Pythodotus), the People in



the assembly held according to custom after the festival in the theatre of Dionysus (cf. **37** 56) had decreed first, that the Council should be rewarded with a golden crown, secondly that the councillors who had rendered greatest service should receive donations. Then the Council itself decreed an offering to Hephaestus and Athena Hephaestia, and upon this offering ordered to be engraved the names of certain councillors and the decree of the People, as well as the decree of the Council. Afterwards were ordered to be added decrees of the Council passed in the latter part of the year in honour of some of their number.

## a.

2. Ἡφαίστω. The offering thus dedicated to Hephaestus is specified in the decree engraved on side *b*, l. 17—22, where Ἀθηνᾶ Ἡφαιστία is joined with Hephaestus. Perhaps, as Koe. conjectures, Athena's name was omitted here because a statue of Hephaestus alone was set up on the base.

4. ἐπειδὴ ἡ βουλὴ κτλ. The verb is ἐκρυνεν l. 5, and the words ἡ βουλὴ are superfluously repeated l. 6. The *κρίσις* described in l. 4 appears to be unique, so far as our records extend. Aeschines, *c. Timarch.* 109 sqq., cited by Riedenauer *l.c.*, is not a case in point (D).

6. δεδῶχθαι τῇ βουλῇ. This was not a probouleuma, but a resolution passed by the Council for its own purposes; a right belonging to every civic corporation. See Heydemann, *De Senatu* &c. p. 11 (157). Cf. **29** 4. Phanodemus may be the person who (like Androtion **37** 8) was author of an 'Atthis.' He is mentioned in connexion with the worship of Amphiarus I. G. Sept., i 4252, 4253, 4254 (Koehler *Herm.* xxvi 45, v. Wilamowitz *Ar. u. Ath.* i 280 sq.).

7. ἀπὸ : Ἰ<sup>Η</sup> : δραχμῶν. See **24** 11.

8. ψηφίσματα: sc. τῆς βουλῆς. See **33** 57. In the following the persons denoted by τοὺς αἰρεθέντας were those whose election had been ordered in the decree *b* 17—22, which is certainly the oldest of those engraved on the same stone.

ὅπως δ' αὖν κτλ. Here begins the probouleuma, the object of which is the donation of a crown to Phanodemus by a decree of the People as well as by the Council. But it is the probouleuma, and not the decree of the People, which is inscribed on the stone, because the ἀνάθημα itself is dedicated by the Council and not by the People. But there is no reason to suppose (with Hartel, *St. üb. att. Staatsr.* &c. p. 191 sq.) that the probouleuma was not formally adopted by the People. D.

12. τῶν συμμάχων. See **32** A 26 etc.

13. ὅπως αὖν κτλ.: a very common formula in honorary decrees.

14. τὸν γραμματεῖα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν. See *Rem.* v, p. 89.

15. ἐν ἀκροπόλει. A copy of the decree of the People was ordered to be placed in the Acropolis, in addition to the original engraved on the ἀνάθημα itself.

## b.

20. τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ τῇ Ἡφαιστίᾳ. Cf. Hesych. Ἡφαιστία· Ἀθηνᾶ καὶ πόλις τῆς Ἀθήμων. The next gloss, Ἡφαιστιάδαι· Ἀθηναῖοι, applies rather to the Attic deme of that name.

τοὺς βουλευτάς: not the whole Council, but only those members (probably those mentioned below *c* 33—41) who had performed the sacrifices. Koe.

21. ψήφισμα: i.e. that contained in l. 23 sqq.

22. ἐν τῇ ἐν Διονύσου ἐκκλησίᾳ. In the fifth and fourth centuries the Popular Assembly was ordinarily held in the Pnyx; but in the time of Demosthenes the first assembly after the Dionysia took place in the Dionysiac theatre, which at a later period was the usual place of assembly, the Pnyx being used only for elections. Cf. the law inserted in Dem. c. Mid. 517: τοὺς πρυτάνεις ποιεῖν ἐκκλησίαν ἐν Διονύσου τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ τῶν Πανδίων (the 17th of Elaphebolion). ἐν δὲ ταύτῃ χρηματίζειν πρῶτον μὲν περὶ ἱερῶν, ἔπειτα τὰς προβολὰς παραδιδότωσαν τὰς γεγενημένας ἕνεκα τῆς πομπῆς ἣ τῶν ἀγώνων τῶν ἐν τοῖς Διονυσίοις, ὅσαι ἂν μὴ ἐκτετασμέναι ᾖσιν, and Aeschin. F.L. 61: τοὺς πρυτάνεις μετὰ τὰ Διονύσια τὰ ἐν ἄστει καὶ τὴν ἐν Διονύσου ἐκκλησίαν προγράψαι δύο ἐκκλησίας, τὴν μὲν τῇ ὀγδόῃ ἐπὶ δέκα, τὴν δὲ τῇ ἐνάτῃ ἐπὶ δέκα. It is noteworthy, that even at the later period, when all the meetings of the Assembly were in the Dionysiac theatre, yet the place was mentioned in decrees, just as when the practice was exceptional (CIA II 307, 420 ἐκκλησία ἐν Διονύσου). D. Cf. 37 56.

23. Καλλιβίον: doubtless the Καλλιβίος of 32 2.

25. οὗς is the subject to an unexpressed δοῦναι.

26. Εὐδοξος. That he was a member of the βουλὴ is clear (as D shows, against Schaefer, *De scribis* &c. p. 30) from l. 43, 44 below, where of him it is said that he διετέλεσε συμβουλευῶν (sc. τῇ βουλῇ). Any citizen might συμβουλευεῖν τῷ δήμῳ, only a βουλευτής could συμβουλευεῖν τῇ βουλῇ.

27. Note the careless inversion (probably due to the engraver), ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς ἐφ' ἣν εἰρέθη for ἐφ' ἣν εἰρέθη ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς. For other instances see 9 29.

29, 30. ποθηῖ, ποιήσονται. See 7 41. ποιήσονται is, of course, 'shall cause to be made.'

c.

33. See Rem. v, p. 89.

34. Τιμοσθένης: almost certainly Timosthenes of the Aegilian deme, mentioned [Dem.] c. Timoth. 1193 (372/1 B.C.).

35. ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα. Schaefer, *op. cit.* p. 38, is inclined to identify this officer with the γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς, who is otherwise not mentioned in the decree, though he admits it to be strange that he should have this title here only. In any case the γραμματεὺς ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα would seem to have been an officer who preserved the copies of decrees in the state registry. But see v. Wilamowitz, *Ar. u. Ath.* I 227 and note 84.

37. ἐπὶ τὸ θεωρικόν. As from Arist. 'Ath. pol. 43. 1, 47, 2 it is now clear that there were more than one, perhaps 10, officers ἐπὶ τὸ θεωρικόν, the official here named can only have been a Council official with unknown functions. See D.A. App. s.v. Theoricon, and Gilb. *C. A.* 246.

38. Κηφισοφῶν: probably the person who is cited as a witness Dem. *adv. Steph.* I 1107, where we may correct the MS reading Κεφάλωνος to Κεφαλίωνος. He appears as a στρατηγός in CIA II 804 a, 36; cf. IV 2, 1054 f, 32.

39. βουλῆς ταμίαι. A Treasurer of the Council is mentioned in an inscription CIA IV 2, 11 b, frg. b, c 9 (first half of the fourth century B.C.), where he has to pay for the engraving of a decree on stone. In CIA II 61 (about the middle of the fourth century) the stele containing the inventory of the Arsenal is assigned (l. 20) to the ταμίαι (i.e. at least two) τῆς βουλῆς: and again in the

present inscription two *ταμίαι* are enumerated. In CIA II 375, assigned by Koehler to the end of the third century B.C., there appears again to have been only one Treasurer of the Council. In the Roman period also mention is made of one Treasurer only: see CIA III 646, 650, 1297. Cf. Boeckh, *St.*<sup>3</sup> II 46,\* note 286.

42. *ἐπειδὴ Εὐδοξὸς* κτλ. A difficulty is caused by the fact that we have already (above b 26 sqq.) had a decree, substantially the same as this (42 sqq.) in honour of Eudoxus, but in the first case proposed by (the son of) Anticrates. Wilamowitz *Ar. u. Ath.* I p. 214 (D agreeing) explains that the second decree is supplementary; the cost of the crown in l. 31 is defrayed from public money (the largest sum allowable), by l. 46 is added the same amount from the pockets of the *βουλευταί*.

39. A slab of Pentelic marble found in the Acropolis. CIA II 115 b; D 137.

Alphabet, type 1. Twice  $\pi = \pi_2$ .  $\Lambda \odot$  frequently appear as  $\Lambda \bigcirc$ . *Στοιχηδόν*.

..... ιλ .....  
 'Αθηνα]ίων κα .....  
 . δω]ρειῶν ο .....  
 . τὸ[ν δῆμον τ[ὸν .....  
 5 κα]ὶ τοὺς συν .....  
 α τ]ούτων μετ .....  
 ε] πρὸς τὸν δῆ[μον ..... τῇ-  
 ι αὐ]τοῦ εὐνοί[α ..... ἀγ-  
 αθ]ὸς περὶ 'Αθη[ναίους ..... κ-  
 10 α]ιροῦ πρᾶττει .....  
 . μ]ετὰ τοῦ δήμου [τοῦ 'Αθην]αί[ων, ὅπω-  
 s α]ν εἰδῶσιν ἅπαν[τε]ς [ῥτ]ι ὁ δῆμος [ὁ  
 'Αθ]ηναίων ἀποδίδωσιν χάριτας μ[ε-  
 γ]άλας τοῖς εὐεργετοῦσιν εἰαυτὸ-  
 15 ν καὶ] διαμένουσιν ἐπὶ τῆς εὐνοί[α-  
 s το]ῦ δήμου, εἶναι Πεισιθείδην Π[ε-  
 ισ]ιθε[ί]δου Δήλιον 'Αθηναῖον αὐτ[ὸν]-  
 ν] καὶ ἐκγόνους αὐτοῦ πλὴν τοῦ π[ε-  
 μφθέ]ντος ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν τῶν τῆς π[ε-  
 20 λεω]ς καὶ Πεισιθείδου ἀνελεῖν α[ὐ]-  
 τ[ὸν]· γράψασθαι δὲ αὐτὸν δήμου κα[ὶ]  
 φν]λῆς καὶ φρατρίας ἧς αὐ βούλητ[α]-  
 ι] ὅν οἱ νόμοι λέγουσιν, τοὺς δὲ πρ[ὸν]-  
 τ[ὸν] ἀνει[ς] δοῦναι περὶ αὐτοῦ τὴν [ψῆφ-

25 ο]ν τῷ [δ]ήμῳ εἰς τὴν πρώτην ἐκκλ[η-  
 σ]ίαν· ἀναγράφαι δέ τόδε τὸ ψήφισ[μ-  
 α] εἰς στήλην λιθίνην τὸ(γ) γραμματ[έ-  
 α τ]ὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν καὶ στήσα[ι  
 ἐν] ἀκροπόλῃ, εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφ[ή-  
 30 ν τῇ]ς στ[ή]λης δότω ὁ ταμίης τοῦ δή[μ-  
 ου τ]ριά[κοντ]α δραχμάς. εἰὰν δέ τι[ς  
 ἀπο]κτ[έ]ν[ει] Πεισιθείδην, πολέμ[ι-  
 ος ἔσ]τω τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων κ[α-  
 λὴ ἢ πόλιν] ἢ ὑποδεξαμένη τὸν ἀποκ[τ-  
 35 εῖναντα]. ὅπως ἂν δὲ μὴ ἀπορήται τ[ρ-  
 οφῆς Πει]σιθείδης, ἕως ἂν κατέλθ[η-  
 ι εἰς Δῆλ]ον, τὸν ταμίαν τοῦ δήμου [τ-  
 ὦν ἀεὶ τ]αμ[ι]εύοντα διδόναι Πεισ[ι-  
 θέιδει] δραχμὴν τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκ τῶ[ν  
 40 κατὰ ψηφί]σματα ἀναλίσκομένων [τ-  
 ῶ δῆμῳ]. ἐν δὲ τοῖς νομοθέται[ς] τ[ο-  
 ῖς προέδρ]ους οἳ ἂν προεδρεύσιν  
 καὶ τὸν ἐ[πι]σ[τά]την προσνομοθετῇ-  
 σαι τὸ ἀργ[ύριον] τ[ο]ῦτο μερίζειν τ-  
 45 οὺς ἀποδ[έ]κτας τῷ ταμίᾳ τοῦ δήμ-  
 ου κατὰ τὸ]ν ἐνιαυτὸν ἑκαστον, [ὁ] δὲ τ-  
 αμίης ἀπ[ο]δότω Πει[σι]θείδει κατὰ  
 τὴν πρυτ[α]ν[ε]ίαν ἐκάστην· εἰὰν δέ [μ-  
 ῇ ἐπιψηφ]ίσωσιν οἱ [πρ]όεδροι καὶ [δ  
 50 ἐπιστάτ]ης τῶν νομοθετῶν, ὀφειλ[έ]-  
 τω ἑκαστ[ο]ς αὐτῶν × δραχμὰς ἱερὰς  
 τῇ Ἀθην]ᾷ.

Ὁ δῆμος

Ὁ δῆμος.

Koe. infers that the inscription was engraved shortly after the middle of the fourth century B.C.; note the second form of π and the orthography [δω]ρειῶν l. 3, εἰαντὸν l. 14, εἰὰν l. 31, 48, which, according to Meisterhans *Gr.* 45, was especially common during the years 350—300; εἰὰν occurs as early as 387 B.C. (CIA II *add. nov.* 14 b, 11). Cf. *θειῶ* = *θεῶ* CIG 2119 (*N. coast of Eurine*); the orthography *ει* for *ε* with vowel following in the second half of the fourth century B.C. was common in other places besides Attica. The inscription may very well belong to the date 344 or 343 B.C., when the suit took place before the Delphian Amphictyons between the Athenians and Delians for the management of the temple in Delos (H. Sauppe, *Or. Att.* II p. 285 sqq.). Pisithides,

the person here honoured, appears to have belonged to the party which favoured Athenian interests, like Pythodorus D 88 (*Delos*), and to have been banished when the Delians attempted to deprive the Athenians of the management of the temple; as they had done in 376 B.C.; cf. CIA II 814, a A 30, a B 31.

20. ἀνελεῖν. For the infinitive see 21 7.

21. γράψασθαι δὲ κτλ. Cf. 24 15. There are numerous local variations of the formula, depending upon the divisions of the φυλή in the several Greek states; e.g. Samos D 162, 31: ἐπικληρῶσαι αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ φυλὴν καὶ χιλιαστὸν καὶ ἑκατοστὸν καὶ γένος. See further Szanto Bürgerr. 54 sqq.

27. On the γραμματεὺς κατὰ πρυτανείαν see Rem. v, p. 89.

29. ἀκροπόλῃ. See 23 35. 30. ταμίας τοῦ δήμου. See 33 56.

35. ἀπορήται. There appears to be no example of the present middle in the sense of the active ἀπορέω in the classical authors. τροφῆς is D's restoration.

43. προσνομοθεῖσαι. D explains as follows: the kind of expenditure which might be made ἐκ τῶν κατὰ τὰ ψηφίσματα ἀναλίσκομένων τῷ δήμῳ (33 57) was strictly defined by law. As the maintenance decreed to Pisithides did not fall under this head, a special law had to be passed, and this duty belonged to the nomothetae (Hartel, *St.* p. 135 gives a different explanation). There is a mention of πρόεδροι of nomothetae in a law inserted in Dem. c. *Timocr.* 710. For the phrase ἐν τοῖς νομοθέταις l. 41, cf. the same law: τῶν δὲ νόμων τῶν κεμένων μὴ ἐξεῖναι λύσαι μηδὲνα, ἐὰν μὴ ἐν νομοθέταις. Cf. D.A. s.v. *Nomothetae*.

44. μερίζειν (μερίσαι) is used of payment made by one financial officer to another, δοῦναι (ἀποδοῦναι) is more general in sense. The formula which appears in l. 39 above is varied in 37 42 by the substitution of μεριζομένων for ἀναλίσκομένων.

40. A slab of Pentelic marble found in the Acropolis. CIA II 115; D 138. Cf. A. Schaefer *Dem. u. seine Zeit* II<sup>2</sup> 424 sqq.; F. Reuss *Rh. Mus.* xxxvi p. 161 sqq.; Egger, *Tr. publ.* p. 90.

Alphabet, type 1. Στοιχηδόν.

... [ἐπειδὴ ... ἡ πολι-  
εία ἡ δοθ[ε]σα [τῷ πατρὶ κα-  
ὶ τῷ πάππῳ κα[ὶ αἱ ἄλλαι δ-  
ωρεῖαι ὑπάρχ[ο]υσ[ι καὶ α-  
5 ὑτῷ καὶ τοῖς ἐκγόνο[ι]ς [κα-  
ὶ εἰσι κύ(ρ)ιαι· ἐπιμε[λ]ε[ῖσθαι  
δὲ Ἀρύββου ὅπως ἄμ μηδ[ὲν ἀ-  
δικῆται τὴν βουλὴν τὴν ἀε-  
ὶ βουλευούσαν καὶ τοὺς στ-  
10 ρατηγούς τοὺς ἀεὶ στρατη-  
γούοντας καὶ ἐάν τις ἄλλο-  
ς που Ἀθηναίων παρατυγχά-  
νει· εἶναι δὲ αὐτῷ πρόσοδο-

ν καὶ πρὸς βουλὴν καὶ πρὸς  
15 δῆμον ὅταν δέηται, καὶ τοῦ-  
ς πρυτάνεις οἱ ἂν πρυτανε-  
ύωσιν ἐπιμελεῖσθαι ὅπως  
ἂν προσόδου τυγχάνει ἀνα-  
γράφαι δὲ τότε τὸ ψηφίσμα  
20 τὸ γ γραμματεὰ τῆς βουλῆ-  
ς ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ καὶ κα-  
ταθεῖναι ἐν ἀκροπόλει, εἰς  
δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλ-  
ης δότω ὁ ταμίας τοῦ δήμου  
25 ΔΔΔ δραχμὰς ἐκ τῶν κατὰ ψη-  
φίσματα μεριζομένων τῷ



δῆμῳ· καλέσαι δὲ Ἀρύββαν  
 ἐπὶ δεῖπνον εἰς τὸ πρυταν-  
 εῖον ἐς αὐριον· καλέσαι δὲ  
 30 καὶ τοὺς μετ' Ἀρύββου ἥκον-  
 τας ἐπὶ ξένια εἰς τὸ πρυτα-  
 νεῖον ἐς αὐριον· χρηματί-  
 σαι δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων [ῶ-  
 ν Ἀρύββας λέγει. τὰ μὲν ἄλλ-  
 35 α καθάπερ τῇ βουλῇ· ἐ[ὰν δ] ἐ-  
 τ]ις Ἀρύββα[ν] β[ιαι]φ [θανά-  
 τ]φ ἀποκτείνῃ [ῆ] τῶν π[αίδ]-  
 ων τινὰ τῶν Ἀρύββου, εἰ[ναί]

τὰς αὐτὰς τιμω[ρ]ίας αἱ[περ]  
 40 κ]αὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἄλλων εἰσ[ιν]  
 Ἀθηναίων· ἐπιμελεῖσθαι δ-  
 ἐ καὶ τοὺς στρατηγοῦ[s οἱ ἄ-  
 ν στρατηγ[ῶ]σι ὅπως Ἀρ[ύββα]-  
 ς καὶ οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῦ [κομί-  
 45 σωνται τὴν ἀρχὴν τὴν [πατρ-  
 ῶαν.

|             |             |       |
|-------------|-------------|-------|
| (in corona) | (in corona) |       |
| Ὀλύμπια     | Π[ύθ]ια     | - - - |
| τελέφ.      | τ[ε]λέφ.    | - - - |

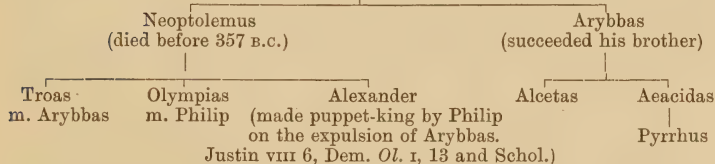
The following genealogical table will simplify the explanation of the inscription, a decree according protection to Arybbas, king of the Molossi, expelled by Philip of Macedon.

Tharypas

(πάππος l. 3; a boy [Θάρυψ] in 429/8 B.C., educated at Athens, Plut. *Pyrrh.* 1, Justin xvii 3; cf. Reuss *op. c.* 161)

Alcetas

(cf. 32 B 13, 14)



The expulsion of Arybbas took place in or about 342/1 B.C., when Diodorus xvi 72, 1 says that he died (while Justin vii 6 more correctly says 'in exilio consenuit'). Cf. Schaefer *Dem.* ii<sup>2</sup> 425, Reuss *op. c.* 166. It was on his expulsion that Arybbas and his two sons took refuge at Athens.

1—34. Part of a *προβούλευμα* of which the beginning is lost.

3. *δωρεαί*. See 37 20.      13. *πρόσοδον*. See *D.A.* s.v. *βουλή*.

15. For this duty of the *πρυτάνεις* see 7 12.

24. On the cost of engraving see 32 67.      26. *μεριζομένων*. See 39 44.

34 sqq. Decree of the *δῆμος*, with a supplement, approving the *προβούλευμα*.

35. Cf. the words of a similar decree in favour of Charidemus of Oreos, Arg. to Dem. c. *Aristocr.*: ἐάν τις ἀποκτείνῃ Χαρίδημον, ἀγώγιμος ἔστω ἐξ ἀπάσης τῆς Ἀθηναίων συμμαχίδος· ἐάν δὲ τις τὸν ἀγόμενον ἀφέλῃται ἢ πόλις ἢ ἰδιώτης, ἐκσπονδὸς ἔστω, and the comment of the orator, 650. Cf. also 11 13 sqq.

41. *ἐπιμελεῖσθαι δὲ κτλ.* That he was not restored immediately seems clear. D thinks it most probable that he died in exile; or at any rate that (as Reuss *op. c.* 172 conjectured, reading Ἀρύββαν for Ἀρυππαῖον in Diod. xviii 11, 1) his restoration did not take place till after the death of Alexander the Great.

47. The exiled king takes the opportunity of recording his victories in the games. With τελέω supply ἄρματι, i.e. a chariot with ἵπποις τελέοις, not πώλοις. The third crown may have celebrated a Nemean victory.

41. Five fragments of Hymettian marble found in the Acropolis. CIA II 162 and *add.* Cf. Burnouf, *Rev. arch.* xxviii (1874) p. 316.

Alphabet, type 1. ∴ occurs once (c 15). Στοιχηδόν.

Frgm. *a* et *b*. 1 .. λης, τὸν δέ, 2 [πομπέα ?] μηδὲ κατενευγ .., 3 [το]ῦ δημοσίου ὅπως ἂν ὁ δῆμος .., 4 .. ενεγκασῶν καὶ λαβουσῶν μη .., 5 [ἐὰν δέ . . . πα]ρὰ τόνδε τὸν νόμον, ὀφειλέτω [. . . δραχμάς, 6 .. ηνειη οἱ δημόσιοι οἱ ἐν τῇ ἀκρ[οπόλει] δ[ια] .., 7 [παρὰ] τόνδε τὸν νόμον, μαστιγούσθω ἕκα[στο]ς αὐτῶν, 8 .. ἰον ἀνατιθέναι τὰ ἀναθήματα χρυσᾶ ἢ ἀργ[υ]ρᾶ πο .., 9 [τοὺς δημο]σίους μίαμ μὲν δωρεὰν ὧν λαμβάν[η(?) πα]ρὰ τοῦ δήμου ἀν .., 10 [ἀνα]τιθέναι χρυσᾶ ἢ ἀργυρᾶ, καὶ ἐὰν [τινε]ς ἄλλοι λάβωσι [παρὰ τοῦ δήμου? 11 seq. [ἀργυ]ροῦν τὸν δὲ νόμον τόνδε καὶ τ[ὸν πε]ρὶ τῆς ἐξετάσεως τ[ῶν] . . . ἀναγράψαι . . . ἐν στήλει λιθίν[ει] καὶ στήσαι ἐν ἀκροπόλῃ, ε[ἰς] δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν μερί[σαι] .., 14 [. . . ἀ]της· Σκιροφορ[ιῶνος] ἐκ[τη] ἰσταμένον· νομο .., 15 [Λυ-κοῦρ]γος Λυκόφρ[ονος] Βου[τάδης] εἶπε[ν]· ὅπως ἂ .., 16 [ἀμ]φορῆς οἱ ἀ[ργυροὶ κα]ὶ τὰ κα[ν]ᾶ καὶ τᾶλ[λα], 17 εἰσὶ δια .. vel εἰς ἴδια, μοχ [. . . α] τοῖς μηδὲ καθ .., 18 θεωρί[α] . . . κ[ελεύουσ]ι].

Frgm. *c* et *e*. 5 ἐπειδὴ δ' ἐκ τοῦ, 6 [τὰ περί]ντα τούτων τῶν χρη[μάτων], 7 [πρ]οδεδανεισμένα ἐξα .., 8 Παναθήνα[ια] τὰ μεγάλα μερίζεσθ[αι], 9 .. λακτικὸν εἰς τὰ προδεδ[ανεισμένα], 10 [κόσμου]ν τὸν κανηφορικὸν ὅπως ἂ[ν], 11 .. αἰ πεντήκοντα αἰγίδ . . . κα .., 12 [π]έντε τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ἐκάστο[ν], 13 [. . . ω]ν τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Σωτήρος πο .., 14 .. αἰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς μετὰ τῶν ἐπι[στατῶν], 15 .. ι τῷ Διὶ τῷ Ὀλυμπίῳ:: Κοσμ .., 16 [παρ]ὰ τοῦ ταμίου τοῦ δήμου ἐκ τῶν ι .., 17 [. . . ο]ν ἐνιαυτοῦ ἐν τῇ τετραετία ἐκ .., 18 .. μους ἐκ τῆς ἀπαρχῆς τῆς ἐκ τῶν τε .., 19 [ποή]σασθαι δὲ καὶ τῇ Ἀγαθῇ Τύχῃ, 20 [μετὰ τῶν ἐπι]στατῶν τοῦ ἱεροῦ τῆς Ἀγαθῆς Τύ[χης], 21 . . . οἰς καὶ τῷ Ἀμφιαράφ καὶ τῷ [ι] Ἀ[σκληπιῷ] [ι κ] ἐκ . . . 22 [κ]όσμον ἕκαστον ὅτου ἂν ᾖ τ . . . 23 [τοὺς ταμίας τ]ο[ῦ] τῶν θεῶν τὸ ἀργύριον [τ]ὸ ἐκ τοῦ δερματικοῦ [π] . . . 24 τῶν [ι]ερῶν τῆς Ἀρτέμιδο[ς τ]ῆς Βραυρωνίας καὶ τῷ [ν] . . . 25 [τὸν θ]εὸν εἰ λῶον καὶ ἄμεινον [τ]ῷ

δήμῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων . . . . 26 . . . ς καὶ καλλίους νεωντι ὥσπερ  
 νῦν (ἐ)χει· ἐπερέσθαι[ι] . . . . 27 τ[α] μικρὰ [ι]στάμενα καὶ ὅσα  
 μὴ ἐν τῇ παραδόσει ἐστ[ι] . . . . . 28 . . . ς [τ]οὺς ἱεροὺς τῇ  
 Δήμητρι καὶ τῇ Κόρῃ μειζο . . . . . 29 [π]ερὶ τῶν ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις  
 ἱεροῖς τῶν κατὰ μ[ικρὸν παραδιδόμενων ?] . . . 30 ο . τοι . . . ον . . .  
 . . . [τα] κατὰ ταῦτα τὸν . . . . 31 . . . ε τοὺς καὶ κ . . . 32 . . .  
 σίων . . .

Frqm. d. 3 . . χθεὶς ἀπό, 5 . . αγει καὶ τη . . , 6 [ . ο ] ν  
 κόσμου στεφα[ν . . , 7 . . ι ὑπαρχόντων τ . . , 8 . . ν ἐβδομή-  
 κοντ[α], 9 γράψαι τόν, 11 . . α]ι δὲ τόν.

We have here fragments of a decree or decrees proposed by the well-known Athenian orator and legislator of the fourth century B.C., Lycurgus, as *ταμίης τῆς κοινῆς προσόδου*, with a view to the collection, repair, or restoration to the Acropolis, of vessels connected with the sacred ritual. Cf. the decree of Stratocles Plut. *X orr.* p. 852, and the fragments of the speech of Lycurgus himself *περὶ διοικήσεως passim*. Our inscription cannot be older than 338/7 B.C., when Lycurgus became *ταμίης τῆς κοινῆς προσόδου*. The most probable date is the last month (Scirophorion; cf. *a*, *b* l. 14) in the last year of the pentaeteris during which Lycurgus was in office, i.e. 335/4; for CIA II 741 containing accounts of the proceeds of the *δερματικόν* and other sacred properties for the pentaeteris 334/3—330/9 B.C. appears to be the immediate outcome of these decrees. And the expression τὸ ἀργύριον [τ]ὸ ἐκ τοῦ δερματικοῦ (frg. *c*, *e* l. 23) is perhaps part of an injunction that the *δερματικόν*, as accounted for in CIA II 741, was to supply the funds for carrying out the provisions of the decrees. The proceedings here described probably took place before the *νομοθέται*, for whose functions see *D.A.* s.v.

Frq. *a* and *b*. 2. κατενιγ[κ . . . ?]. See 34 9.

6, 7. δημόσιοι. Public slaves (on whose functions see Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> I 263) are to be flogged if they break the law. Cf. 64 58.

13. ἀκροπόλῃ. See 23 35; 39 29 and for *μερί[σαι]* 39 44.

Frq. *c*, *e*. 7. προδεδανεισμένα. Lycurgus, as we learn from the decree of Stratocles above quoted, on several occasions borrowed from private individuals for state purposes, without security and probably without interest.

17. τετραετία: apparently the only inscriptional example of the word for *πενταετηρίς*.

24. τῆς Βραυρωνίας. On the treasures of the temple of Brauronian Artemis, see Michaelis, *Parth.* 307 sqq. and CIA II 754.

25. εἰ λῶον καὶ ἄμεινον. See 36 24. The reference is probably to some consultation of the Delphic oracle concerning the matter.

42. A slab of Pentelic marble found in the Acropolis. CIA II 163; D 634. Cf. Michaelis *Parth.* 332; L. Ziehen, *Rh. M.* LI 211 sqq.

Alphabet, type 1; ε=ε<sub>1</sub>; ν=ν<sub>1</sub>, ν<sub>2</sub>, ν<sub>3</sub>; ο=ο<sub>1</sub>, ο<sub>2</sub>; υ=υ<sub>2</sub>. Numeral signs have on each side the sign (:). Στοιχηδόν.

..... ὅπως ἂν εὐ]σ[εβ]ῶς κα-  
 ι .....]κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν κ-  
 αὶ τελέσθῃ ἢ πομπῇ π]αρεσκε[υασμέ]νῃ ὡς ἄριστα τῇ Ἀ-  
 θηνᾷ καθ' ἕκαστον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ὑπὲρ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀ-  
 5 θηναίων καὶ τᾶλ]λα ὅσα δεῖ διοικῆται περὶ τὴν ἑορτῇ-  
 ν τὴν ἀγομένην τ]ῇ θεῷ καλῶς ὑπὸ τῶν ἱεροποιῶν εἰς  
 τὸν αἰὶ χρόνον, ἐ]ψηφίσθαι τῷ δήμῳ· τὰ μὲν ἄλλα καθά-  
 περ τῇ βουλῇ, θ]υεῖν δὲ τοὺς ἱεροποιούς τὰς μὲν δύο  
 θυσίας τὴν τε τῇ] Ἀθηνᾷ τῇ Ὑγείᾳ καὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ Ἀρ-  
 10 ρεῖῳ πάγῳ θυο]μένην καθάπερ πρότερον, καὶ νεύμαντ-  
 ας τοῖς πρυτάν]εσιν πέντε μερίδας καὶ τοῖς ἐννέα ἄρ-  
 χουσιν πέντε] καὶ ταμίαις τῆς θεοῦ μίαν καὶ τοῖς ἱερ-  
 οποιοῖς μίαν] καὶ τοῖς στ[ρατ]ηγοῖς καὶ τοῖς ταξιάρχ-  
 οῖς καὶ πᾶσιν τ]οῖς πομπ[εῦσι]ν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τα-  
 15 ῖς κανηφόροι]ς κα(τὰ) τὰ εἰω[θότα]· τὰ δὲ ἄλλα κρέα Ἀθηναί-  
 οῖς μερίζειν· Ἀ]πὸ δὲ τῶν τε[τταρ]άκοντα μνῶν καὶ τῆς μι-  
 ᾶς τῶν ἐκ τῆς μ]ισθώσεως τῆς νέας βοωνήσαντες οἱ ἱερ-  
 οποιοὶ μετὰ τ]ῶν βοωνῶν πέμψαντες τὴν πομπὴν τῇ θε-  
 ῷ θυόντων τα]ύτας τὰς βοὺς ἀπάσας ἐπὶ τῷ βωμῷ τῆς  
 20 Ἀθηνᾶς τῷ με]γάλῳ, μίαν δὲ ἐπὶ τῷ τῆς Νίκης, προκρί-  
 ναντες ἐκ τῶν] καλλιστευουσῶν βοῶν, καὶ θύσαντες τῇ-  
 ι Ἀθηνᾷ τῇ] Πολιάδι καὶ τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ τῇ Νίκῃ ἀπασῶ-  
 ν τῶν βοῶν τῶ]ν ἀπὸ τῶν τετταράκοντα μνῶν καὶ μιᾶς ἑω-  
 νημένων νεμ]όντων τὰ κρέα τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων ἐν  
 25 Κεραμεικῷ] καθάπερ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις κρεανομίαις. Ἀ[π-  
 οδοῦναι δὲ] τὰς μερίδας εἰς τὸν δῆμον ἕκαστον κατὰ [τ-  
 οὺς πέμπον]τας ὁπόσους ἂν παρέχῃ ὁ δῆμος ἕκαστος. [Ε-  
 ἰς δὲ τὰ μι]σθώματα τῆς πομπῆς καὶ τὸ μαγειρικὸν κα[λ-  
 ῖ κόσμησιν] τοῦ βωμοῦ τοῦ μεγάλου καὶ τᾶλλα ὅσα προσ[ή-  
 30 κει προνο]εῖσθαι περὶ τὴν ἑορτὴν καὶ εἰς παννυχίδα  
 διδόναι] : [Γ : δραχμάς. Τοὺς δὲ ἱεροποιούς τοὺς διοικ-  
 οῦντας τ]ὰ Παναθήναια τὰ κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ποεῖν τὴν πα[ν-  
 νυχίδα] ὡς καλλίστην τῇ θεῷ καὶ τὴν πομπὴν πέμπε[ι-  
 ν ἅμα ἡ]λίῳ ἀνιόντι, ζημιοῦντας τὸν μὴ πειθαρχο[ύντ-  
 35 α ταῖς ἐκ] τῶν νόμων ζημίαι[ς]. Ἐλέσθαι δὲ τὸν δῆμ[ον . . .  
 ..... ἄ]ν[δ]ρας ἐξ Ἀθηναίων ἀπ[άντων . . . . .

The decree ordains the annual celebration of the Lesser Panathenaea. From the subject, the appearance of the letters on the stone, and the general

style of the engraving, Koe. refers the inscription to the administration of Lycurgus. Cf. 41.

2. κατ' ἐνιαυτόν. These words, as well as τὰ Παναθήναια τὰ κατ' ἐνιαυτόν l. 32, make it clear (against Michaelis *Parth.* 332) that the μικρά are meant. In Lysias Ἀπολ. δωροδ. 2, 4 they are called Παναθ. τὰ μικρά, but oftener simply Παναθήναια. Both the μικρά and the μεγάλα took place in Hecatombaeon.

6. ἱεροποιοῶν. The ἱεροποιοὶ ἐγ βουλῆς (9 9, note) are meant, not the ἱεροποιοὶ κατ' ἐνιαυτόν, acc. to Ziehen l.c., who infers from Arist. Ἀθ. πολ. 54, 7 that the former had charge of the μικρὰ Παναθήναια as well as the μεγάλα. Similarly special ἱεροποιοὶ were appointed for the Mysteries CIA II 872, 39, and for the Dionysia CIA IV 2, 184 b, 3.

9. Ἀθηνᾶ Ὑγίεια. See CIA I 335. The restoration in l. 10 is doubtfully adopted by D, partly from Rangabé (*A. H.* 814). Cf. Paus. I 28, 5: καὶ βωμὸς ἐστίν (sc. ἐν Ἀρείῳ πάγῳ) Ἀθηνᾶς Ἀρείας, ὃν ἀνέθηκεν (Ὁρέστης) ἀποφυγῶν τὴν δίκην.

11. νείμαντας: so D and others. Qu. νειμάντων? For the variation between *recta* and *obliqua* cf. Meisterhans *Gr.* 248 and below 19 θυόντων, 24 νειμόντων.

16. ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν κτλ. Cf. Isocr. VII 29: ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἀγιωτάτοις τῶν ἱερῶν ἀπὸ μισθωμάτων ἔθουν, i.e., acc. to Didymus ap. Harpoer., ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐκ τῶν τεμενικῶν προσόδων; also 78 22 and D 615, 39 (*Myconius*): ὁ ἐργαζόμενος τὸ χωρῖον τὸ ἐν Σα . . . | τοῦ Ἀχελϋῶνος μίσθωμα ἀποδιδ[ό]τω [αὐτοῦ τῷ] Ἀχ[ελϋ]ῳ[ι], καὶ τοῦτο καταθέσθω. From the sum named, 41 minae, for the hecatomb and from the form of expression (ἀπὸ τῶν) we learn that the oxen (kine) cost somewhat less than 41 drachmae per head (Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> II note 127). D however suggests that possibly at this period in Athens a less number of victims than a hundred was counted as a hecatomb.

26. τοὺς πέμποντας: restored by F. Blass.

28. εἰς δὲ τὰ μισθώματα κτλ.; i.e. 'towards the contracts for the procession and the cook's fee.'

30. [προνο]εῖσθαι. So D. All that the stone offers is -ωεῖσθαι, but a verb of the form -ωεῖν (as in e.g. Delphian ζαμῶειν) in Attic is impossible.

31. The form Π, for the more common Π̄, is the usual one in the inscriptions connected with the administration of Lycurgus. Koe.

43. A slab of Pentelic marble, said to have been found in the Piraeus. CIA II 168; D 551. Cf. Koehler, *Herm.* v 351 sqq.; Foucart, *Ass. rel.* 187.

Alphabet, type 1. Στοιχηδόν. Ο=ου in *Λυκούργος* l. 31, unless Υ has been accidentally omitted.

Θ] ε ο ί.  
333/2 B.C. Ἐπὶ Νικοκράτους ἄρχον-  
τος ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰγίδος πρώ-  
της πρυτανείας, τῶν προέ-  
δρων ἐπεψήφισεν Θεόφιλο-

ς Φηγούσιος· ἔδοξεν τῇ β-  
ουλεῖ Ἀντί[δ]οτος Ἀπολλο-  
δώρου Συναλήττιος εἶπε-  
ν· περὶ ὧν λέγουσιν οἱ Κιτ-



- 10 *ιεῖς περὶ τῆς ἰδρύσειως*  
*τῇ Ἀφροδίτῃ τοῦ ἱεροῦ,*  
*ἐψηφίσθαι τεῖ βουλευί, το-*  
*ὺς προέδρους οἱ ἂν λάχω[σ-*  
*ι προεδρεύειν εἰς τὴν πρ-*  
15 *ώτην ἐκκλησίαν προσαγα-*  
*γεῖν αὐτοὺς καὶ χρηματί-*  
*σαι, γνώμην δὲ ξυνβάλλεσ-*  
*θαι τῆς βουλῆς εἰς τὸν δῆ-*  
*μον, ὅτι δοκεῖ τῇ βουλευί*  
20 *ἀκούσαντα τὸν δῆμον τῶν*  
*Κιτιέων περὶ τῆς ἰδρύσ-*  
*ειως τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ ἄλλου*  
*Ἀθηναίων τοῦ βουλομένο-*  
*υ βουλευέσασθαι ὅτι ἂν αὐ-*  
25 *τῷ δοκεῖ ἄριστον εἶναι.*  
*Ἐπὶ Νικοκράτους ἄρχοντ-*  
*ος ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδιονίδος δ-*  
*ευτέρας πρυτανείας, τῶν*  
*προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν Φα-*  
30 *νόστρατος Φιλαΐδης· ἔδο-*  
*ξεν τῷ δήμῳ· Λυκοῦργος Λ-*  
*υκόφρονος Βουτάδης εἵπ-*  
*εν· περὶ ὧν οἱ ἔμποροι οἱ Κ-*  
*ιτιεῖς ἔδοξαν ἔννομα ἰκ-*  
35 *ετεύειν αἰτοῦντες τὸν δ-*  
*ῆμον χωρίου ἔγκτησιν [ἐν*  
*ᾧ ἰδρύσονται ἱερὸν Ἀφρ-*  
*οδίτης, δεδόχθαι τῷ δήμ-*  
*ῳ, δοῦναι τοῖς ἐμπόροις*  
40 *τῶν Κιτιέων ἔγκτησιν χ[ω-*  
*ρίου ἐν ᾧ ἰδρύσονται τὸ*  
*ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀφροδίτης, καθ-*  
*άπερ καὶ οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι τὸ*  
*τῆς Ἰσιδος ἱερὸν ἵδρυντ-*  
45 *ται.*

Certain merchants of Citium in Cyprus ask leave to set up a temple to Aphrodite at Athens and to acquire land for the purpose. The *βουλή* merely decreed to introduce the petitioners to the Assembly, that the latter might decide as they thought best. Thus the decree of the *βουλή*, 1—25, is not a probouleuma in the ordinary sense. It is followed, 26 sqq., by an independent decree of the People (l. 30 *ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ*) granting the permission applied for. But the decree of the *βουλή*, as well as that of the *δῆμος*, was engraved on the marble, because it was of importance to the petitioners, that the grant made to them should appear formal and should be shown to have been deliberated upon previously by the *βουλή*. (D *l.c.* refers to E. Lenz *Das Syndrion d. Bundesgenossen im zweiten Ath. Bunde*, Elbing, 1880, p. 46 sqq., who refutes Hartel St. 277.)

The omission of the name of the *γραμματεὺς* both here and in the next decree, l. 26 sqq., as well as the absence of any directions for engraving the document, may be accounted for by supposing that the Citieans themselves caused the marble to be engraved.

9. *οἱ Κιτιεῖς*. Cf. *οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι* below 43. Koe. *Herm. l.c.* thinks that by these expressions may be meant close corporations to be compared with the *Italici* or *cives Romani qui Argeis qui Mitylenis negotiantur* of late Latin inscriptions. The formula *περὶ ὧν κτλ.* is a very common one: see *Index* and below l. 33.

10, 22. *ἰδρύσειως*. Cf. below 21 *Κιτιέων*; but l. 40 *Κιτιέων*. See 39.

11. *τῇ Ἀφροδίτῃ*. Cf. CIA II 1588: *Ἀριστοκλέα Κιτιάς Ἀφροδίτῃ Οὐρανίᾳ εὐξαμένη ἀνέθηκεν*.

14 sqq. See note on 52 54.

31. Λυκούργος. Cf. 41. Koe. *Herm. l.c.* quotes in illustration of the frequent appearance of Lycurgus as proposer of decrees relating to religious matters Plut. *X orr.* 843 d: *εἶπε καὶ περὶ ἱερῶν πολλάκις.*

33. *περὶ ὧν κτλ.*: 'with regard to the request which the merchants of Citium were held to have lawfully made, in begging of the People the right to possess a plot of land etc.' On the meaning of *ἐνκτησις* (*ἐγκτησις*), with its dialectic forms *ἐγκτασις* (*Hyperdoric*), *ἐμπασις* (*Doric*), *ἐππασις*, *ἐπασις* (*Boeotian*), see *D. A.* and cf. 32 25 sqq. The present case, in which land is granted to foreigners for the erection of a sanctuary, is a special one.

44. *τῆς Ἰσιδος.* Before the discovery of this inscription it was commonly thought that the worship of Isis was not introduced into Greece till after the foundation of Alexandria.

44. A slab of Pentelic marble found in the Acropolis. On a relief surmounting the slab is written, probably by a later hand, the word ΕΥΤΑΞΙΑ (Le Bas *Mon. fig. tab.* xxxvii. 2; Schoene *Gr. Reliefs* n. 63, cf. p. 34). CIA II 172.

Alphabet, type 1; ζ does not occur. : before or after numeral signs. The first three lines *στοιχηδόν.*

.....  
 σιν ἐξεῖναι γράψα . . . . ο . ε . . . .  
 ου καὶ : † : κατὰ τὸν ἄνδρα • εἰς δὲ . . . .  
 τῷ δήμῳ δοκῇ.  
 Οἶδε ἐλη<ρ>τοῦ[ργ]ησαν ἐπὶ [τοῦ δαίνο]ς ἀρχοντος.  
 5 Εὐταξίας.  
 Ἐρεχθίδος. - - -  
 Κηφισόδωρος Μειδίου Ἀ[να]γυράσιος (: Δ) - - -  
 Ἀρχέβιος Ἀρχεβιάδου [Δα]μπ[τ]ρ[εύ]ς (: Δ) - - -  
 Αἰγίδος.  
 10 Θεόπομπος Πυρρίχου Γ[αργή]ττιος (: Δ) - - -  
 Νικοκλῆς Κυ[δα]ντίδης (: Δ) - - -  
 Πανδιονίδος.  
 Διόφαντος Διοπεΐθου [Μυρ]ρίνου . . . - - -  
 Πάμφιλος [Χ]αιρεφίλου Π[αια]νιεύς : Η - - -  
 15 Λεωντίδης.  
 Λεύκιος Θεοκλέους [Σ]ουνιεύς : Δ - - -  
 Πύθω[ν] Πυθο[κ]λέους Σ[ου]νιεύς : Π - - -  
 Ἀκαμαντίδης.  
 Δη[μ]οκλῆς Ξείνιδος Σ[φήτ]τιος : Η - - -

|    |  |                        |       |
|----|--|------------------------|-------|
| 20 | Σκ[ιπω]ν                                   | [Θορί]κιος : Η         | - - - |
|    | Ο]ἰνηίδος·                                 |                        |       |
|    | Σμίικρος                                   | [Ἀχ]αρνεύς (: Δ)       | - - - |
|    | Μέ[ν]ιππος Δημοκράτου[s Ἀχ]αρνεύς (: Δ)    | - - -                  |       |
|    | Κεκροπίδος·                                |                        |       |
| 25 | Χαρίδημος Αἰσχύλου Ἀ[θμον]εύς (: Δ)        | - - -                  |       |
|    | Χά[ρ]ης [Ἀ . . . ]ου Αἰξων[εύς] : ΔΔΔΔΠΠΠΠ | - - -                  |       |
|    | Ἰπποθωντίδος·                              |                        |       |
|    | Χαιρέδ[ημο]ς                               | [Ἐλ]ευσ[ίνι]ο[s] (: Δ) | - - - |
|    | Αἰαντίδος                                  |                        |       |
| 30 | Θεόμ[νη]στος                               | [Ῥαμν]ούσιος (: Δ)     | - - - |
|    | .. μοςθένης                                | [Ῥαμ]νούσιος (: Δ)     | - - - |
|    | Ἀντιο]χίδος·                               |                        |       |

The opening lines probably are the remains of a decree sanctioning the erection and engraving of the marble containing the list or lists below of those who have served the liturgy called *εὐταξία*. The liturgy of the *εὐανδρία*, i.e. the obligation to provide the expense of the contest for *εὐανδρία* in the Panathenaea, is known from other sources; see CIA II 965, 26.

The liturgy in the case of *εὐταξία* was, at the date of the inscription, apparently performed by a *συντέλεια*, two men from each of the ten tribes, contrary to the usage prevailing in ordinary liturgies (Dem. *Lept.* 462, 463), though an exception was made by a decree of the People for a *χορηγία* in 412/1 B.C. after the exhaustion consequent upon the Sicilian Expedition. (Boeckh, *St.*<sup>3</sup> I 538 and note c.)

As regards the date of the inscription, Koe. notes that several of the names, e.g. Ἀρχέβιος l. 8, Διόφαντος l. 13, Πύθων l. 17, appear in the marine inscriptions of the Demosthenic age as those of trierarchs; and further that the style of the letters points to 340 sqq. B.C.

A column of letters on the right appears to be what remains of a second list of names.

2. The words seem to refer to some payment of a drachma per man. At the end of l. 2 we may supply *ἐὰν ὁ καθ' ὅτι ἂν*.

4. *ἐλθ < ρ > τοῦ[ργ]ησαν*. The spelling *λειτ-* for the older *λητ-* did not begin on inscriptions till about 300 B.C. Meisterhans, *Gr.* 37. Cf. 23 35. On the superfluous *ρ* see Meisterhans, *Gr.* 81, who treats it as a case of metathesis; it is more probably a simple error of the engraver (Baunack, *St.* I 37).

6. Ἐρεχθίδος. Observe that the ten tribes appear here in their usual official order of precedence. Cf. *Rem.* vi, p. 127. The order was of course subject to alteration in the annual settlement by lot of the order of prytanies. Thus when two new tribes were added (*Rem.* vi) the Demetrias, second in the new order of precedence, appears as seventh in the order of prytanies in 306/5 B.C. (49 1 sq.).

7. In this and the following lines where [ ] is enclosed in brackets the stone has [ ]. The symbols specify the number of drachmas furnished respectively by the persons named.

45. A stele of Pentelic marble found in the Acropolis. Koehler *Mitht.* viii (1883) 211 sqq.; CIA iv 2 179 b; D 152. Cf. Wilamowitz *Comment. gramm.* iv 24; Drerup *Jahrb.* 1896, 242 sq.

Alphabet, type 1. Στοιχηδόν, with some exceptions, to l. 65. The mark (:) generally before and after numeral symbols.

Θ ε ο [ι].  
 325/4 B.C. 'Επὶ Ἀντικλ(έ)ους ἄρχοντος, ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰγείδος πέμπτης  
 πρυτανείας, ἧ Ἀντιφῶν Κοροΐβου Ἐλευσί. ἐγραμμάτευεν· ἐνδεκάτῃ, τετάρτῃ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας·  
 5 τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν Φίλυλλος Ἐλευσί. Δημοσθένης Δημοκλέους Λαμπτρεὺς εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ Ἡρακλείδης Σαλαμίνιος διατελεῖ φιλοτιμούμενος πρὸς τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ποιῶν ὃ τι δύναιται ἀγαθόν, [κ]αὶ πρότερόν τε ἐπέδωκεν ἐν τῇ σπανοσιτιά : ΧΧΧ : μεδίμνους πυρῶν : [ ] : δράχμους  
 10 πρῶτος τῶν καταπλευσάντων ἐνπόρων, καὶ πάλιν, ὅτε αἱ ἐπιδόσεις ἦσαν, ἐπέδωκε : ΧΧΧ : δραχμὰς εἰς σιτωνίαν, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα διατελεῖ εὖνους ὧν καὶ φιλοτιμούμενος πρὸς τὸν δῆμον· δεδόχθαι τῷ δήμῳ  
 15 ι, ἐπαινέσαι Ἡρακλείδην Χαρικλείδου Σαλαμίνιον καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ εὐνοίας ἕνεκα καὶ φιλοτιμίας τῆς πρὸς τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων εἶναι δ' αὐτὸν πρόξενον καὶ εὐεργέτην τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων αὐτὸν καὶ ἐγγόνους, εἶναι δ' αὐτοῖς  
 20 καὶ γῆς καὶ οἰκίας ἔγκτησιν κατὰ τὸν νόμον, καὶ στρατεύεσθαι αὐτοὺς τὰς στρατείας καὶ εἰσφέρειν τὰς εἰσφοράς μετὰ Ἀθηναίων. ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπαίνους τοὺς γεγενημένους αὐ-  
 25 τῷ ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐν ἀκροπόλει, εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλης δοῦναι τὸν ταμίαν : ΔΔΔ : δραχμὰς ἐκ τῶν εἰς τὰ κατὰ ψηφίσματ' ἀναλισκομένων τῷ δήμῳ.

Τηλέμαχος Θεαγγέλου Ἀχαρνεὺς εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ Ἡρ-  
 30 ακλείδης Σαλαμίνιος ἐπέδωκεν τὸν σῖτον τῷ δή-  
 μῳ πεντέδραχμον πρῶτος τῶν καταπλευσάντων ἐ-  
 μπόρων ἐπ' Ἀριστοφώντος ἄρχοντος, ἐψηφίσθαι τῷ-  
 ι δήμῳ ἐπαινέσαι Ἡρακλείδην Χαρικλείδου Σαλ-  
 αμίνιον καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτὸν χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ  
 35 φιλοτιμίας ἕνεκα τῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίω-  
 ν· ἐπειδὴ δὲ καταχθεῖς ὑπὸ Ἡρακλεωτῶν πλέων Ἀθή-  
 ναζε παρειρέθη τὰ ἰστία ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ἐλέσθαι πρεσβ-  
 ευτὴν ἓνα ἄνδρα ἐξ Ἀθηναίων ἀπάντων, ὅστις ἀφικόμενος ε-  
 ἰς Ἡράκλειαν ὡς Διονύσιον ἀξιώσει ἀποδοῦναι τ-  
 40 ᾶ ἰστία τὰ Ἡρακλείδου καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν μηδὲν ἄδικε-  
 ῖν τῶν Ἀθήναζε πλεόντων· καὶ ταῦτα ποιῶν τά τε δί-  
 καια ποιήσει καὶ οὐδενὸς ἀτυχήσει τοῦ δήμου [το]ῦ [Ἀ-  
 θηναίων] τῶν δικαίων· δοῦναι δὲ τῷ αἵρεθέντι πρεσβε-  
 τεῖ εἰς ἐφόδια τὸν ταμίαν τοῦ δήμου Γ δραχμὰς ἐκ τῷ-  
 45 ν κατὰ ψηφίσματ' ἀναλίσκομένων τῷ δήμῳ. Εἰρέθ-  
 η πρεσβευτῆς Θηβαγένης Ἐλευσίνιος.

Τηλέμαχος Θεαγγέλου Ἀχαρ. εἶπεν· ἐψηφίσθαι τῷ  
 δήμῳ τὴν βουλὴν προβουλευσασαν ἐξενεγκεῖν ε-  
 ἰς τὴν πρώτην ἐκκλησίαν περὶ Ἡρακλείδου, καθ' ὃ τ-  
 50 ι εὐρήσεται ἂν τι δύνηται ἀγαθὸν παρὰ τοῦ δήμου  
 τοῦ Ἀθηναίων.

Κηφισόδοτος Εὐαρχίδου Ἀχαρνεὺς εἶπεν· περὶ ᾧ ὁ  
 δῆμος προσέταξεν τῇ βουλῇ προβουλευσάσῃ περ-  
 ῖ Ἡρακλείδου τοῦ Σαλαμίνιου, δεδόχθαι τῇ βουλ-  
 55 ῇ, ἐπειδὴ Ἡρακλείδης καταπλεύσας Ἀθήναζε σῖτ-  
 ον ἄγων ἐπέδωκεν τῷ δήμῳ τρισχιλίους μεδίμν-  
 οὺς πέντε δραχμῶν ἕκαστον, τοὺς προέδρους οἱ ἂν λάχωσι-  
 ν προεδρεύειν εἰς τὴν πρώτην ἐκ(κ)λησίαν προσαγα-  
 γεῖν Ἡρακλείδην πρὸς τὸν δῆμον καὶ χρηματίσαι,  
 60 γνῶμην δὲ ξυμβάλλεσθαι τῆς βουλῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμο-  
 ν ὅτι δοκεῖ τῇ βουλεῖ, ἐπαινέσαι Ἡρακλείδην Χα-  
 ρικλείδου Σαλαμίνιον καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρ-  
 υσῷ στεφάνῳ ἀπὸ Γ δραχμῶν· εἶναι δ' αὐτῷ καὶ εὐ-  
 ρέσθαι παρὰ τοῦ δήμου ὅ τι ἂν δύνηται ἀγαθόν, ὅπως ἂ-  
 65 ν [καὶ οἱ ἄλλ]οι φιλοτιμῶνται εἰδότες, ὅτι τιμᾷ καὶ στε-  
 φανοῖ ἢ βουλῇ τοὺς φ[ι-  
 λοτιμουμένους.



Φυλεὺς Πausανίου Οἰναῖος εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ Ἡρακλείδης  
Σαλαμίνιος καταπλεύ-

330/29 B.C. σας Ἀθήναζε σίτον ἄγων ἐπ' Ἀριστοφώντος ἄρχοντος  
ἐπέδωκεν τῷ δήμῳ : XXX : με-

δίμους Γ δράχμους καὶ διὰ ταῦτα ὁ δῆμος ἐψηφίσατο  
αὐτῷ τὴν βουλὴν προβου-

70 λεύσασαν ἐξενεγκεῖν εἰς τὸν δῆμον καθ' ὃ τι εὐρήσεται ἂν  
τι δύνηται ἀγαθὸν παρὰ

328/7 B.C. τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων, καὶ πάλιν ἐπ' Εὐθυκρίτου  
ἄρχοντος ἐπέδωκεν τῷ (δήμῳ) εἰς σιτωνίαν : XXX : δ-

ραχμάς, δεδόχθαι τῇ βουλῇ τοὺς προέδρους οἱ ἂν λάχωσι  
προεδρεύειν εἰς τὴν κυρίαν

ἐκκλησίαν προσαγαγεῖν Ἡρακλείδην πρὸς τὸν δῆμον καὶ  
χρηματίσαι, γνώμην δὲ ξυ-

μβάλλεσθαι τῆς βουλῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμον ὅτι δοκεῖ τῇ βουλῇ  
ἐπαινέσαι Ἡρακλείδην

75 Χαρικλείδου Σαλαμίνιον καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ  
ἀπὸ : Γ : δραχμῶν·

εἶναι δ' αὐτῷ καὶ εὐρέσθαι ἀγ[αθὸν πα]ρὰ τοῦ δήμου ὅτου  
ἂν δοκεῖ ἄξιος εἶναι, ὅπως

ἂν καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐθέλωσι [ . . . ]ω[ . . . . . τὴν βου]λὴν  
καὶ τὸν δη[μ]ο[v] ὀρώντες

τοὺς φιλοτιμουμέ[vous - - - - - τὸν] δῆμον

- - - - - π[ά]σ[α]ς

80 α [- - - - - ].

corona

ὁ δῆμος

corona

ὁ δῆμος

corona

ἡ βουλὴ

corona

ἡ βουλὴ.

The stone contains five decrees conferring honours upon the corn-factor Heraclides of Salamis in Cyprus. The decrees are instructive in many respects and illustrate the order of engraving upon the stone usual in such cases. The latest of the decrees (1—28), conferring the proxenia, is the first engraved, as furnishing the occasion for the rest. The chronological order is the following: (i) 47—51, a decree of the ecclesia directing the boule to prepare a probouleuma in honour of Heraclides; (ii) 52—66, proposal of the boule to confer a crown; (iii) 29—46, decree in honour of Heraclides (329/8 B.C., for services rendered in 330/29 B.C.) and instructions to ambassadors to request Dionysius of Heraclea (Pontus) to supply him with sails in place of some stolen by the Heracleotae; (iv) 67—80, fresh probouleuma in honour of Heraclides for services rendered in 328—7 B.C.; (v) 1—28, proxenia- and

euergesia-decree for the services rendered in both of the years mentioned, together with a resolution that all the distinctions should be recorded on stone (325/4 B.C.).

3. Ἐλευσί(νιος). For the abbreviation see 35 6.

4. ἐνδεκάτη. Koe. thinks that the words Ποσειδεῶνος δευτέρου may have fallen out. He shows that the equation, 11th of the month=34th of the 5th prytany, could not occur in an ordinary year (cf. the tables, Schmidt, *Chr.* 765 sqq.). The day in question will then be the 188th of the civil year, if we assume that of the first four prytanies two were of 38, two of 39 days each. This is a clear instance (to which may be added CIA II 121, IV 2, 231 b) in which there is a violation of the rule laid down by Arist. Ἀθ. πολ. 43, 2 (for 410/9 B.C.) that the four surplus days were assigned by lot to the first four prytanies (making the ordinary year  $4 \times 36 + 6 \times 35$ ). Cf. Sandys *ad loc.*

10. σπανοσιτία. This famine is mentioned Dem. c. Phorm. 918, c. Phaeipp. 1045, 1048 (Schaefer, *Dem.* III<sup>2</sup> 295 sqq.). We learn from the inscription that the scarcity did not begin till after 330 B.C., prevailed in 328 B.C., but was over by the beginning of 324 B.C. CIA II 808, a 40 sqq., a marine document, shows that in 326 B.C. there was scarcity of corn at Athens: [τετρήρεις τ]άσδε ἔδομεν [κατὰ ψήφισ]μα δήμου, δ Πο[λύευκτος Κ]υδαντίδης ἐίπε,—ἐπὶ τὴν [παραπομπή]ν τ[οῦ] σίτου. Koe.

10. :Π: δράχμους: i.e., πεντεδράχμους. In l. 31 the word is written in full and in l. 69 there is no (: ) before and after the π. For the amount cf. Dem. c. Phorm. 918.

12. αἱ ἐπιδόσεις. Cf. l. 71. D quotes also CIA II 808, c 1 sqq. οἱ[δε τῶν τριη]ράρχων, ὧν ἐδ[ίπλωσεν ἡ] βουλὴ ἡ ἐπὶ Χρέ[μητος ἀρχ]οντος (326/5 B.C.) τὴν τριη[ρη ἡν εἰ]χεν ἕκαστος αὐτῶν, [ἀργύρι]ον κατέβαλον ἀπ[οδέκτα]ς τοῖς ἐπὶ Χρέμη[τος ἀρ]χοντος καὶ ὑπελογ[ίσαν]το ἔξ ὧν ἐπέδοσαν εἰς [τὰ σ]ιτωνικά.

20. κατὰ τὸν νόμον. It appears that in the fourth century B.C. and later the value of the property held under this privilege of ἔγκτησις was limited by law: cf. CIA II 380, 27 sq. ὑπάρχειν δ' αὐτῷ καὶ ἔγκ[τησιν οἰκίας μὲν ἐντός ταλάν]του, γῆς [δ]ὲ διὐν ταλάν[των; IV 2, 407 e, 27 sq. ἔγκτη[σιν οἰκίας τιμήμα]τος XXX, γῆς δὲ TT, and IV 2, 451 b, 3. For καὶ στρατεύεσθαι κτλ. cf. CIA II 176, 29; 1 3.

24. ἐπαίνους: i.e. the decrees in 47—51, 52—66, 29—46, 67—end. The word ἔπαινοι is perhaps chosen to include ψήφισματα and προβουλεύματα. Koe.

29. Τηλέμαχος: ridiculed by the comic poet Timocles in the plays *Lethe*, *Dionysus*, *Icarus*, ap. Athen. IX 407 d sqq.

37. παρειρέθη. Cf. παρειρήσατο 53 26. The ει of the augment from a present αι- is frequently found after 378 B.C. as a consequence of the transition of η to ει; cf. 31 3. After 100 B.C. this orthography ceases. Meisterhans, *Gr.* 171.

39. Διονύσιον. See *Dict. Biogr.* A coin of his is figured in Head, *H. N.* 442.

44. εἰς ἐφόδια. Cf. 36 63.

67. Φυλεύς. He is the subject of an honorary decree in 336/5 B.C. (CIA IV 2, 128 b).

72. κυρίαν. The usual expression is εἰς τὴν πρώτην ἐκκλησίαν. But we have Aristotle's authority (Ἀθ. πολ. 43, 4) for the statement that at the most important (κυρία) of the four assemblies of each prytany the question of corn-supply was one of those especially discussed. D. Cf. *Gilb. C. A.* 285 sqq.

46. A slab of Pentelic marble found in the Acropolis. CIA II 203.

Alphabet, type 1. Στοιχηδόν. There appear to have been 31 letters in each line. There is no ψ in the fragment remaining.

..... ισε . νγε . . . . . ται . . . . .  
 ..... εισηγεῖται σ . . . . .  
 ..... π[ο]ιήσε[σθ]α[ι] τ . . . . .  
 ..... καθ[ύ]τι ἄν . σ . δη . . . . . τύχη  
 5 ἀγα]θῇ[ι]? δεδόχθαι [. τῷ δήμῳ . . . . .  
 ..... μεν Σωκλ[έ]α τυ . . . . .  
 ..... ν ὅθεν φησὶν τῇμ [π . . . . .  
 .... δήμῳ, ἐπειδὴν δὲ εἰ[ι]ς . . . . .  
 φαν]ερὰν καταστήσῃ τῇ[ν . . . . . εἴνα-  
 10 ι τῇ]ν κάρπωσιν Σωκλεῖ σ . . . . .  
 εἰς πέντ]ε καὶ εἴκοσι ἔτη, καρπ[οῦσθαι δὲ τὸ  
 μὲν ἐ]τερον ἔτος τῇμ πόλι[ν τὸ δὲ ἕτερ-  
 ον] Σωκλέα ἐναλλάξ ἕως [ἄ]ν . . . . .  
 . . εἰς τὰ πέ[ντ]ε καὶ εἴκο[σι] ἔτη  
 15 αὐτ]ῷ ἢ πόλ[ι]ς κομίζεσθα[ι . . . . .  
 .... τοῖς αὐτῶν τέλεσι . ε . . . . .  
 .... τὴν συλλογὴν Σωκ[λ]εῖ . . . . .  
 πα]νταχόθεν ὀπόθεν ἄ[ν . . . . .  
 ἄ]νυτω (!) δὲ Σωκλῆς τὴν συλλ[ογὴν τῆς ἐργ-  
 20 ασ]ίας ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄρχοντος το[ῦ . . . . .  
 ὁ αὐ]τὸς δὲ τρόπος ἔστω τ[ῇ]ς σ[υλλογῆς καὶ  
 τ]ῆς πράσεως καὶ τῆς τ[ι]μῆ[ς καὶ τῆς εἰσ-  
 πρ]άξεως τῷ χρημάτω[ν ἐν ᾧ ἂν ἡ κάρπωσ-  
 ις] τῇ πόλει γίγν[η]ται ἔ[τει . . . . .  
 25 . . Σωκλῆς τὴν ἐργ[α]σίαν . . . . .  
 . . . ἐξέστω [μ]ηδεν[ι μ]ῆτε εἰπεῖν μῆτε ἐπι-  
 ψη]φίσαι ὥς δεῖ ἀφ[ε]λέσθ[αι Σωκλέα τὴν ἐ-  
 ργ]ασίαν ἢ διακωλύσαι ἐρ[γάσθαι ἕως  
 ἂν] καρπώσῃται τὸ[ν ἐψηφισμένον (?) χρόνο-  
 30 ν ἐὰ]ν δέ τις εἴπη[ι ἢ ἐπιψηφίσῃ ὥς δεῖ ἀ-  
 φελ]έσθαι, ὀφείλ[ειν αὐτὸν χιλίας δραχ-  
 μὰς] τῇ Ἀθηνᾶ . α . . δ . . . . . [τ-  
 ἡ πό]λει τῆς βλάβη[ς] τ . . . (? ὑπόδικον εἶναι)  
 . . . . ι ἐν ταῖς ἐμπο[ρικαῖς δίκαις . . . . .

35 . . . . κλέπτων ἢ ὑπο . . . . .  
κακοτ]εχνῶν ἀλυσ[κ . . . . .  
. . . ἐ]ργαζομενο . . . . .  
. . . καὶ Σωκλέ . . . . .  
. . . [Σ]ωκλεῖ πα . . . . .  
40 . . . . . πολ . . . . .

Koehler affirms that the style of the letters, which are small and carefully engraved, is similar to that of inscriptions belonging to the administration of Lyscurgus; and he would assign the inscription to about 330 B.C. It contains a decree settling the terms of a lease of some public land by the state to one Socles. Koehler compares an Eretrian inscription (Eustratiades 'Εφ. ἀρχ. n. s. 1869 no. 404) on a similar subject.

8, 9. It is arranged that Socles, after having fulfilled certain conditions (ἐπειδὴν κτλ.), shall in alternate years have the usufruct of the land for 25 years, the produce reverting to the state every other year during the same period.

15—25. Stipulations are laid down as to the times and manner of gathering in the produce (συλλογὴ τῆς ἐργασίας) and selling it.

26—32. A fine is threatened against any one who proposes or puts to the vote any motion for depriving Socles of his privileges. For the language cf. 8 20.

31. ὀφείλειν αὐτὸν. This exactly fills the space. CIA has ὀφειλέτω.

34. Disputes arising from the lease were to be settled ἐν ταῖς ἐμπορικαῖς δίκαις i.e. in suits between merchants, which had to be finished within a month. Cf. Dem. Halonn. 79.

47. A slab of Hymettian marble found in the Piraeus. D 500; CIA iv 2, 192 c. Cf. Hartel, *Att. Staatsr.* 37 s; A. Wilhelm *GGA* 1898, 221 sq.

Alphabet, type 1. Α ⊙ frequently appears as Α ○. The text is a combination of the readings of Kumanudes and Koehler.

Ἀναγραφεὺς Ἀρχέδ[ι]κος Ναυκρίτου Λαμπτ[ρεύ]ς.

320/19 Ἐπὶ Νεαίχμου ἄρχοντος, ἐπὶ τῆς Ἐρεχθί-  
B.C. ἴδος δευτέ[ρ]ας πρυτανείας, εἰ Θηρα[μ]έν-  
ης Κηφισιεύς ἐγραμμάτευε· Βοηδρομιῶ-  
5 νος ἐνδεκάτει, μῆ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῇ-  
ς πρυτανείας· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισε  
Δίοδοτος Ἰκαριεύς· ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ· Δ-  
ημάδης Δημέου Παιανιεύς εἶπεν· ὅπως ἂ-  
ν ἡ ἀγορὰ ἢ ἐμ Πειραιεὶ κ[α]τασκευασθεὶ κ-  
10 αὶ ὀμαλισθεὶ ὥς κάλλιστα καὶ τὰ ἐν τῷ

ἀγορανομίῳ ἐπισκευασθεὶ ὅσων προσ-  
 δεῖται ἅπαντα, ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ, δεδόχθαι  
 τῷ δήμῳ, τοὺς ἀγορανόμους τοὺς ἐμ Πει-  
 ραιεὶ ἐπιμεληθῆναι ἀπάντων τούτων, τ-  
 15 ὃ δὲ ἀνάλωμα εἶναι εἰς ταῦτα ἐκ τοῦ ἀργ-  
 γυρίου οὗ οἱ ἀγορανόμοι διαχειρίζουσ-  
 ιν· ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ ἡ τῶν ἀστυνόμων ἐπιμέ-  
 λεια προστέτακται τοῖς ἀγορανόμοις,  
 ἐπιμεληθῆναι τοὺς ἀγορανόμους τῶν ὁ-  
 20 δῶν τῶν πλατειῶν, ἥ ἡ πομπὴ πορεύεται  
 τῷ Διὶ τῷ Σωτήρι καὶ τῷ Διονύσῳ, ὅπ-  
 ως ἂν ὁμαλισθῶσιν καὶ κατασκευασθῶσ-  
 ιν ὡς βέλτιστα, τὰ δὲ ἀναλώματα εἶναι ε-  
 ἰς ταῦτα ἐκ τοῦ ἀργυρίου οὗ οἱ ἀγορανό-  
 25 μοι διαχειρίζουσιν· ἐπαναγκαζόντων  
 δὲ καὶ τοὺς τὸν χοῦν καταβεβληκότας ε-  
 ἰς τὰς ὁδοὺς ταύτας ἀναί[ρ]ειν τρόπῳ ὅ-  
 τῳ ἂν ἐπίστωνται. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπισκευα-  
 σθεὶ τοῦ ἀγορανομίου ἃ ἐνδεῖται καὶ τ-  
 30 ἧς ἀγορᾶς καὶ τῶν ὁδῶν [δ]ι' ὦ[ν] ἡ πομπὴ τῷ  
 τε Δι[τ] τῷ Σωτήρι καὶ τῷ Δ[ιο]νύσῳ πέμ-  
 πεται, τὰ λοιπὰ χρήματα κατα[βά]λλειν α-  
 ὑτοὺς πρὸς τοὺς [ἀθ]λοθ[έτας] κατὰ τὸν νό-  
 μον. ὕπως δ' ἂν καὶ εἰς τὸν λοιπὸν χρόνον  
 35 ὡς βέλτισ[τα ἢ κα]τε[σκευασμέν]α τά τ' ἐν  
 τῇ ἀγορᾷ τῇ ἐμ Πειραιεὶ καὶ τὰ ἐν ταί-  
 ρς ὁδοῖς, μὴ ἐξεῖναι [μηδενὶ μήτε] χοῦν κα-  
 ταβά[λλειν μήτε] ἄλλ[ο μηδὲν μήτε] κοπρῶ-  
 να ἔχειν ἐ[ν] τῇ ἀγορᾷ μή[τ'] ἐ[ν] ταῖς ὁδοῖς  
 40 μηδαμοῦ· ἐὰν δέ τις το[ύτων] τι ποεῖ, ἐὰμ μ-  
 ἐν δοῦλος ἦ . . . . . λαμβανέτω [π] πλ-  
 ηγᾶς . . . . . ἐὰν] δ' [ἐλε]ύθερ-  
 ος . . . . . αὐτῷ ε .  
 - - - - - τες αν . . . .

45

. . . . . ον . . .

The decree contained in the text prescribes various duties to be carried out by the agoranomi of the Piraeus.

1. For the ἀναγραφείς see *Rem.* v. p. 89.



4. Note that the secretary belongs to the Cephisian deme, i.e. to the Erechtheid or presiding tribe: so in CIA II 191 the secretary belongs to the Anaphlystian deme, i.e. to the Antiochid or presiding tribe, and this appears to have been the rule during the short period for which the office of ἀναγραφεὺς existed. Afterwards the rule which had been in force from 363/2 B.C. was reverted to and the secretary whose name appears on decrees of the δῆμος was an annual officer. Cf. 33 3.

7. Demades is the well-known orator of that name.

9. Πειραεῖ. This form first appears on inscriptions about 350 B.C. Meisterhans, *Gr.* p. 32.

17. τῶν ἀστυνόμων. There were ten astynomi, as there were ten agoranomi, five in the city and five in the Piraeus, who among other duties had the care of the public streets (Arist. *Ἀθ. πολ.* 50, 2). We see that after the Lamian war, perhaps in consequence of the paucity of qualified citizens, the office was discontinued and its duties handed on to the agoranomi. It seems however that the office was soon revived (see CIA IV 2, 314 c). The office then continued, perhaps with diminished numbers, to the second or third century A.D.; for in the imperial period the ephebi, whose constitution was that of the Athenian republic in miniature, had two annual astynomi (CIA III 1114, 1119, 1147, 1199). D.

21. τῷ Δι τῷ Σωτήρι. On τὰ Δῦσωτήρια, which are mentioned in the ephebic inscription CIA II 471, 30 and similar inscriptions, Dittenberger, *De ephebis Att.* p. 70, remarks that we must understand it to be the sacrifice which was performed at Athens in the month Scirophorion (cf. Mommsen *Feste* 528 sqq.). But as in the ephebic inscriptions the Δῦσωτήρια are connected with naval contests of the ephebi, Koehler thinks that some other festival must be meant connected with the temple of Ζεὺς Σωτήρ in the Piraeus.

τῷ Διονύσῳ. Cf. 65 16 and CIA II 468, 11; 469, 13; 470, 12.

29. ἐνδεῖται: apparently = ἐνδεῖ. Cf. CIA II 176, 14: ἐπιδώσε[ιν εἰ]ς [τὸν π]όλεμον εἰ τι δέ[οι]το [X X X δ]ραχμάς (330/29 B.C.).

35 sqq. The restorations are mainly Dittenberger's; cf. Wilhelm *l.c.*

48. A slab of Pentelic marble, found in the Acropolis. CIA II 235; D 167. Cf. Th. Homolle *Rev. Arch.* Ser. 3 x (1887), 47 sqq.; J. Hoskyns-Abrahall *Cl. Rev.* v (1891), 242; C. T(orr) *ibid.* 278; Homolle, *BCH* xv (1891), 136.

Alphabet, type 1. ζ does not occur. : once l. 3. Στοιχηδόν.

.....ιν, καλέσαι

δὲ καὶ τοὺς πρ]έσβεις εἰς τὸ πρυτα[ν-  
είον ἐπὶ] ξένια εἰς αὔριον : Σύν[α]λον  
καὶ Β]οδμί(λ)καν· ἀναγράφαι δὲ τόδε τ-  
5 ὁ] ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ π-  
ρυτανείαν ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ καὶ σ-

τῆσαι ἐν ἀκροπόλει· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγ-  
 ραφὴν τῆς στήλης δοῦναι τὸν ταμία-  
 ν τοῦ δήμου [Δ] δραχμὰς ἐκ τῶν εἰς τὰ κ-  
 10 ατὰ ψηφίσματα ἀναλισκομένων τῷ δήμῳ.

From the style of the letters Koe. assigns the decree to the period 330—300 B.C. Hicks (ed. 1, 142) attempts to fix the date more precisely. Honours are granted to two persons who from their names must have been envoys of the Carthaginians. One of them, Bomilcar (see note below), was executed in 308 B.C. for attempting to make himself king of Carthage (cf. Diod. xx 43 sqq.), and it is possible that he and others may have been sent by the Carthaginians to Athens to ask for help against Agathocles, whose expedition to Carthage lasted from August 310 B.C. to the winter of 307 (see Grote, *H. G.* Pt. II, ch. 97).

3. Synalus was a Carthaginian commander in charge of Minoa in Sicily in 357 B.C. (Plut. *Dion.* 25: ἐτυχε δὲ παρὼν ὁ Καρχηδόnius ἄρχων Σύναλος ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ. ξένος ὦν καὶ φίλος Δίωνος).

4. Β[ο]δομί(λ)καν. So D from the ΟΔΜΙΑΚΑΝ of Velsen (ΟΔΜΟΔ-ΚΑΝ Βοδομάκαν, Koe.). The Phoenician form of the word is *Bodmelkarth* (Nöldeke ap. CIA); in Greek authors it takes the forms Βομίλκας, Βοαμίλκας, Βομιλκας. Homolle suggests Ἰοδομίλκαν, referring to D 588, 10 (*Delos*): Ἰωμιλκον ἀνάθεμα.

5 sqq. γραμματεὺς κατὰ πρυτανείαν: See **Rem. v.** p. 89. ταμίας τοῦ δήμου: **33** 56; and for the concluding words **33** 57. On the cost of engraving see **32** 67.

**Remark vi.** *Formula of decrees after 307/6 B.C. and re-arrangement of the prytanies.* A chronological re-arrangement was necessitated by the addition of two new tribes to the ten of Clisthenes, which was followed by a redistribution of the demes. The two new tribes, Antigonis and Demetrias, which in tribal precedence (cf. the note on 44 6) stood at the head of the twelve, were added in 307/6 B.C., and instead of ten Strategi there were thenceforward twelve; the Council of 500 was raised to 600 and was divided no longer into ten but into twelve prytanies, but the duodecimal arrangement does not appear to have come into force till 306/5 B.C., because in CIA II 238 (307/6 B.C.) the first decade of Posideon is made to fall in the fifth prytany: with twelve prytanies it would belong to the sixth prytany. See the careful tables drawn up by M. Schmidt *Chron.* 771 sqq. According to Schmidt, 582 sqq., the view that in the duodecimal arrangement the length of the prytanies *always* in an ordinary year exactly coincided with the length of the months, day for day, is erroneous. Thus in the decree no. 50 the 29th day of the 10th prytany coincides with the last day of Munychion, which happened

to be an intercalary day, i.e. the 30th, the natural end of the month in the year 306/5 being the 29th; thus the *first* day of the 10th prytany would be in that year the *second* day of Munychion, the first day of Munychion being the last day of the preceding prytany. Yet another useful chronological fact may be learnt by comparing no. 50 with no. 49 of the same year, in which the 27th day of the 7th prytany falls on the last day of Gamelion. Now between the 30th of Gamelion and the first of Munychion inclusive are 60 days, which cover two days (the 28th and 29th of the 7th prytany) and two prytanies of 29 days each. Therefore the year 306/5 is an ordinary and not an intercalary year, which would have required, under the duodecimal arrangement, prytanies of 32 days each. The prytanies in 306/5 B.C. would be arranged as follows:

|              |                            |   |      |   |
|--------------|----------------------------|---|------|---|
| Gamelion     | 30=27th day of 7th Prytany |   |      |   |
| Anthesteron  | 1=28th                     | „ | „    | „ |
| „            | 2=29th                     | „ | „    | „ |
| „            | 3= 1st                     | „ | 8th  | „ |
| „            | 29=27th                    | „ | „    | „ |
| Elaphebolion | 1=28th                     | „ | „    | „ |
| „            | 2=29th                     | „ | „    | „ |
| „            | 3= 1st                     | „ | 9th  | „ |
| „            | 30=28th                    | „ | „    | „ |
| Munychion    | 1=29th                     | „ | „    | „ |
| „            | 2= 1st                     | „ | 10th | „ |

The Antigonis and Demetrias survived to nearly the end of the third century B.C. and thus for a time with the Ptolemais, established about 215 B.C. in honour of Ptolemy Philopator (see Koehler CIA iv 385 c and cf. Polyb. v 106, 6), there were thirteen tribes. Cf. CIA iv 2, 385 d, 1, 2: Ἐπὶ Διοκλέους ἄρχοντος (after 215 B.C.), ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰπποθωνίδος τρίτης καὶ δεκάτης πρυτανείας. In 201 B.C. the Ἀτταλὶς was added in honour of Attalus I (cf. Polyb. xvi 25, 9; Liv. xxxi 15) and the Antigonis and Demetrias were probably then abolished and the number twelve restored. In imperial times again we find a tribe Hadrianis; see Index *s.v.*

The following table of names, with alternatives, for each day of the month, taken from G. F. Unger, Müller's *Hdb.* iv 1, 728 (*Griechische Zeitrechnung*), will be useful for purposes of reference.

1. νομηνία. 2—10. δευτέρα ἱσταμένου, τρίτη, τετάρτη (Attic τετράς),—δεκάτη ἱσταμένου. 11. ἑνδεκάτη. 12. δωδεκάτη. 13—19. τρίτη ἐπὶ δέκα—ἐνάτη ἐπὶ δέκα. 20. εἰκάς, Att. δεκάτη προτέρα. 21. δεκάτη φθίνοντος, Att. δεκάτη ὑστέρα. 22. ἐνάτη φθίνοντος, δευτέρα μετ' εἰκάδας. 23. ὀγδόη φθίνοντος, τρίτη μετ' εἰκάδας. 24. ἑβδόμη φθίνοντος, τετράς μετ' εἰκάδας. 25. ἕκτη

φθίνοντος, πέμπτη μετ' εικάδας. 26. πέμπτη φθίνοντος, ἕκτη μετ' εικάδας. 27. τετάρτη (Att. τετράς) φθίνοντος, ἑβδόμη μετ' εικάδας. 28. τρίτη φθίνοντος, ὀγδόη μετ' εικάδας. 29. in a "full" month, δευτέρα φθίνοντος, ἐνάτη μετ' εικάδας. 29. in a "hollow" and 30. in a "full" month, τριακάς, Att. ἔνη καὶ νέα.

49. A fragment of Pentelic marble found in the Acropolis. CIA II 246.

Alphabet, type 1. Στοιχηδόν.

306/5 Ἐπὶ Κο[ροίβου ἀρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Δημη-  
B. C. τρ]ιάδο[ς ἑβδόμης πρυτανείας, ἡ Πάμ-  
φ]ίλος Θε[ογοίτονος Ῥαμνούσιος ἐγρ-  
α]μμάτευ[εν Ῥαμνιῶνος ἔνη καὶ νέα-  
ι], ἑβδόμ[η καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανε-  
ίας] ἐκκ[λησία . . . . .

See Rem. vi. p. 127.

50. A fragment of marble found in the Acropolis. CIA II 247.

Alphabet, type 1. Στοιχηδόν except in l. 2.

Θ ε ο ί.  
306/5 Ἐπὶ Κοροίβου ἀρχοντος ἐπὶ τ-  
B. C. ῆς Οἰνείδος δεκάτης πρυτανε-  
ίας, εἰ Πάμφιλος Θεογοίτονο-  
5ς Ῥαμνούσιος ἐγραμμάτευεν  
Μουνυχιῶνος ἔνει καὶ νέα ἐ-  
μβολίμῳ, ἐνάτει καὶ εἰκοστ-  
εἰ τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησί[α,  
τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφιζεν Πύ-  
10 θιππος Πυθίωνος Μαρα[θ]ώνιο-  
ς] καὶ συμπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τῷ-  
ι δήμῳ· Στρατοκλῆς Εὐθυδή-  
μου Διομεεὺς εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ [ο-  
ι] οἰκεῖοι οἱ Λυκίσκου [διατρ-  
15 ῖβοντες παρὰ το[ῖς] βασιλεῦσ-

ἐν Ἀντιγόνῳ [καὶ Δημητρίῳ  
 καὶ συνα[γωνιζόμενοι ὑπὲρ  
 τοῦ δήμου κτλ.  
 ντε . . . . .

20 . ι . . . . .

See Rem. v. and vi. p. 89 and p. 127. The decree apparently confers honours upon the family of one Lyciscus who in sojourning at the court of Antigonos and his son Demetrius (Poliorectes) had interested themselves on behalf of the Athenians. For a summary of the history of this period see Holm *H. G.* iv chaps 2, 3, where also an estimate is given of the characters of the two kings.

51. A slab of Pentelic marble, surmounted by a pediment, found near the Ilissus. CIA II 297; D 188.

Alphabet, type 1; but in l. 21  $\pi$  is  $\pi_2$ , and throughout  $\phi$  is  $\phi_+$ , a form which appears occasionally in Attic inscriptions as early as 341 B.C. (CIA II 703, 4) and as late as 160 B.C. (CIA II 447, 25). Στοιχηδόν.

299/8 Ἐπ[ὶ Ε[ὐκτῆμον]ος ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ  
 B.C. τῆς Ἀντιγονίδος δευτέρας προ-  
 νταναίας, ἧς Θεόφιλος [Ξενο]φών-  
 νος(?) Κε[φ]αλήθεν ἐγραμμάτε[υε-  
 5 ν, Μεταγεινιῶνος δεκάτει ὑσ-  
 τέρα, μιᾷ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς προ-  
 ρυταναίας, ἐκκλησίᾳ τῶν προέ-  
 δρων ἐπεψήφισε Λυσίμαχος Να-  
 υσιστράτου Προσπάλιος καὶ  
 10 συνπρόεδροι ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ  
 ἢ Φιλιππίδης [Φ]ιλομήλου Παια-  
 νιδὸς εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρέσβε-  
 ις οἱ ἀποσταλέντες πρὸς τὸν βα-  
 σιλέα Κάσσανδρον ἀποφαίνον-  
 15 υσι Ποσειδίππον συναποδημή-  
 σαντα μεθ' ἑαυτῶν χρήσιμον εἶ-  
 ναι ἑαυτοῖς ἀποδεικνύμενον  
 τὴν εὐνοίαν ἣν εἶχε πρὸς τὸν δ-  
 ῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων, δεδόχ[θ]αι τ-  
 20 ῷ δήμῳ, ἐπαινέσαι Ποσειδίπ-



πον [B]ακ[χ]ίου Κοθωκίδην καὶ στ-  
 εφανῶσαι αὐτὸν θαλλοῦ στεφά-  
 νῳ, ὅπως ἂν ὡς πλείστοι φιλοτ-  
 μῶνται χρεῖαν παρέχεσθαι ἐ-  
 25 π]ὶ τὰ συμφέροντα τῷ δήμῳ. ἀν-  
 αγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τ  
 ὃν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανε-  
 ίαν ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στή-  
 σαι ἐν ἀκροπόλει· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀν-  
 30 αγραφὴν τῆς στήλης δοῦναι τὸ-  
 ν ἐξεταστὴν καὶ τοὺς τριττυά-  
 ρχους ΔΔ δραχμάς.

Honours are conferred upon Posidippus, an ambassador sent to Cassander from Athens. The embassy was despatched during the period following the battle of Ipsus (303 B.C.), when Demetrius for a while lost his ascendancy in Greece and Cassander regained his influence.

1. For this archon see Dion. Hal. *Dinarch.* 9, Droysen *Hell.* II 2 p. 247, note 2.

2. Ἀντιγογνίδος. See *Rem.* VI, p. 127 sq.

5. δεκάτει ὑστέρα, i.e. δεκάτει φθίνοντος, the 21st. See *Rem.* VI, p. 127 sq., where also it is noted that the coincidence of the day of the month with the day of the prytany at this period, though frequent, is not necessary.

10. συνπρόεδροι, 25 συμφέροντα. For non-assimilation of the ν cf. the note on 5 21 (where the reference in Meisterhans should be to ed. 3 p. 112 and for πάλιν should be read πάλιν).

11. Φίλιππίδης. Koehler *Herm.* V 347 sq. traces the genealogy of this person.

26. τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν. *Rem.* V, p. 89.

30 sqq. The expense of engraving is to be defrayed from the funds of the tribe by the ἐξεταστής or 'accountant' and the trittyrachs. For the τριτύς see *Index*, s.v. The ἐξεταστής appears to be mentioned only a few times in this connexion, and at the beginning of the third century. In CIA II 298 he is assigned with the trittyrachs the same duty as here, and in CIA II 300 and IV 2, 300 b the same officers have to provide the cost of a statue.

52. A slab of Hymettian marble, the upper part found in the theatre of Dionysus, the lower (ll. 48—74) at Eleusis. CIA II 314 and IV 2, p. 85; D 197. See also Zink *Eos* I p. 24 sqq.; Dittenberger *Herm.* II 286 sqq.; Philios *Ἐφ. ἀρχ.* 1890, p. 69 sq.; Kirchner *Herm.* XXXI 260; Ferguson *Corn. St.* X 10 sqq.; Drerup *Jahrb.* 1896, 249 sq.

Alphabet, type 1; but ξ is  $\Xi$ , once l. 35 π is π<sub>3</sub>, θ is only three times written  $\odot$ , in all other cases  $\bigcirc$ , and φ with few exceptions appears as Φ (a variety found in Attic inscriptions from about 318 B.C. to about 270 B.C.). Δ occasionally and  $\Delta$  once appear as Λ.

- 284/3 ? 'Ε]πὶ Εὐθί[ο]ν ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς [Ἀκαμαντίδο]ς [τρίτης  
 B.C. π]ρυτανείας, εἰ Ναυσιμένης Ναυσικύδου Χολαρ[γεν-  
 s] ἐγραμμάτευεν· Βοιηδρομιῶνος ὀγδόει ἐπὶ δέ[κα, ἐ-  
 ν]άτει καὶ δεκάτει τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία κυρ[ι-  
 5 α· τῶν προέδ[ρ]ων ἐπεψήφισεν Ἱερομνήμων Τεισιμάχ-  
 ου ἐκ Κοίλης καὶ συμπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ κ-  
 αὶ τῷ δήμῳ· Νικήρατος Φιλέου Κεφαλῆθεν εἶπεν· ἐ-  
 πειδὴ Φιλιππίδης διατετέλεκεν ἐν παντὶ καιρῷ[ι  
 ἀποδεικνύμενος τὴν πρὸς τὸν δῆμον εὖνοϊαν καὶ ἀ-  
 10 ποδημήσας πρὸς (τ)ὸν βασιλέα Λυσίμαχον πρότερόν  
 τε διαλεχθεὶς τῷ βασιλεῖ ἐκόμισεν τῷ δήμῳ δω-  
 ρεὰν πυρῶν μεδίμνους Ἀττικοὺς μυρίους τοὺς δια-  
 δοθέντας πᾶσιν Ἀθηναίοις ἐπ' Εὐκτῆμονος ἄρχοντ-  
 ος, διελέχθη δὲ καὶ ὑπὲρ κεραίας καὶ ἰστοῦ ὅπως ἂν  
 15 δοθεῖ τῇ θεῷ εἰς τὰ Παναθήναια τῷ πέπλῳ ἃ ἐκο-  
 μίσθη ἐπ' Εὐκτῆμονος ἄρχοντος, καὶ νικήσαντος Λυ-  
 σιμάχου τοῦ βασιλέως [τῇ]ν μάχην τὴν Ἰψῷ γενομένην  
 πρὸς Ἀντίγον[ον κα]ὶ Δημήτριον τοὺς μὲν τελευτ-  
 ῆσαντας ἐν τῷ κ[ινδύνῳ] τῶν πολιτ[ῶ]ν ἔθαψεν τοῖς  
 20 ἑαυτοῦ ἀναλώμα[σιν, ὅσοι δ]ὲ αἰχμάλωτοι ἐγένοντο  
 ἐμφανίσας τῷ βα[σιλεῖ καὶ] λαβὼν αὐτοῖς ἄφε[σιν] ἡ τ-  
 οὺς μὲν Βουλομέν[ους στρατ]εύεσθαι διώκησεν ὅπ-  
 ως ἂν καταχωρισθῶσιν [ἐν] ἡγεμονίαις, τοὺς δὲ προα-  
 ιρουμένους ἀπιέναι ἀμφιέσας καὶ ἐφόδια δοὺς πα-  
 25 ρ' ἑαυτοῦ ἀπέστειλεν οὗ ἕκαστοι ἡβ[ο]ύλοντο πλείο-  
 υς ὄντας ἢ τριακοσίους, παρειτήσατο δὲ καὶ ὅπως ἂ-  
 ν ἀφελθῶσιν καὶ ὅσοι τῶν πολιτῶν κατελήφθησαν ἐν  
 τῇ Ἀσίᾳ εἰργμένοι ὑπὸ Δημητρίου καὶ Ἀντ[ι]γόνο-  
 υ, καὶ τοῖς αἰεὶ περιτυγχάνουσιν Ἀθηναίων χρήσιμ-  
 30 ος ὢν διατελεῖ καθότι ἂν ἕκαστος αὐτὸν παρακαλε-  
 (ῖ) καὶ κομισαμένου τοῦ δήμου τὴν ἐλευθερίαν διατ-  
 ετέλεκε λέγων καὶ πράττων τὰ συμφέροντα τεί τῆς  
 πόλεως σωτηρίᾳ καὶ παρακαλῶν τὸν βασιλέα βοηθ-  
 εῖν καὶ χρήμασιν καὶ σίτῳ ὅπως ἂν διαμένει ὁ δῆμ-  
 35 ος ἐλεύθερος ὢν καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ κομίσηται καὶ τὰ

φρούρια τὴν ταχίστην, καὶ ὑπὲρ τούτων π[ά]ντων πολ-  
 λάκις μεμαρτύρηκεν αὐτῷ ὁ βασιλεὺς πρὸς τοὺς π-  
 ρ[ε]σβεύοντας Ἀθηναίων πρὸς ἑαυτόν, καὶ χειροτον-  
 ηθεῖ]ς ἀγωνοθέτης ἐπὶ Ἰσαίου ἄρχοντος ὑπήκουσε-  
 40 ν τῷ δ[ι]ήμῳ ἐβελοντῆς ἐκ τῶν ιδίων τὰς τε πατρίο-  
 υς θυσιά]ς ἔθυσεν τοῖς θεοῖς ὑπὲρ τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῇ-  
 ν . . . . .]ν ἔδωκεν πᾶσιν Ἀθηναίοις πάντας τοὺς  
 . . . . .ς, καὶ ἐπ[ι]θετον ἀγῶνα κατεσκεύασεν τῇ Δήμ-  
 ητρι καὶ τῇ Κόρη]ι [πρ]ῶτος ὑπόμνημα τῆς τοῦ δήμου  
 45 ἐλευθερίας, ἐπεμελή]θη δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀγώνων κα-  
 λῖ θυσιῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεω]ς, καὶ εἰς ταῦτα πάντα ἐκ τῶ-  
 ν ιδίων ἀναλώσας πολλὰ χρ]ήματα τὰς εὐθύνας δέδω-  
 κεν κατὰ το[ῦ]ς νόμους κα[λῖ οὐθ]ὲν ὑπεναντίον προ[τ]ὶς δ-  
 ημοκρατίαν οὐδέποτε [ἐποίησεν οὔτε λόγῳ οὔτ'  
 50 ἔργῳ· ὅπως ἂν οὖν φανερόν εἴ [πᾶσιν ὅτι ὁ δῆμος ἐπί-  
 σταται χάριτας ἀποδιδόναι τ[οῖς] εὐεργέταις ἀξι-  
 ας ὧν ἂν εὐεργετήσωσιν, ἀγαθῇ [τύχει δεδοχθαι τε-  
 ῖ βουλευῇ, τοὺς προέδρους, οἳ ἂν λά[χωσιν] προεδρεύε-  
 ιν εἰς τὸν δῆμον, ὅταν ἐξέλθωσιν αἱ [ἐκ τοῦ νόμου ἡμ-  
 55 ἐραι τῆς αἰτήσεως, χρηματίσαι περὶ [τούτων εἰς τῇ-  
 ν πρώτην ἐκκλησίαν κατὰ τὸν νόμον, γνῶ[μην] δὲ ξυμβ-  
 ἄλλεσθαι τῆς βουλῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμον ὅτι δοκεῖ τ[ε] β-  
 ουλεῖ, ἐπαινέσαι Φιλιππίδην Φιλοκλέους Κεφαλ[ῆ]-  
 θεν ἀρετῆς ἕνεκα καὶ εὐνοίας, ἧς ἔχων διατελεῖ π[ε]-  
 60 ρὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτ[δ]ν [χ-  
 ρυσῷ στεφάνῳ κατὰ τὸν νόμον, καὶ ἀνειπεῖν τὸν σ-  
 τέφανον Διονυσίων τῶν μεγάλων τραγῳδῶν τῷ ἀγ-  
 ῶνι· στήσαι δὲ αὐτοῦ καὶ εἰκόνα χαλκῇν ἐν τῷ θεά[τ]-  
 ρῳ καὶ εἶναι αὐτῷ σίτησιν ἐν πρυτανείῳ καὶ ἐκ-  
 65 γόνων αἰὲν τῷ πρεσβυτάτῳ καὶ προεδρία[ν] ἐν πᾶσι  
 τ[οῖς] ἀγῶσι, <τ>οῖς ἢ πόλις τίθησιν· τῆς δὲ πο[λ]ίσεως τ-  
 οῦ στεφάνου καὶ τῆς ἀναγορεύσεως ἐπιμεληθῆναι  
 τοὺς ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει· ἀναγράφαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφι-  
 σμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλῃ  
 70 λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι παρὰ τὸν νεὸ τοῦ Διονύσου, εἰς  
 δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τοὺς ἐπὶ τῇ  
 διο[ι]κῇσι ΔΔ δραχμὰς [ἐκ] τῶν εἰς τὰ κατὰ ψηφίσματ-  
 α ἀναλίσκομένων τῷ δήμῳ.

(in corona)

Ὁ δῆ[μ]ος]

Honours are decreed to Philippides, a comic poet, for using his interest with Lysimachus and for other services to Athens. Euthios (not Euthias, as CIA II 314 b shows) appears to have succeeded Isaeus as archon (cf. l. 39), and from CIA II 567 we learn that Isaeus (285/4 B.C.) succeeded Diotimus. Hence if the archonship of Diotimus is rightly referred to 286/5 B.C., Euthios was archon in 284/3 B.C. The actual occasion of the decree seems to have been the ἀγωνοθεσία of Philippides (38 sqq.). His friendship with Lysimachus is mentioned by Plutarch, *Demetr.* 12.

1. Εὐθ[ι]ο[υ]. The Ο is apparently written over Υ previously engraved by mistake.

3. Βοιηδρομιῶνος. Cf., e.g., ὀγδολῆς CIA IV 2, 173, b 2 (322 B.C.). Meisterhans, *Gr.* 58, observes that this peculiarity may be traced in inscriptions down to 30 B.C.

10. πρὸς (τ)ὸν : ΠΡΟΣΣΟΝ.

13. Euctemon : see 51 1.

14. ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς καὶ ἰστοῦ. For an account of the Panathenaic procession see G. and J. 287 sq. On the last day of the festival, the 28th of Hecatombaeon, the peplos was carried in a ship, stretched to the mast and yard-arm. CIA III Add. 70a gives the dedication of an ἀκροστόλιον or *aplastre* for the Panathenaic σκάφη. It is possible that the κεφαλῆς and ἰστός here mentioned may have been destined to replace those which, it would seem, were destroyed by the same storm which rent the peplos on the occasion of the Magna Panathenaea (302/1 B.C.) described by Plutarch *Demetr.* 12. Cf. R. Schubert *Herm.* x 447.

15. τὰ Παναθήναια : 298/7 B.C.

17. Ἰψῷ : Ol. 119. 3 or 4, i.e. the summer of 301 B.C.

19. τῶν πολιτῶν. Droysen *Hell.* II 2, 209 thinks that these were mercenaries rather than soldiers sent from Athens itself to aid Antigonus and Demetrius.

23. καταχωρισθῶσιν : 'that they may be posted to (in).' The word means (1) to be assigned to a certain station, (2) to be entered on a register. See L. and S. and *Index* s.v. ἡγεμονίαι were parts of the army each of which had its ἡγεμών. (Zink.)

25. ἡβ[ο]ύλοντο. The augment η in βούλομαι, δύναμαι, μέλλω, is not found in Attic inscriptions till after 300 B.C. Meisterhans, *Gr.* 169. On παρειήσατο see 45 37.

28. Demetrius, the reigning king, is mentioned first, and afterwards his late father, Antigonus. The reference cannot be to Antigonus Gonatas, who would not yet be twenty years old. D.

31. The first letter on the stone is κ.

36. τὴν ταχίστην. As D remarks (against Zink), the use of the perfect διατετέλεκε and the form of the final sentence, ὅπως ἂν διαμένει (διαμένη)..... κομίσηται, show that the garrison had not yet (September 284 B.C.) been expelled from the Peiraeus.

39. ἀγωνοθέτης. On the institution of an annual ἀγωνοθέτης and the change of practice by which the δῆμος itself became χορηγός, in the period shortly preceding the date of this decree, see *Index* s.v. χορηγός. ὑπήκουσεν : 'ministered to the interests of'; cf. CIA II 317, 11.

40. ἐκκ. Other instances of this gemination are ἐκκ τ[ο]ῦ, CIA II 1060, 8 (4th or 3rd century), ἐκκπεπτωκότων CIA II 224, 3 (before 300 B.C.). See Meisterhans *Gr.* 106 who makes the doubling depend 'auf einem Schwanken in

der Silbentrennung.' D adds ἐκκτελέσαντι (*Boeotia*) I. G. Sept. 1 1794=Ro. 1 210 n, Ἀκκτίοισι *Olympia* v p. 343, no. 230, 3. Cf. the article by H. Stuart-Jones *C.R.* xv 396 on 'The division of syllables in Greek.'

41. διαβελίαν. On this word, restored doubtfully by D, see 98 12.

42. πάντας τοὺς [ἀγῶνας]: restored by Zink. The accusative perhaps denotes duration of time 'during all the contests.'

43. ἐπίθετον ἀγῶνα. We find no other inscriptional example of the word ἐπίθετος in this connexion. In Isocr. 145 c ἐπίθετοι ἑορταί are 'adventitious, alien' festivals. The restorations in 44 sq. are by D.

54. ὅταν ἐξέλθωσιν κτλ. This formula, with slight variations, gives way to the formula εἰς τὴν πρώτην ἐκκλησίαν found above in 43 14, 45 58. (By τὴν πρώτην is probably meant the next ἐκκλησία at which business of the kind in question could be transacted. A common variant is τὴν ἐπιούσαν.) In 37 56 the day for discussion was more precisely fixed.

66. τοῖς for οἷς or οὖς can hardly be anything else than a slip of the engraver.

68. τοὺς ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει. On the office and duties of ὁ ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει see Gilbert *C. A.* 248 sqq., Busolt in Müller's *Hdb.* iv 1, 160 sq. In inscriptions he first appears in the person of Habron, son of Lyeurgus, CIA II 167 (later than 307/6 B.C.). This officer had the superintendence of the revenue and expenditure of the state. With the Poletae he contracted for the public works (e.g. CIA II 167), directed the making of wreaths and statues (e.g. CIA II 251, 311), and provided the money for publishing the decrees of the people (e.g. CIA II 300, 311). From 286/5 several ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει are mentioned, as here. Before the Chremonidean War, however (267—264 B.C.), they were again replaced by one (CIA II 331). At the end of the third century we again meet with several ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει, who are once more reduced to one in the second century.

70. νεώ: see 37 36.

53. A slab of Pentelic marble in 14 fragments. CIA II 316; D 520. Cf. W. S. Ferguson *Corn. Stud.* x 21. Cf. Girard *L'Éduc. ath.* p. 289.

Alphabet, type 1. The decree is στοιχηδόν; the list following not so. There are alternative forms of ⊙ and ○, angular, but not always exactly square; in forming them the engraver appears to have made four or five blows with the chisel, which generally resulted in straight lines. These forms therefore must not be confounded with later forms of ⊙ and ○ which were designedly square.

281/0  
B.C.

Ἐπὶ Νικίου ἄρχοντος [Ὅτρυνέ]ως ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀκαμαντίδος τρίτης πρυτανείας, ἧς Ἰσο[κράτης] Ἰσοκράτου Ἀλωπεκῆθεν ἐγραμμάτευεν. Βοηδρομιῶ[νος ἔκ]τει μετ' εἰκάδας, ἔκτει καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας [ς' ἐκκλη]σίᾳ τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισε  
5 ν Δ]εωκράτης Λεωστρά[του . . . ι]ος καὶ συμπρόεδροι ἔδοξεν] τεῖ βουλευὶ καὶ τῷ [δήμῳ . . . σ]τρατος Μυννίσκου Περ-γα]σῆθεν εἶπεν· ἐπειδ[ὴ οἱ ἔφηβοι οἱ ἐ]φηβεύσαντες ἐπὶ Μεν-εκ]κλέους ἄρχοντος πο[λέμου κατέ]χοντος [τὴν πόλιν] διέμεν-



ναν] πάντες εὐτακτ[οῦντες καὶ (?) πε]ιθόμενοι τοῖς τε νόμο[ις  
 10 κα]ὶ τῷ κοσμητέ[ρι καὶ διετέλεσα]ν τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν τὰς τε [φυλ-  
 ακ]ᾶς(?) λειτου[ρ]γοῦντες κ[αὶ ἅπαντ]α τὰ παραγγελόμενα ὑπὸ  
 τοῦ σ[τ]ρατηγού εἰς τὴν τ(ο)ῦ Μ[ουστ]είου φυλακὴν καθάπερ ἐτά-  
 χθησαν ὑ[πὸ τοῦ δήμου· ὅπως [ἂν ο]ῦν ἐπειδὴ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ δ-  
 ιαμείν[α]ν]τες τε[τ]ρίμνηται κ[ατὰ τ]ὴν ἀξίαν τιμηθῶσιν καὶ οὖ-  
 15 τοι], ἀγαθὴ τύχη δεδόχθαι [τῇ] βουλῇ, τοὺς προέδρους  
 οἱ ἂν] προεδ[ρε]ύωσι εἰς τὴν [ἐπισ]ύσαν ἐκκλησίαν προσαγα-  
 γεῖν] τὸν κο[σ]μητὴν μετὰ τὰ ἰε[ρὰ κ]αὶ χρηματίσαι περὶ τούτ-  
 ων, γνώμην] δὲ ξυμβάλλεσθαι [τῆς β]ουλῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμον, ὅτι δ-  
 οκεῖ τῇ β[ουλῇ], ἐπαινέσα[ι τοὺς] ἐφήβους τοὺς ἐφηβεύσα-  
 20 ντας ἐπὶ Με[νεκ]λέους ἄρχοντ[ος καὶ] στεφανῶσαι αὐτοὺς χρ-  
 υσῷ] στ[εφάνῳ] κατὰ τὸν νόμ[ον εὐτ]αξίας ἔνεκεν καὶ φιλοτ-  
 μι]ας ἢν [ἔχοντες] διατελο[ῦσιν π]ρὸς τὸν δῆμον· εἶναι δ' αὐ-  
 το]ῖς καὶ π[ροεδρία]ν ἐν τοῖς [ἀγῶσι]ν οἷς ἡ πόλις τίθησιν·  
 ἐπ]αινέσαι [δὲ καὶ τ]ὸν κοσ[μητὴν αὐ]τ[ῶ]ν Ἀμεινίαν Ἀντιφάν-  
 25 ου] Κηφισιέα· [ἐπαιν]έσαι [δὲ καὶ τὸ]ν παιδοτρίβην Ἐρμόδωρ-  
 ον] Ἑορτίου Ἀ[χαρνέα καὶ τὸν ἀκον]τιστὴν Φιλόθεον Στρατ-  
 ίου] Λαμπτρέα [καὶ τὸν καταπ]αλ[τα]φῆτην Μνησίθεον Μνησι-  
 θέ]ου Κόπρειον [καὶ τὸν γρ]αμματ[έ]α Ἐρ[μ]ογένην καὶ τὸν το-  
 ξό]την Σῶνδρον [Κρήτα καὶ] στεφα[ν]ῶσαι αὐτοὺς θαλλοῦ στε-  
 30 φά]νῳ εὐταξίας ἔ[νεκα καὶ] ἐπιμελείας ἢν ἔχοντες διατελ-  
 οῦ]σιν περὶ τοὺς ἐφή[βους]. ἀναγράψαι δὲ τὸδε τ[ὸ] ψήφισμα τ-  
 ὸν] γραμματέα τὸν κα[τὰ πρ]υτανεία[ν ἐ]ν στήλῃ [λιθί]νῃ[ι καὶ  
 στ]ῆσαι ἐν ἀγορᾷ, τὸ δὲ [γεν]όμενον [ἀνάλ]ω[μα] εἰς τὴν [σ]τήλῃν  
 με]ρίσαι τοὺς ἐπὶ τεί δι[οική]σει.

35 Ἡ βουλὴ τοὺς [Ὁ δῆ]μος τὸν Ὁ δῆμος τοὺς  
 ἐφήβους [κοσ]μητὴν ἐφήβους  
 [Ἀμ]εινίαν  
 [Ἀντ]ιφάνου  
 [Κη]φισιέα

40 Οἱ ἐφῆβ[ε]ύσ[α]ντες

|   |                   |                     |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|
| //////////                                  | Π[ανδ]ιονίδος     | Κεκροπίδος          |
| Αἰθαλίδαι                                   | [Μυρρ]ινούσιοι    | Φλυεῖς              |
| Χα[ρ]ίνος Θρασωνίδου Ἀρισ[τοκρά]της Ἀντιμά- |                   | Νικήρατος Νικηράτου |
| 45 Εἰτεαῖοι                                 | Π[αιανιεῖς] [χ]ου | Ἴπποθωντίδ[ος]      |
| Λυ[σ]ικράτης Φορμίωνος Τεισ[αμ]ενὸς - - -   |                   | Ἀζηνιεῖς            |
| Κυδαθηναεῖς                                 | [Ὁᾶ]θεν           | [Χά]ρης Πολλίου//// |
|   |                   | Θυμαίταδαι          |

|                      |                          |                       |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Θεόφιλος Θεοξένου    | Ἱερο[κ]λῆς Ἀντ - - -     | [Ἀ]ριστόδημος Κλεόλεω |
| //////////           | Ἀγγελῆθε[ν]              | Αἰαντίδος             |
| 50 Μελιτεῖς          | Χα[ιρ]έστρατος Χαι - - - | Μαραθῶνιοι            |
| Αἰσχ]ητάδης Προξένου | Λεωντίδος                | [Β]ούθηρος Φιλωνίδου  |
| [Ἐ]κ Κοίλης          | Σουνιεῖς                 | Εὐθύνομος Ἀντιμάχου   |
| - - - η]ς Εὐθίου     | Ξενοφῶν Θεμιστοκ[λέους]  | Ῥαμνούσιοι            |
| [Ἐρεχθί]δος          | Πήληκες                  | Κλεομέδων Κλεαρέτου   |
| 55 - - - -           | Λυσανίας Λυσανδ[ρ - - -  | Τηλέσκοτος Ἀριστοκρί- |
| - - - - - ο]ν        | Ἀκαμαντίδο[ς]            | Φαληρεῖς [του         |
| - - - - -            | Κεφαλῆθ[εν]              | Ἀμεινίας Δηλιάδου     |
| - - - - - ]χου       | Φιλοκράτης - - - -       | Ἀντιοχίδος            |
| - - - - - κ]λείδου   | Σφή[ττιοι]               | Ἀλωπεκεῖς             |
| 60 [Αἰγῆ]δος         | Εὐκλε[ίδης - - -]ον      | Διοφάνης Κλεαινέτου   |
| - - - -              | [Οἰνη]δος                |                       |
| - - - δ]όρου         |                          |                       |
| - - - εἰς            | - - - -                  | Χαρίας Ἀρχεβιάδου     |
| - - - Κ]αλλικρά[του] |                          | Παλληνεῖς [ου         |
| 65 - - - ιω]ι        | - - - - - ο]ν            | Τιμοκράτης Κηφισοδήμ- |
| - - - -]ησίου        |                          | Κηφίσιος Κηφισοδήμου  |
| Τὸν παιδο-           |                          | [Τδ]ν καταπαλ-        |
| τρίβην               |                          | [τ]αφέτην             |
| Ἑρμόδωρον            |                          | Μνησιθέον             |
| 70 Ἑορτίου           |                          | Μνησιθέου             |
| Ἀχ[αρνέα]            |                          | Κοπρεῖον              |
|                      |                          | [Τδν] τοξότην         |
|                      |                          | [Σῶνδρ]ον Κρήτα.      |

This decree belongs to the category of 'ephebic' inscriptions; see *Rem.* vii, p. 145. The ephebi commemorated were enrolled in the archonship of Menecles and the decree itself passed in the archonship of his successor, Nicias. These archonships probably belonged respectively to 282/1 and 281/0 B.C. They must certainly have been later than 287/6 B.C., the year in which the Athenians under Olympiodorus recovered possession of the Museion and expelled the Macedonian garrison; for in l. 12 it is stated that the ephebi garrisoned the Museion during the year of Menecles. Further, Wilamowitz (*Ant. v. Kar.* 246) argues against a later date than 282/1 and 281/0 B.C. from the fact that CIA II 320 (containing some peculiar signs □, □, ρ, ○, which we find in CIA II 317, belonging to Nicias's year) must, as conferring citizenship on Bithys, a courtier of King Lysimachus, be earlier than the death of the king (281/0 B.C.).

1. Ὀρυνέως: restored from CIA II 317, where in turn we are enabled to restore from our inscription the name of the archon and the deme of the secretary. Cf. *Rem.* iv, p. 85.

2. Ἰσοκράτου. For this late form of the genitive in proper names of the *s*-stems see Meisterhans, *Gr.* 135, who notes that between 300 and 30 B.C. the form in -ους is quite exceptional. The ending -ους however came in again with the general reaction in the imperial period.

10 sq. For the κοσμητής or Director and other officers see *Rem.* vii, p. 146. If the restoration τὰς [τε φυλακ]ᾶς is correct, the expression probably describes the general duties of the ἐφηβοὶ as περίπολοι. In this capacity they must not be confounded with the περίπολοι who in the fifth and fourth centuries were a group of mercenaries commanded by peripolarchs (cf. Thuc. 8, 92, 6). We must infer that the patrol duties of περίπολοι were performed according to circumstances, sometimes by the ἐφηβοὶ, sometimes by the περίπολοι proper. (See Girard, art. *Ephebi* in *Dar. and Sagl.* II 629.) Note further that the words τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν imply that the original two years course of the ephebic training (Arist. *Ἀθ. πολ.* 42, 4) had been reduced to one; Girard, *L'Éduc. ath.* 294 sq. infers from CIA IV 2, 251 b that the change had taken place as early as 305/4 B.C.

12. See the remarks made above and for a description of the capture of the Museum by Olympiodorus see Paus. I 25, 7; 26, 1 (ὁ δὲ σφᾶς ἐπὶ τοὺς Μακεδόνας ἦγε καὶ γέροντας καὶ μεिरάκια ὁμοίως).

13. ὅπως ἂν οὖν ἐπειδὴ κτλ. This parenthetical insertion of a causal clause in a final clause is quite foreign to the simplicity of construction which characterises inscriptions of an earlier period.

17. μετὰ τὰ ἱερά. The phrase has been explained in two ways, either 'after the opening rites' or 'at the assembly next after the one reserved for business falling under the head of ἱερά καὶ δσια,' i.e., next after the fourth ordinary assembly in a prytany.

28. Ἑρμογένην. This is the prevailing inscriptional form of the accusative of *s*-stems in proper names from very early times. A few instances in -η are quoted from the fifth and fourth century and a few from the imperial period. Meisterhans *Gr.* 136.

29. Σῶνδρον: i.e. Σώανδρον. The same name occurs on an archaic inscription of *Amorgos*, Ro. I 160 c.

34. τοὺς ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει: 52 68.

35. After ἡ βουλὴ supply ἐπαινεῖ or τιμᾷ.

41—66. Here are inscribed the names of the ephebi, ranged under their several tribes, which follow the usual order of precedence (see *Rem.* vi, p. 127). In ll. 41 and 48 the names of the Ἀντιγονίδς and the Δημητριάς have been purposely erased.

54. A slab of Hymettian marble, broken at the top, found southward of the σκηνή of the Dionysiac theatre. CIA IV 2, 318 b; D 636. Cf. J. Martha *Sacerdotes Athéniens*, 178.

Alphabet, type 1; θ once and ο several times are square; twice π is π<sub>2</sub> and frequently ω is ( ). Στοιχῆδον, but with many deviations.

εν - - - - - [κα-  
 ἰ συμπρόε[δροί· ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ· - -]-  
 ας Αἰσχύλου Σ[- - εἶπεν· περὶ ὧν ἀπαγ-  
 γέλ[λ]ει ὁ ἄρχων [περὶ τῶν ἱερῶν ὧν ἔθυε τῷ-  
 5 ι [Δ]ιονύσῳ, τύχει ἀ[γαθει, δεδόχθαι τῷ δή-  
 μῳ, τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθ[αι τὸν δῆμον, ἀ ἀπα-  
 γγέλλει ὁ ἄρχων γεγονέν[αι ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖ-  
 ς, οἷς ἔθυεν ἐφ' ὑγείᾳ καὶ σωτη[ρίᾳ τῆς βο-  
 υλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων κα[ὶ τῶν κ-  
 10 αρπῶν τῶν ἐν τεῖ χώρᾳ· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὁ ἄρχω[ν τά-  
 ς τε ἄλλας θυσίας τέθυκεν, ὅσας αὐτῷ προσ-  
 ῆκεν, ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καλῶς κ-  
 αὶ εὖσεβῶς, ἐπιμεμέληται δὲ καὶ τῆς πομπῆ-  
 ς] τῷ [Δ.]ονύσῳ μετὰ τῶν παρέδρων καὶ τῶν ἐ-  
 15 πιμελητῶν, διατελεῖ δὲ καὶ τῶν περὶ τὴν ἀρ-  
 χὴν ποιούμενος τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν κατὰ τοὺς  
 281/0 νόμους, ἐπαινέσαι τὸν ἄρχοντα Νικίαν Φίλ-  
 B. C. ωνος Ὀτρυνέα καὶ τοὺς παρέδρους αὐτοῦ  
 Ἀλκίμαχον Κλεοβούλου Μυρρίνουσίον, Ἀν-  
 20 τιφάνην Πολυκράτου Ὀτρυνέα εὖσεβείας ἔ-  
 νεκα καὶ φιλοτιμίας, ἣν ἔχοντες διατελοῦ-  
 σιν περὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων· ἐπαινέσ-  
 αι δὲ καὶ τοὺς τῆς πομπῆς ἐπιμελητὰς Ἴσα-  
 νδρον Ἐχεδήμου Κυδαθηναίᾳ, Μνησίθεον  
 25 Ἐχεδήμου Κυδαθηναίᾳ, Καλλίθεον Βουλά-  
 ρχου Φλυέα, Ἀντιφάτην Εὐθυκρίτου Ἀζηνιέα,  
 Κάλλαισχρον Διοτίμου Παλληνέα, Ἀμεινοκ-  
 λὴν Ἀντιφάνου Κήττιον, Ἰέρωνα Φειδύλλου  
 Αἰθαλίδην, Κάλλιππον Ἰπποθέρσου Ἀχαρνέ-  
 30 α, Πολύζηλον Εὐηνορίδου Ἀλαιέα, Θεογένη-  
 ν Ποσειδωνίου Ἀμφιτροπῆθεν· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ  
 καὶ τὸν πατέρα τῆς κανηφόρου Καλλιφώντ-  
 α Καλλιφώντος Ἀθμονέα. ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε  
 τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανε-  
 35 ἴαν ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ τεμ-  
 ἐναι τοῦ Διονύσου, εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν καὶ  
 τῇμ ποιήσιν μερίσαι τοὺς ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσε-  
 ι] τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα.

This is a decree in honour of the archon Nicias (see 53) and his assessors for their services in performing a sacrifice to Dionysus.

6. τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ κτλ. Readers of Theophrastus will remember that he makes his μικροφιλότιμος (Char. vii) obtain as a personal favour from the *πρυτάνεις* the privilege of making the formal announcement to the assembly “ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐθύομεν οἱ πρυτάνεις τῇ μητρὶ τῶν θεῶν τὰ ἱερὰ ἄξια καὶ καλὰ καὶ ὑμεῖς δέχεσθε τὰ ἀγαθὰ.”

9. καὶ τῶν καρπῶν κτλ. This addition is wanting in other decrees of the kind; cf. e.g. CIA II 307 where after Ἀθηναίων comes καὶ παίδων καὶ γυναικῶν.

14. παρέδρων κτλ. Each of the first three archons was allowed to have two assessors, chosen by himself; see D. A. Cf. 80 4 where also ἐπιμεληταὶ are mentioned. Both the *πάρεδροι* and the *ἐπιμεληταὶ* are noticed by Arist. Ἀθ. πολ. 56, where it is stated that the archon has charge (τῆς πομπῆς) τῆς Διονυσίων τῶν [μεγά]λων μετὰ τῶν ἐπιμελητῶν, οὓς πρότερον μὲν ὁ δῆμος ἐχειροτόνει δέκα ὄντας, [καὶ τὰ] εἰς τὴν πομπὴν ἀναλώματα παρ’ αὐτῶν ἀνήλι[σ]κον, νῦν δ’ ἕνα τῆς φυλ[ῆς] ἐκά[σ]της κληροῖ καὶ δίδωσιν εἰς τὴν κατασκευὴν ἑκατὸν μνᾶς. Our inscription shows that after Aristotle’s time (cf. Dem. c. Mid. 519) they were again appointed from the whole people, and not according to tribes (twelve at this date), for there are several from one tribe and they are ten in number. In CIA II 420, 34 (probably early part of second century B.C.) we read οἱ χειροτονηθέντες ἐπιμεληταί, twenty-four in number. The function of the various sets of *ἐπιμεληταί* was to assist in organising the festival for which they were appointed.

32. τὸν πατέρα τῆς κανηφόρου. The same words occur CIA II 420, 14.

55. A stele of Hymettian marble found at S. Demetrius Κατηφόρη. CIA II 331; D 213. Cf. Klueber *Verhandl. d. philol. Gesellsch. in Würzburg*, 1862, 97 sqq.; Wilamowitz *Antigonos*, 1881, p. 283; Koehler *Mitth.* ix (1884), 52.

Alphabet, type 1; but ξ is ≡. The engraver has attempted a species of punctuation from time to time by leaving blank spaces. These are indicated in the text by an upper point.

.... εἰαν .... ασε .....  
 .. ἐ]πολιόρκησεν τῆς εἰ[ .....  
 .. ν, ὅσα ἦν ἐν τεῖ τῶν ἐναντίων συμμαχία[ι. Θυμο-  
 χά]ρη[s] δὲ ὁ υἱὸς ὁ τούτου, πατήρ δὲ Φαίδρου, χει[ροτονη-  
 5 θεις στρατηγὸς ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἐπὶ τὸ ναυτικ[ὸν] ἐπλε-  
 υσεν ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν, ἃς ὁ δῆμος////////////////////  
 συνέπεμπεν, εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν· καὶ συνδιεπολέμησεν τ-  
 ὸν πόλεμον τὸν ἐν Κύπρῳ καὶ ἔλαβεν Ἀγνωνα τὸν Τ[ή]ο-  
 ν καὶ τὰς ναῦς τὰς μετ’ αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐπὶ Πραξιβούλου ἄρχου[τ-  
 10 ος, Γλαυκέτου καθειληφότος Κύνθον καὶ καταγαγόντ-  
 ος ἐντεύθεν τὰ πλοῖα, τὴν τε πόλιν ἔλαβεν καὶ αὐτὸν



Γλαυκέτην καὶ τὰ πλοῖα τὰ μετ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ παρεσκευ-  
 ασεν ἀσφάλειαν τοῖς πλέουσι τὴν θάλατταν· Κασ-  
 σάνδρου δὲ πολιορκούντος Ὀρεὸν ἀποσταλεῖς στ-  
 15 ρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν τῶν τῆς πόλεως τοὺς πολίτας  
 τοὺς πλέοντας ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν παρειτήσατο, ὥστε τ-  
 ῶν συμμάχων μόνους Ἀθηναίους ἀλειτουργήτους  
 εἶναι τῶν ἔργων τῶν πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν· καὶ αὐ-  
 τὸς δὲ Φαῖδρος τὴν αὐτὴν αἵρεσιν ἔχων τοῖς προγό-  
 20 <γο>νοῖς διατετέλεκεν ἑαυτὸν ἄξιον παρασκευάζω-  
 ν τῆς πρὸς τὸν δῆμον εὐνοίας· καὶ ἐπὶ Νικίου μὲν ἄρ-  
 χοντος στρατηγὸς ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου χειροτονηθεὶς ἐπὶ  
 τὴν παρασκευὴν δις πάντων ὧμ προσῆκεν ἐπεμελήθη-  
 η καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως· καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν χειροτονη-  
 25 θεὶς πλεονάκις καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς ξένους γενόμενος τρεῖς  
 τὴν πᾶσαν ἐποίησατο σπουδὴν ὅπως ἂν οἱ στρατιῶται  
 ὡς ἄριστα κατ(ε)σκευασμένοι παρέχωνται τὰς χρε-  
 ίας τῷ δήμῳ· πρεσβεύσας δὲ πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα τὸν  
 πρεσβύτερον Πτολεμαῖον ἔκομισεν τῷ δήμῳ σίτον  
 30 καὶ χρήματα· χειροτονηθεὶς δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἐπὶ τὰ  
 ὅπλα στρατηγὸς τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν τὸν ἐπὶ Κίμωνος ἄρχοντ-  
 ος διετέλεσεν ἀγωνιζόμενος ὑπὲρ τῆς κοινῆς σωτηρί-  
 ας καὶ περιστάντων τεί πόλει καιρῶν δυσκόλων διεφύ-  
 λαξεν τὴν εἰρήνην τῇ χώρᾳ ἀποφαινόμενος αἰεὶ τὰ κράτ-  
 35 ιστα, καὶ τὸν σίτον ἐκ τῆς χώρας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους καρποὺς  
 αἴτιος ἐγένετο εἰσκομισθῆναι, συμβούλευσας τῷ δήμῳ  
 συντελέσαι|||||||  
 |||||καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐλευθέραν καὶ δημοκρατουμένην αὐ-  
 τόνομον παρέδωκεν καὶ τοὺς νόμους κυρίους τοῖς μεθ'  
 40 ἑαυτὸν|||||||  
 |||||διετέλεσε καὶ λέγων καὶ πράττων ἀγαθ-  
 ὸν ὅτι ἡδύνατο ὑπὲρ τοῦ δήμου|||||||  
 |||||  
 |||||χειροτονηθεὶς ἐπὶ τὰ ὅπλα πρῶτος ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου  
 45 στρατηγὸς τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν τὸν ἐπὶ Ξενοφῶντος ἄρχοντος  
 διετέλεσε πάντα πράττων ἀκολουθῶς τοῖς τε νόμοις κα-  
 ῖ τοῖς τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου ψηφίσμασιν|||||||  
 |||||  
 |||||  
 50 |||||

//////////////////////////////////////  
 //////////////////////////////////////  
 καὶ ἀγωνοθ(έ)της χειροτονηθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἐπὶ Νικί-  
 οῦ ἄρχοντος ἐπεμελήθη τῶν τε θυσιῶν ὅπως συντελε[σ-  
 55 θῶσ]ι πᾶσαι κατὰ τὰ πάτρια καὶ οἱ ἀγῶνες ὡς κάλλιστοι  
 γένω]νται καὶ ἄξιοι τῆς τοῦ δήμου φιλοτιμίας, καὶ ὕστ[ε-  
 ρον] τοῦ ὑοῦ Θυμοχάρου ἀγωνοθέτου χειροτονηθέντος  
 ἐς τὸ]ν ἐνιαυτὸν τὸν ἐπ' Εὐβούλου ἄρχοντος συνεπεμε-  
 λήθη καὶ τούτῳ πάντων, φανεράν ἀποδεικνύμενος  
 60 ἐμ πᾶσιν ἣν ἔχει πρὸς τὸν δῆμον εὐνοίαν· καὶ τὰς ἄλ-  
 λας δὲ πάσας λειτουργίας λελειτούργηκεν φιλοτίμ-  
 ῳς καὶ ὅσαι ἐπιδόσεις γεγόνασιν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ πα-  
 σῶν μετέσχηκεν· καὶ ἐπὶ πᾶσιν τούτοις ἐστεφά-  
 νωται ὑπὸ τε τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου· ὅπως ἀ-  
 65 ν οὖν φαίνεται καὶ ὁ δῆμος τιμῶν τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς  
 ἄνδρας καὶ ἀξιόους μνήμης· ἀγαθεὶ τύχῃ δεδό-  
 χθαι τεί βουλεῖ· τοὺς προέδρους οἵτινες ἂν λά-  
 χωσιν προεδρεύειν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ, ὅταν αἱ ἡμέραι  
 αἱ ἐκ τοῦ νόμου ἐξήκωσιν, χρηματίσαι περὶ τού-  
 70 των, γνώμην δὲ ξυμβάλλεσθαι τῆς βουλῆς εἰς τὸν  
 δῆμον ὅτι δοκεῖ τεί βουλεῖ· ἐπαινεῖσαι Φαῖδρο-  
 ν Θυμοχάρου Σφήττιον· καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτὸν  
 χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ κατὰ τὸν νόμον ἀρετῆς ἕνεκ-  
 α] καὶ εὐνοίας ἣν ἔχων διατελεῖ περὶ τὸν δῆμον τ-  
 75 ὸν Ἀθηναίων· καὶ ἀναγορεῦσαι τὸν στέφανον Δι-  
 ονυσίων τῶν μεγάλων τραγῳδῶν τῷ ἀγῶνι τῷ  
 καινῷ· καὶ Παναθηναίων τῶν μεγάλων τῷ γυ-  
 μνικῷ ἀγῶνι· τῆς δὲ ποήσεως τοῦ στεφάνου  
 καὶ τῆς ἀναγορεύσεως ἐπιμεληθῆναι τὸν ἐπὶ  
 80 τεῖ διοικήσει· στήσαι δὲ αὐτοῦ τὸν δῆμον καὶ  
 εἰκόνα χαλκῇ ἐν ἀγορᾷ καὶ εἶναι αὐτῷ σίτ-  
 ησιν ἐμ πρυτανείῳ καὶ ἐκγόνων τῷ πρεσβυτ-  
 ἀτῳ ἀεὶ καὶ προεδρίαν ἐμ πᾶσι τοῖς ἀγῶσιν  
 οἷς ἡ πόλις τίθῃσιν· χειροτονησαι δὲ τὸν δῆ-  
 85 μον ἤδη τρεῖς ἄνδρας ἐξ Ἀθηναίων οἵτινες  
 ἐπιμελήσονται τῆς τε ποήσεως τῆς εἰκόνας  
 καὶ τῆς ἀναθέσεως· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τὸ ψήφι-  
 σμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν σ-  
 τ]ήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι παρὰ τὴν εἰκόνα·

90 εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τ-  
 ὦν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει τὸ γενομένον ἀνάλωμα.  
 Λύανδρος Λυσιάδου Ἀναφλύστιος εἶπεν· ἀγα-  
 θ]εὶ τύχει· δεδόχθαι τῷ δήμῳ· τὰ μὲν ἄλλα  
 πά]ντα πράττειν περὶ τῆς δωρεᾶς ἧς εἵτηκεν  
 95 Φ]αῖδρος κατὰ τὸ πρότερον ψήφισμα ὃ Λύανδρο-  
 ς εἶπεν, τοὺς δὲ θεσμοθέτας εἰσαγαγεῖν αὐτ-  
 ῷ τὴν δοκιμασίαν τῆς δωρεᾶς εἰς τὸ δικαστ-  
 ῆριον κατὰ τὸν νόμον· Ἐπὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν τῇ-  
 ς εἰκόνας οὔδε κεχειροτόνηνται· Θυμοχάρ-  
 100 ης Σφήττιος· Μένων Ἀχαρνεύς· Στράτων  
 Σφήττιος.

(in corona)

Ἡ βουλή.

Ὁ δῆμος.

The person honoured in this decree is one Phaedrus. In the first and lost portion of the stele were recounted the merits of his grandfather, who appears also to have been named Phaedrus (cf. CIA II 109 and Strabo x p. 446, where it is stated that he acquitted himself well in Euboea in the Lamian War; indeed the reference here may be to that circumstance), and in l. 3 sqq. follow the praises of his father Thymochares. For it was common at this period, in which, as Koehler (CIA *l.c.*) somewhat severely remarks, Greece was more prolific in words than in doughty deeds, to adorn the merits of ancestors with honorary inscriptions. The verbosity of this inscription offers a good example of the practice. By way of compensation the inscription is of more historical value than is usual in documents of the kind.

The date probably falls between 273/2 and 266/5 B.C.; after 273/2, if the archonship of Eubulus (l. 51) is rightly referred to that year; before 266/5, the date of the Chremonidean War; in fact before 267/6, because the words (since erased) in which Antigonos Gonatas was spoken of must have been complimentary and must have alluded to a state of things not later than 268/7 B.C. For further arguments see D *ad loc.*, Klueber *l.c.* and Ferguson *Corn. Stud.* x p. 25 sq.

5. στρατηγός...ἐπὶ τὸ ναυτικόν. 36 19. Cf. below 22, 24, 30, etc.

6. About 20 letters have been designedly erased. D supplies τῷ τῶν Μακεδόνων στόλῳ and thinks (with Klueber) that the words have reference to the struggles of 316/5 B.C., when we know that Seleucus and Ptolemy carried on a naval warfare against Antigonos in the neighbourhood of Cyprus. For other conjectures see D *ad loc.* Koehler (CIA) points out that the various erasures must have been made in 200 B.C. when, as we learn from Livy xxxi 44, 7, the Athenians execrated 'Macedonum genus omne nomenque.'

8. Ἀγωνα. At this time, 316 B.C., he appears to have been one of Antigonos's admirals. There is a coin (Mionnet vi 376) with the legend Ἀγνων

Τῆτων (Klueber). Plutarch *Alex.* 40 (cf. 22) alludes to him as a luxurious officer of Alexander who wore silver nails in his boots.

9. Πραξιβούλου: 315/4 B.C.

10. Γλαυκέτου κτλ. Diodorus xix 62, 5 makes mention of a fleet of 50 ships sent by Antigonos against the coast of Peloponnesus and Klueber thinks that Glaucetas may have commanded part of this fleet. Cf. Droysen (*Hell.* II 2, 18). D objects that Glaucetas must rather have been a pirate, else his ships would have been described as μακραὶ νῆες, not πλοῖα.

— καθειληφότος. 23 20.

13. Κασσάνδρου δὲ πολιορκούντος Ὀρέβη κτλ. The siege of Oreos by Cassander, its relief by the arrival of naval forces from Peloponnesus and Asia, and Cassander's subsequent triumph by the help of reinforcements from Athens, are described by Diodorus xix 75 (313/2 B.C.).

16. παρειτήσατο, 94 εἴτηκεν: 45 37.

19. αἵρεσιν. This word in the sense of 'propensus animus,' 'kindly feeling towards a person,' almost equivalent to εὐνοία, is very common in later inscriptions. Cf. for later literary usage Polyb. v 56, 5: τῷ δοκεῖν μὴ διεψεῦσθαι τῆς αἰρέσεως καὶ διαλήψεως [τῆς] τοῦ βασιλέως; *ib.* II 61, 9 διὰ τὴν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς αἵρεσιν. A similar meaning has attached to προαίρεσις; cf. 57 17.

21. Νικίου: 296/5 B.C.

23. δῖς. Wilamowitz *Antig.* p. 238, to account for the fact that Phaedrus twice in one year held the office of στρατηγός, ingeniously suggests that there were fresh elections for all the officers of that year. For from two inscriptions (CIA II 299 and IV 2, 299 c) we learn that Nicias was ἀρχὼν ὕστερος (ἀρχόντος ὕστερον), i.e. *archon suffectus*. And as according to the former inscription the 7th day of the fourth prytany fell upon the 16th of Munychion, it follows that the order of the prytanies must have been rearranged and that Nicias entered on office not at the beginning of the year in Hecatombaeon, but in Gamelion. (Otherwise Unger *Philol.* suppl. v 686.) No certain explanation of the reason for such a change has been offered. (See D *ad loc.*) Perhaps however δῖς applies not to χειροτονθήεις, but to ἐπεμελήθη.

29. τὸν πρεσβύτερον: i.e. Ptolemaeus Lagi f., 306—285 B.C. D would refer the embassy to the period when Athens was besieged by Demetrius Poliorcetes, 295—4 B.C.

31. Κίμωνος. 291/0 B.C. See D and Ferguson *Corn. St.* x 6, and cf. Koehler on CIA IV 2, 614 b.

33. δυσκόλων. D. agrees with Niese *Gesch. der griech. u. makedon. Staaten* I 372 in referring this to the war between Demetrius and the Aetolians.

43. πρῶτος. The meaning of this word is not clear; possibly Phaedrus was the first appointed after some political change. D.

45. Ξενοφῶντος: perhaps 286/5 B.C. (Ferguson *Corn. St.* x 17; but cf. D *ad loc.* who argues for 290/89 or 289/8).

53. Νικίου: see 53 1.

57. ὑοῦ: 37 68. Θυμοχάρου: 53 2.

58. Εὐβούλου: see the introductory note above and cf. Ferguson *Corn. St.* x 25.

68. ὅταν κτλ.: 52 54.

76. τῷ ἀγῶνι τῷ καινῷ: i.e., on the days on which new plays were performed in the competition. Cf. CIA IV 2, 373 h 19: καὶ ἀνειπεῖν τὸν στέφανον Διονυσίου [τραγωδοῖς καινοῖς].

97. τὴν δοκιμασίαν τῆς δωρεᾶς. On the examination of their titles to which

naturalised citizens were subjected before the *θεσμοθέται*, see *Dar.* and *Sagl.* s. v. *δοκιμασία* and *M. and S. Att. Pr.* 256 sq. From the third century we hear of the enquiry into the titles under which other honours, as here *δωρεά*, were held. In CIA IV 2, 451 b, 5 the words *κατὰ τὸν νόμον* are replaced by: *ὅταν πρῶτον πληρῶσι δικαστήριον*; in 513 l it is: *ὅταν πληρῶσι δικαστήριον εἰς ἓνα καὶ π[εντακοσίους δικαστάς*.

**Remark vii.** *The Ephebic Inscriptions.* The institution called Ἐφηβία played an important part at Athens and, with modifications, in several other states, in the military and intellectual training of young men for the duties they had to perform as citizens. The object of this note is merely to give a bare outline of the institution sufficient to render intelligible the representative inscriptions. For a fuller account the reader may be referred, e.g., to the article *Ephebi* in Daremberg and Saglio's Dictionary and the authorities there quoted.

The *Ephebi* were youths between eighteen and twenty years of age, who were entered on the *ληξιαρχικὸν γραμματεῖον* or register of the deme and were undergoing military training. There is nothing<sup>1</sup> to show that the institution of the *Ephebia* may not have existed as early as the fifth century B.C., though the earliest inscriptional evidence we have is a decree of 334/3 B.C. (75). Originally the *Ephebia* had, in principle, nothing to do with education as generally understood. It was simply a military noviciate. The young man at the age of eighteen became a soldier and the state undertook to train him for war without imposing upon him the obligation of cultivating his intelligence. Afterwards, as the inscriptions (CIA II 466, 467 (=65), 468, 482) show, intellectual exercises were combined with military exercises, but the combination belonged to a comparatively late period, when the *ephebia* had become sensibly modified, and the training developed in fact into a kind of University system. The inscriptions, which form a distinct category, range over six centuries, from the fourth century B.C. to the third century A.D. They exhibit varying degrees of complexity in the different periods and may be classified as follows: I. Documents consisting of two parts, (1) honours paid to ephebi and one or more of their officers,

<sup>1</sup> Except perhaps the absence of any mention by Plato and Isocrates of ephebic discipline. Wilamowitz indeed (*Arist. u. Ath.* I 193) seeks to prove that the institution cannot have existed much earlier than 334/3 B.C., and that this very year may have marked its inauguration.



(2) a list of ephebi (cf. **53** and CIA II 324, 330, 338—341). II. Documents consisting of three parts, (1) honours paid to ephebi and their officers, (2) honours paid to the *κοσμητής*, (3) a list of ephebi (cf. CIA 465—471; [467 = **65**]). III. Documents consisting of four parts, (1) decree concerning sacrifices performed by the *κοσμητής* and the ephebi, (2) decree concerning honours to the *κοσμητής* on the report of the ephebi, (3) decree concerning honours to the ephebi, (4) a list of ephebi and officers (cf. CIA II 478, 479, 480). IV. Honorary decrees for the *κοσμηταί* and the ephebi promulgated by the *βουλή* alone, not by the *βουλή* and *δῆμος*. (CIA II 481, 482.) The documents of Class I belong to the third century B.C., of II to the end of the second and first half of the first century, of III to about the middle of the first century, while those of IV are later than 48 B.C. The ephebic inscriptions of the first three centuries of the Christian era exhibit a variety of composition which cannot be reduced to a common formula. The opening formula of the decrees naturally follows the rule of the decrees representing the several periods. No. **65** well illustrates the tedious prolixity which tended to characterise the later decrees.

The principal officers were the following: 1. The *σωφρονισταί*, elected by the *demos*, one from each tribe out of three nominated by the tribe (Arist. 'Αθ. πολ. 42). They appear in the earliest inscriptions and are coupled with the *κοσμητής* in CIA IV 2, 251 *b*, a decree of 305/4 B.C., which apparently marks a transition stage; for we hear nothing more of the *σωφρονισταί* till inscriptions of the empire, when the office would seem to have been revived. Their rôle was to supervise the financial relations of the *ephebi* and to act as mentors to the young men, over whom they sometimes exercised a severe discipline. 2. The *κοσμητής* who appears first inscriptionally in 305/4 B.C. (CIA IV 2, 251 *b*) and is always henceforward first in order of precedence. He was elected for a year and was the only officer who held an *ἀρχή*. His functions were to preserve the *Ephebi* in good health, to maintain discipline and harmony among them, to accompany them daily in the gymnasia, to take them to the lectures of the philosophers, rhetoricians and grammarians and to conduct them to the *φρούρια*, where they were to learn their military duties, to offer the ordinary sacrifices to the gods and to follow the processions ordered by the laws. After him came: 3. The *παιδο-τρίβης*, who was at first an annual officer and afterwards appointed for life (δὲ βίου CIA III 1105, 1112 etc.). He was a kind of Chief Instructor in Gymnastics. 4. The *ὀπλόμαχος*, 5. The *ἀκοντιστής*,

6. The τοξότης, 7. The καταπαλταφέτης or ἀφέτης whose names do not always appear in the same order of precedence. Their instructional duties are sufficiently indicated by their respective titles. 8. The γραμματεὺς. 9. One or more ὑπηρέται. The duties of the last two were not instructional. Under the empire various other officers appear, ἀντικοσμητής, ὑποκοσμητής, ἡγεμών (who marched at the head of the ephebi in certain religious ceremonies), διδάσκαλος (a teacher of music), κεστροφύλαξ (κέστρος, a bolt discharged from an engine), and others. Besides these there was ὁ ἐπὶ Διογενείου (see 65 24). To be distinguished from all these are the officers chosen from the ephebi themselves, who in later times formed a miniature πόλις and had functionaries bearing such titles as στρατηγός, κήρυξ, ἀγορανόμος, ἀστυνόμος, εἰσαγωγεὺς. The varied nature of the duties performed by the ephebi in the course of their training may be gathered from the inscriptions given below (see *Index*) and the subjoined commentaries.

56. "Athenis. Edidit Pocockius Inscr. P. I. p. 56 n. 63, ad cuius exemplum accurate expressa inscriptio." Boeckh CIG 115. CIA II 329.

For the alphabet reliance must not be placed upon Pocock's copy. E.g. it is certain that the form of  $\theta$  as  $\theta_2$  is wrong for this period;  $\equiv$  appears once for  $\zeta$  and several times  $\Xi$ ,  $\equiv$  for  $\sigma$ ;  $\mu_2$  for  $\mu$ ,  $\pi_3$  for  $\pi$  and  $\sigma_2$  for  $\sigma$  are doubtful.

(Text on pp. 148—151)

In the lost part of the stone was a decree passed at the end of the prytany of the Aegeid tribe in honour of the prytanes of that tribe. Ll. 1—9 are part of another decree passed at the same time on the report of the prytanes of the Aegeid tribe in honour of the magistrates, the prytanes and the Council; a third decree (10—18) was passed at the end of the 12th prytany in honour of the ταμίαι τῆς βουλῆς (see below l. 12). In l. 19 begins the list of the prytanes (45 out of the normal 50 survive) arranged according to demes, which are those of the Aegeid tribe (but cf. note on l. 39). In 43 sqq., enclosed in crowns are mentioned φυλέται and αἰσιτοί, perhaps as Boeckh thinks because the tribesmen and the αἰσιτοί crown those whom the βουλὴ has commended.

7. For ἐκ τῶν φυλετῶν Kirchhoff would write τῶν πρυτάνεων; but there is no reason to doubt that the former was on the stone.

8. τὸν κήρυκα κτλ. This official did not belong to the φυλὴ πρυτανεύουσα. In this case his deme, the Trinemean, belonged to the tribe Cecropis.

11. βουλευένω λαχών. Cf. Arist. 'Αθ. πολ. 43, 2: βουλὴ δὲ κληροῦται  $\bar{\phi}$ ,  $\bar{\nu}$  ἀπὸ <τῆς> φυλῆς ἐκάστης, and see Headlam, *On the Lot*, 41—56, 86. Cf. also the clause on the Erythraean constitution modelled on that of Athens, 5 7.

12. ἡδύνατο: 52 25. ταμίαι αἰρεθεῖς ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς: Arist. 'Αθ. πολ. 49, 4, however, says: καὶ ταμίαι ἐστὶν αὐτοῖς κληρωτός. See 38 39 and for one of the functions of this ταμίαι (or ταμίαι) cf. *ib.* l. 30 sq.

Text

- ..... σφ  
 ..... ν ἀποφαί  
 ..... ν ..... ιοσαικα . θικριν ἐν τῇ(ι)  
 .. νουδε των και ..... λ ..... τ (ἀγ)αθῇ τύχει δεδό-  
 5 π[αινέ[σαι] τὸν ταμίαν Νικοκράτην Δίωνος Ἀ[γ]κυλῆθεν  
 τι[σθ]ένην Ὀνη[σ]ιφῶντος Τειθράσιον εὐσεβείας ἕνεκα  
 φιλοτιμίας τῆς εἰς τοὺς φυλέτας· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ ἐκ  
 την Κ[ολλ]υτέα· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸν κήρυκα τῆς βουλῆς  
 Φιλοκλέους Τρινεμεία.  
 10 Ἐπὶ τῆς δω[δεκ]άτης πρυτανείας, [Σι]μος (?) Ἐπικράτου  
 273/2 (?) της βουλε[ύειν] λαχὼν τ[ὸ]ν ἐν[ι]αυτὸν τὸ[ν] ἐ[π'] Ε[ὐ]-  
 B.C. λέγων καὶ πράττων ἀγα[θὸ]ν ὅτι ἡδύ[ν]ατο ὑ[π'] ἐ[ρ] τε τῆς  
 μίας αἰρεθεὶς ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς εἷς τε τὰ[s] θυσίας τοῖς . .  
 σιν μεμέρικεν τοῖς ἱεροποιοῖς, καὶ αὐτὸς συνεπιμε[μέ]λ[η]-  
 τριων θεῶν] .....  
 15 σας τὰς θυσίας ἔθυσεν, ἀνῆλωσε δὲ καὶ ἐ[κ] τῶν ιδίων,  
 καὶ ὑπὲρ πάντων, [ὦν ὦ]ικ[ο]νόμηκεν, ἀπολελόγισται τῇ  
 ἀγαθῇ τύχει δεδόχθαι τῇ βουλεῖ ἐπαινέσαι Νικοκράτην  
 σεβείας ἕνεκα τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ φιλοτιμίας τῆς  
 Ἀγκυ[λ]εῖς Ἀλαιεῖς  
 20 Νικοκράτης Δίωνος Εὐθ<ε>ύμαχος Εὐθυ[κ]ράτου  
 Τειθράσιο[ι] Μ[ν]ησιλοχος Μν(η)σίππου  
 Ἀντισθένης Ὀνησιφ[ῶ]ντος Πεδιοκλῆς [Σ]μικύθου  
 Πολ[ύ]στρατος Δορκέως Μνήσαρχος Μνησαρχίδου  
 Θεόπομπος Εὐθύφρονος Ἀθήνιππος Ἀθηνίππου  
 25 Ἀ[ριστ]οτέλης(?) Ἀντιδώρου Ἐπιχαρίδης Λυσ - -  
 Ἐρχιεῖς Μνησα[γ]όρα[s Μν]ή[σων]ος  
 Καλλίστρατος Τελεσίου Πολύ[ξ]ηλος Κλει[ν]ίππου  
 Εὐξενος Εὐξ[ι]θέου [Κολλ]υτεῖς  
 Ἐπιγένης Ἐπαμ[ε]ῖνο[νο]ς (?) Καλλικράτης [Π]υθοδήλου  
 30 Παναίτιος Φίλωνος Κλείτης Ν<ε>ίκωνος  
 Σωκλῆς Ἀ[ρ]ιστοφίλου Δίων Δίωνος  
 Εὐβιος Εὐπολέμου Ἀριστέων Πολυκράτου  
 Σόλων Ἀθην[ο]δώρου Φ[ηγ]α[ι]εῖς  
 Ἀμφικλῆς Πυθοδώρου Χαι[ρ]έστρατος Πολυε[ύ]κτου  
 35 Λυσικράτης Εὐφιλήτου Ἀντιφῶν Πολυε[ύ]κτου

of No. 56.

ειωσας . . . . .

νουςιν εἰς τὴν βο[υλήν

πρυτανεία(ι) . . . . .

χθαι τῇ βουλευεῖ ἐ-

- (5) καὶ τὸ[ν] γραμματέ[α] Ἀ[ν-  
τῆ[ς] π[ρὸς] [το]ὺς θεο[ύς] καὶ  
τῶν φυλετῶν Καλλι[κρῶς]-  
καὶ τοῦ δήμου Εὐκλή[ν]

- (10) Αἰθαλίδης εἰ[πεν] ἐπ[ειδὴ] Ν[ι]κο[κ]ρά-  
βούλου ἄρ[χ]οντος διετετέλεκεν  
βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου, καὶ τα-  
.....  
τα[ι], ὥς τὰ τῶν πα-  
..... [πά-

- (15) καὶ [π]εφιλοτίμη[τ]αι εἰς τὴν βουλήν,  
βουλῇ ὀρθῶς καὶ δικαίως,  
Δίωνος Ἀγκυλῆθεν εὐ-  
εἰς τὴν βουλήν.

Ἰωνίδα

- (20) Δημοσθένης Σατύρου  
Πλωθεῖς

Νίκων Θεοδώρου

Περί[αν]δρος Λυσ<ε>ίου

Ἐκ Κολωνοῦ

(25)

Λυσικλῆς Λυσικλέους

Ἐστιαιόθεν

Ἀρχίας Κρίτωνος

[Κυ]δαντί[δαι]

- (30) Δημοκλῆς Δημοκλέου

Ἐρικεῖς

Ἀντίδωρος Διοκλέου

Ἀγαθοκλῆς Ἀριστοφάνου

Ἀραφῆνιοι

- (35) Κάλλιππος Ἀνάνδρου

13, 14. Qu. τοῖς [ἰδίοις ἀναλώμα]σιν?  
Boeckh thinks that after l. 14 a whole line  
is missing. The attempted restoration is  
his.

22. Ἀντισθένης: marked as γραμματεὺς  
(sc. κατὰ πρυτανείαν) l. 48; he always be-  
longed to the φυλὴ πρυτανεύουσα at this  
period. See Rem. v, p. 89.

30. Δημοκλέου: cf. 32, 40. See 65  
106 sqq.

39. Here apparently the deme Myr-  
rhinus belongs to the tribe Aegeis; else-  
where it is assigned to the Pandionis.

41. ἀῖτιοι. See 68 end.

48. τὸν γραμματέα τοῦ δήμου: the official  
whose fuller designation was γραμματεὺς  
τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου; cf. Rem. v, p. 89.





of No. 56.

Καλλισθένης Φανομάχου  
 Ἐγ Μυρρίνούτ[τη]ς  
 Ἀκάδημος Νεοκλέου

Οἱ ἀύσιτ[ο]ι  
 τὸν ταμίαν  
 Νικοκράτην

Οἱ φυλέται  
 τὸν γραμ[μ]ατέα  
 τοῦ δήμου  
 Νεοπτόλεμον

Ἕλλησιν παρεσκεύασαν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν· καὶ νῦν δὲ κ[αι] ρῶν  
 καθειληφόντων ὁμοίων τὴν Ἑλλάδα πᾶσαν διὰ το[ύς κ]αταλύε-  
 15 ιν ἐπιχειροῦντας τοὺς τε νόμους καὶ τὰς πατρίους ἐκάστ-  
 οῖς πολιτείας ὃ τε βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαῖος ἀκολούθως τεῖ τ-  
 ῶν προγόνων καὶ τεῖ τῆς ἀδελφῆς προ[α]ιρέσει φανερός ἐστ-  
 ιν σπουδάζων ὑπὲρ τῆς κοινῆς τ[ῶν] Ἑλλήνων ἐλευθερίας· [κ]αὶ  
 ὁ δῆμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων συμμαχίαν ποιησάμενος πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ  
 20 τοὺς λοιποὺς Ἕλληνας ἐψηφίσται παρακαλεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτῇ-  
 ν προαίρεσιν· ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι φίλοι καὶ σύμ-  
 μαχοι τοῦ βασιλέως ὄντες Πτολεμαίου καὶ πρὸς τὸν δῆμον τ-  
 ὸν Ἀθηναίων εἰσὶν ἐψηφισμένοι συμμαχίαν μετὰ τε Ἡλείων  
 καὶ Ἀχαιῶν καὶ Τεγεατῶν καὶ Μαντινέων καὶ Ὀρχομενίων κα-  
 25 ι] Φια[λέων] καὶ Καφυέων καὶ Κρηταέων ὅσοι εἰσὶν ἐν τεί συμμ-  
 αχί[α] τ[ε]ῖ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀρέως καὶ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων  
 καὶ] πρέσβεις ἀπὸ τῶν συνέδρων ἀπεστάλκασιν πρὸς τὸν δῆ-  
 μον· καὶ οἱ παραγεγονότες παρ' αὐτῶν ἐμφανίζουσιν τὴν τε Λ-  
 ακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀρέως καὶ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων φιλοτιμί-  
 30 αν, ἣν ἔχουσιν πρὸς τὸν δῆμον, καὶ τὴν περὶ τῆς συμμαχίας ὁμολ-  
 ογίαν ἡκούσι κομίζοντες· ὅπως ἂν οὖν κοινῆς ὁμονοίας γενομ-

ἐνῆς τοῖς Ἑλλησι πρὸς τε τοὺς νῦν ἡδικοκότας καὶ παρεσπον-  
 δηκότας τὰς πόλεις πρόθυμοι μετὰ τοῦ βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου  
 καὶ μετ' ἀλλήλων ὑπάρχωσιν ἀγωνισταὶ καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν μεθ' ὁμον-  
 35 οίας σφῶζωσιν τὰς πόλεις· ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ δεδόχθαι τῶ[ι δ-  
 ἡμῶ, τὴν μὲν φιλίαν καὶ τὴν συμμαχίαν εἶναι Ἀθηναίοις κ[αὶ  
 Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς βασιλεῦσιν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίω  
 καὶ Ἡλείοις καὶ Ἀχαιοῖς καὶ Τεγεάταις καὶ Μαντινεῦσιν κα-  
 ῖ Ὀρχομενίοις καὶ Φιαλεῦσιν καὶ Καφυεῦσιν καὶ Κρητ[αεῦσι-  
 40 ν ὅσοι ἐν τεῖ συμμαχίᾳ εἰσὶν τεῖ Λακεδαιμονίων κα[ὶ Ἀρέως  
 καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις συμμάχοις κυρίαν εἰς τὸν ἅπαντα [χρόνον, ἣν  
 ἤκουσι κομίζοντες οἱ πρέσβεις· καὶ ἀναγράψα[ι αὐτὴν τὸν γρ-  
 αμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλῃ χαλκ[ῇ καὶ στήσαι ἐ-  
 ν ἀκροπόλει παρὰ τὸν νεῶ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς τῆς Πο[λιადος. ὁμόσαι δὲ  
 45 τὰ] ἀρχεῖα τοῖς πρέσβεσιν τοῖς παραγεγο[νόσιν παρ' αὐτῶν (?) τὸ-  
 ν ὄρκον τὸ]ν περὶ τῆς συμμαχίας κατὰ τὰ [πάτρια . . . . .  
 . . . . . ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου περ[εσβ]ε - -  
 . . . . . το . . . . .

fig. b . . . . . συ]μμάχους Ἀθη[να]

50 . . . . . Ἀθηνα]ίους μὲν Λακεδαι-  
 μονίοις ὁμόσαι τοὺς τε ἄρχοντας καὶ τοῦ]ς στρατηγούς καὶ τ-  
 ῆν βουλὴν καὶ ἱπάρχους καὶ ἱππέας κα]ὶ φυλάρχους καὶ ταξι-  
 άρχους νῆ τὸν Δία, Ἀπόλλωνα, Ἀρτεμι]ν, Ἥλιον, Ἄρη, Ἀθηνᾶν Ἀρε-  
 ίαν, Ποσειδῶ, Δήμητρα, ἐμμένουσι μὲν ἐ]ν τεῖ συμμαχίᾳ τεῖ γεγ-  
 55 ενημένει εἶναι αὐτοῖς πολλὰ καὶ ἀ]γαθὰ, ἐπιιορκοῦσι δὲ τὰνα-  
 ντία. Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ Ἀθηνα]ίοις ὁμόσαι κατὰ ταῦτα τοῦ-  
 s βασιλεῖς καὶ τοὺς ἐφόρους καὶ] τοὺς γέροντας· κατὰ ταῦτὰ δ-  
 ἐ ὁμόσαι καὶ κατὰ <τα> τὰς ἄλλας] πόλεις τοὺς ἄρχοντας. εἰάν δ-  
 ἐ δοκεῖ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τ]οῖς συμμάχοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις  
 60 ἄμεινον εἶναι προσθεῖναι τι] καὶ ἀφελεῖν περὶ τῆς συμμαχι-  
 as δ ἂν δοκεῖ ἀμφοτέροις, ἔνο]ρκον εἶναι. ἀναγράψαι δὲ τὴν συ-  
 νθήκην τὰς πόλεις ἐν στήλαι]ς καὶ στήσαι ἐν ἱερῷ ὅπου ἂν βού-  
 λωνται.

For the 'Chremonidean' War, to the beginning of which this decree refers, see Droysen *Hell.* III 1, 225 sqq., Holm *H. G.* IV 194—7. It was a final effort for freedom on the part of Athens. Apart from a few inscriptions, our information depends upon a brief account by Pausanias III 6, a few lines in Justinus 26, 2 and *prol.* 26, and a reference to the death of Philemon in Ael. fr. 11 (Müller 4, 415). The only certain date is that of the death in battle of Areus, the Lacedaemonian King, in the spring of 265 B.C. The capture of Athens by

Antigonos Gonatas is referred by De Sanctis (*Studi di storia antica* II 55 sqq.) to 260 B.C. For the year of Pithidemus, l. 2, D now (ed. 2), after Koehler, inclines to 268/7 or 267/6 B.C. on the ground that some time must have elapsed between his archonship and the death of Areus. Ferguson *Corn. St.* x 28, decides for 267/6.

7. Χρεμωνίδης. It was from this person that the name ὁ Χρεμωνίδειος πόλεμος (Hegesander ap. Athen. vi p. 250) came. For his later history see D's note.

14. καθειληφότων: 23 20.

16. Πτολεμαῖος: sc. Philadelphus, who possibly was the chief instigator of the war. Before the date of the decree he was in alliance with Athens (l. 19). Holm l. c. gives to Athens the credit of having led, albeit without success, the movement for freedom. By ἀδελφῆς in l. 17 is meant Arsinoë, sister and wife of Philadelphus.

17. προ[α]ιρέσει: 55 19. In l. 19 καί = 'also.'

25. Φιαλέων. The form without γ occurs DI 4645 (*Messenia*). Cf. Hoffmann *Gr. Dial.* I 221, where the doubt is raised as to whether Φιαλεία or Φιγαλεία was the original name of the Arcadian town.

Κρηταίων ὅσοι κτλ.: a necessary limitation; the Cretan towns were not likely to act with unanimity. Cf. e.g. the inscription of Dreros (Ca. 121) in which the ἀγελαῖοι or ἐφηβοί are made to swear eternal enmity against Lyttos.

26. Ἀρεῖος. Ἀρεῖς, son of Acrotatus, succeeded his grandfather Cleomenes in 309 B.C. and reigned 44 years (Diod. xx 29, 1). He was killed in battle near Corinth in fighting against Antigonos, 265 B.C.

27. συνέδρων. Cf. 32 43, 34 12.

32. παρεσπονδήκotas. For the construction cf. Polyb. I 7, 8: παρεσπώνδησαν ('broke faith with') τοὺς Πηγίους and Plut. *Sull.* 3. Koe. points out that the King of Macedon and the various despots governing Greek cities under his protection are meant.

35. σφῆψων. Meisterhans *Gr.* 179.

43. ἐν στήλῃ χαλκίῃ]. The stone then contains a copy of the original on bronze.

44. νεώ. See 37 35.

45. τὰ ἀρχεῖα: 'boards of magistrates.' This use of the word though common elsewhere is not found in Old Attic.

b 49 sqq. This fragment was acutely seen by Wilhelm l. c. to belong to frg. a.

54. ἐμμένουσι μὲν κτλ. For the formula see *Index* s.v. ὄρκος.

58. After ἄρχοντας is left the space of two letters. Wilhelm thinks the same was the case after ταξιάρχους l. 53 and after τάναντία l. 56. The superfluous τα after κατὰ, if it may be supplied, makes up the necessary 24 letters.

61. ἐνορκον. So D, for εὐορκον (sc. δοκεῖ) of Wilhelm, regarding the words ἐνορκον εἶναι as the apodosis. Cf., for the phrase, εἶναι ἐνσπονδον CIA II 14 b p. 423, and the Cretan formula Ca. 116, 10: ὅτι δὲ ἐ(γ)γράψαιμεν ἐνορκόν τε ἔστω καὶ ἐνθινον (= ἐνθεον, but for another meaning see D 326, 32, *Chersonesus*).

58. A slab of Hymettian marble, found on the acropolis. CIA II 308; D 227. Cf. Unger *Philol.* 38, 491 sqq.; Wilamowitz *Ant. v. Caryst.* 244; W. S. Ferguson *Corn. Stud.* x p. 31; Sonne *De arbitris externis* p. 35 n. LV.

Alphabet, type 1; but ξ is ξ<sub>2</sub>. Στοιχηδόν.

Ἐπὶ Θερσιλόχου ἄρχοντος ἐ[πὶ τῆς . . . τί-  
 δ]ος δευτέρα(ς) πρυτανείας, ἡ[ὶ Διόδοτος Δ-  
 ιογνήτου Φρεάρριος ἐγραμμ[άτευε· Μετα-  
 γειννῶνος δωδεκάτῃ, δωδε[κάτῃ τῆς πρ-  
 5 υτανείας· ἐκκλησία κυρία· τῶ[ν προέδρων  
 ἐπεψήφισεν Πυθογένης Γλαυ[κίππου Ἀλω-  
 πεκῆθεν καὶ συ[ν]πρόεδροι·

ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῶ[ι δήμῳ

Καλαϊδης Καλαϊδου Ξυπεταιῶν [εἶπεν· ἐπε-  
 10 ιδῇ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων καὶ [τοῦ κοινο-  
 ῦ τοῦ Βοιωτῶν σύμβολον ποιησαμ[ένων πρὸς  
 ἡ ἀλλήλους καὶ ἐλομένων ἐκκλητ[ον τὴν Λα-  
 μίων πόλιν ἀνεδέξατο καθιεῖ[ν τὸ δικασ-  
 τήριον, καὶ νῦν οἱ ἀποσταλέντε[ς ὑπὸ τῶν Λ-  
 15 αμίων] ἐπὶ [τάς δι]κας ἀ[π]ο[φ]αίνουσιν κτλ.

Athens and the Confederation of Boeotia had referred some subject of dispute to the arbitration of Lamia and both this decree and CIA iv 2, 308 b (proposed by the same Καλαϊδης) are concerned with the passing of a vote of thanks to the Lamian arbitrators (οἱ ἀποσταλέντε[ς ὑπὸ τῶν Λαμίων], 14 sq.). The archonship of Thersilochus is referred by D to the second half of the third century B.C. The latter part of CIA ii 307 belongs to the same year as our inscription and is preceded by a decree passed in the archonship of Callimedes. That decree was previously held to be anterior to the Chremonidean War (267—263 B.C.) because in it the name of a tribe (Antigonis or Demetrias) is erased; but it now appears (see *Rem.* vi, p. 128) that these tribes survived to about 200 B.C.

The written character of CIA ii 307 better suits a later than an earlier date in the century: ο is once square, π is π<sub>2</sub>, φ is frequently φ<sub>3</sub> or φ<sub>4</sub>, ω is throughout ω<sub>2</sub>.

3 sqq. On the coincidence of the day of the month with the day of the prytany see *Rem.* vi, p. 127.

9. Ξυπεταιῶν. Note that the genitive is Ξυπεταιῶνος (not -ῶνος). From the middle of the second century we frequently find an ε prefixed to the initial ξ; e.g. Ἐξυπεταιῶν CIA iii 1119, 45 (circa 150 B.C.); Ἐξυπετεῶν *ib.* 1892, 3 (where the ε=αι shows that it is not earlier than 100 A.D.). Meisterhans, *Gr.* 131 and 93.

12. ἐκκλητον; cf. the note on 26 17—21 and for other examples of ἐκκλητοι πόλεις see no. 71 and *Index*.

The subject of ἀνεδέξατο is ἡ Λαμίων πόλις: “undertook to establish a court of arbitration.”

15. ἀποφαίνουσιν κτλ. For the restoration cf. 51 14 sq.

59. A slab of Hymettian marble, in four fragments, found at Athens. CIA II 334; D 232. Cf. Beloch *Jahrb.* cxix (1884), 481 sqq.; Lolling *Δελτ.* 'Αρχ. 1892, p. 48.

Alphabet, type 1; but ξ is ξ<sub>2</sub> and π frequently π<sub>3</sub>. The dot of θ is frequently omitted.

Lines 1, 2 and 30—32 are in larger characters; lines 3—29 are στοιχηδόν except that in l. 19 an *iota*, probably at first omitted, has been inserted (*μηθενι*).

Τ α μ ί α ς σ τ ρ α τ ι ω [ τ ι κ ῶ ν

Ε ὕ ρ υ κ λ ε ί δ η ς Μ ι κ ί ω ν ο ς [Κ η φ ι σ ι ε ὕ ς

230—228 'Ε]πὶ Διομέδοντος ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς [. . . . . dos δεκάτης πρ-  
B.C.

υτανείας, ἥ Φορυσκίδης Ἀριστομένου (Λ)[ευκονοεὺς ἐγραμμά-

5 τε]νεῖν. Ἐλαφηβολιῶνος ἔνει καὶ νέα ἐμ[βολίμῳ δευτέρῃ τ-  
ῆς] πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησίᾳ· τῶν προέδρων ἐ[πειψήφισεν Καλλίσ-  
τρ]ατος Τελεσίνου Ἐρχιε[ὺς καὶ συμπρόεδροι·

ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ·

Θε]όφημος Τιμοκλέους Μαραθώνιος εἶπε[ν· ὅπως ἂν χρημάτων

10 π]ορισθέντων ἔχει ὁ ταμίας μερίζειν τὰ [δεόμενα, ἵνα κατὰ τὸ-  
ν κ]ατάλοιπον χρόνον τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ συνκ[ομισθῶσιν οἱ ἐκ γῆς ?

κ]αρποὶ μετ' ἀσφαλείας· ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δε[δόχθαι τῇ βουλεῖ

τ]οὺς λαχόντας προέδρους εἰς τὴν ἐπιού[σαν ἐκκλησίαν χρημ-

α]τίσαι περὶ τούτων, γνώμην δὲ ξυμβάλλε[σθαι τῆς βουλῆς, ὅτι

15 δοκεῖ τῇ βουλεῖ, τοὺς βουλομένους τῷ[ν πολιτῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλ-  
λων τῶν οἰκούντων ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιδιδό[ναι εἰς τὴν σωτηρία-

ν τῆς πόλεως καὶ τὴν φυλακὴν τῆς χώρας ἐ[παγγέλλασθαι τεῖ β-

ουλεῖ ἢ πρὸς τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἀπογράψα[σθαι ἐντὸς μηνὸς Μο-

20 μηδ' ἔλαττον Π· εἶναι δὲ τοῖς ἐπιδούσι [στεφανωθῆναι τε κα-  
ὶ ἐπαινεθῆναι καὶ τιμηθῆναι ὑπὸ τοῦ δή[μου καθότι ἂν ἡ ἀξι-

ος ἕκαστος αὐτῶν. τὸν δὲ γραμματέα τοῦ [δήμου ἀναγράψαι τό-

δ]ε τὸ ψήφι[σμα] καὶ τὰ [ὀνόμα]τα τῶν ἐπιδόντ[ων ἐν στήλῃ λιθίν-

ει κ[α]ὶ σ[τή]σαι ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ, [ὅπως] ἂν φανερ[ὰ ᾖ ἅπανιν ἡ φιλοτ-

25 μίᾳ τῶν βουλομένων εὐεργετεῖν [τὸν δ]ῆ[μον· τὸ δὲ ἀνάλωμα τ-

ὸ γενόμενον εἰς τε τὴν στήλην καὶ τὴν ἀ[ναγραφὴν τῶν ὀνομάτων

μερίσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει, τὸ δὲ ψή[φισμα] τόδε, ἐπειδὴ

περὶ πόρου χρημάτων[ν] ἐστὶν στρατιωτικῶ[ν, εἶναι ἅπαν εἰς φυ-

λακὴν τῆς χώρας.

30 Ο ἴδε ἐπέδωκαν εἰς τὴν σω[τηρίαν] τῆς πό-





|                      |                        |                    |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| ου Ὀτρυνεύς          | ΗΗ Σωσιγένης Παιαν .   | Η Πραξιτ[έλ]ης     |
| Καλλίμαχος           | ΗΗ Θυμοχάρης Σφήττι .  | ΗΗ Εἶρεσ[ίδ]ης     |
| 70 Λύκων φιλόσο .    | ΗΗ Θεόπομπος Λαμπτρ .  | ΗΗ Θουκρ[ι] - -    |
| Ἄλε[ξ]ι[ς] Φ]υλάσι . | ΗΗ Αὐτίας Ἀχαρνε .     | ΗΗ Δωρίων - -      |
| Ἑκαταῖος Μεσημβρι .  | ΗΗ Θεόπομπος Αἰγίλ .   | ΗΗ Λαχάρ[ης]       |
| Νικήτης Περγασή .    | Η Λυσιθείδης Ἐρχι .    | ΗΗ Σιμίας Δ - -    |
| Νικ[ο]κρά[τ]ης Μελ . | ΗΗ Φιλόθεος Φρεάρρι .  | ΗΗ Θ[ε]μ[ι]στο - - |
| 75 - - - Σφήτ .      | ΗΗ Δημόφιλος Φρεάρρι . | ΗΗ Ν[ι]κομα[χ] - - |
| - - - - - ης Σφήτ .  | ΗΗ Σώφιλος Κολλυτ .    | Η (vacat)          |
| - - - - -            | - - Ἀριστίων Θημακ .   | Η                  |
|                      | - - - - - ος Φλυεύ .   | ΗΗ                 |
|                      | - - - - - Εἰ]ρεσί .    | Η                  |
|                      | - - - - -              | Η                  |

The decree invites patriotic citizens to make contributions *eis σωτηρίαν τῆς πόλεως*. The name of the prytanising tribe—*Δημητριάδος* or *Ἀντιγονίδος*—is erased in l. 3. These designations were not formally abolished till 200 B.C. (Beloch *l. c.*, **Rem vi**, p. 128). But a nearer indication of date is afforded by the name of the *ταμίης*, l. 2, who is clearly alluded to (though his name is lost) as the brother of Micion in CIA II 379, a decree in which mention is made of the Diogenes, upon whom extraordinary honours were conferred on his withdrawal of the Macedonian garrisons in 229 B.C. (**65 24**). Our decree must be slightly anterior to 229 B.C. But cf. the note on l. 5 below.

1. The office of 'Treasurer of the War-funds' (cf. Fraenkel *St.*<sup>3</sup> II note 317) was established in 347 B.C. after the fall of Olynthus. The earliest inscriptional mention of the office appears to be in CIA II 739, probably of 334/3 B.C. (administration of Lyeurgus). In inscriptions down to the first century B.C. the cost of erecting inscribed stelae is very frequently assigned to his office; cf. for another duty **65 50**.

5. The restoration *δευτέρα*, which exactly fills the space, is defended by Unger *l. c.*, who calculates that the first six prytanies of this (ordinary) year were of 29 days each and the last six of 30 each, except the tenth prytany which had an intercalary day, making 31. Thus  $(6 \times 29) + (3 \times 30) = 264$ , bringing us down to the end of the 9th prytany, and the 2nd day of the 10th prytany was the last day of Elaphebolion duplicated. So D, who rejects Lolling's conjecture of *εικοστή* and his attribution of the date to the period of the 13 tribes; cf. Ferguson *Corn. St.* x 44 who assigns Diomedon to 228/7 B.C.

6. *Καλλίστρατος*: supplied by Koehler on a comparison of **56 27**.

13. *τοὺς λαχόντας προέδρους*. See **Rem. iv**, p. 85. Koehler points out that this is the earliest instance of the abbreviation of the longer formula *τοὺς προέδρους οἱ ἀν λάχωσι προεδρεύειν*. See **33 10**.

16. *ἐπιδιδόναι*, 19 *ἐπιδούναι*: the present tense denotes the general procedure, the aorist the act of an individual subscriber. Cf. **37 24** sqq.

17. *eis φυλακὴν τῆς χώρας*. Cf. CIA II 809 col. b 39. A special importance seems to have attached to decrees ending with this formula. According to Aristotle *Ἀθ. πολ.* 43, 4 it was customary in the *κύρται ἐκκλησίαι* to debate about

the φυλακὴ τῆς χάρας. The expression recurs in a marine inscription CIA II 811 col. c 155, where it is said of a decree relating to the cancelling of a debt: τὸ δὲ ψήφισμα τὸδε ἅπαν εἶναι εἰς τὴν φυλακὴν τῆς χάρας, ἐπειδὴ ἐστὶ περὶ χρημάτων εἰσπράξεως.

33 sqq. Ἀντιφῶν Ἐρχι. etc. On the subject of abbreviations generally see Larfeld *Epigr.* § 140 sqq. (Müller *Hdb.* I 538 sqq.) and cf. 35 6.

61. ΛΟΙΝΤΟΣ Koehler, who prefers Ἐρίωτος to Βιωτός on a comparison of CIA II 335, 20: -ριωτος.

68. Σωσιγένης. As Wilamowitz, *Antig.* p. 252, note 7, shows, he was archon in a year not long after this (CIA II 82, 1: Ἐπὶ Σωσιγένους ἄρχοντος οἶδε τὸν πύργον ἀνέθηκαν, where follows a list of subscribers many of whose names appear here).

69. Θυμοχάρης: 55 3. Εἰρεσ[ίδης] is the demotic name. Hence D restores in the preceding line Πραξι[έλης Κηφισοδότου?]; for if the father's name had not been appended, the demotic would have been in the first line in an abbreviated form.

70. Λύκων φιλόσο: i.e. φιλόσοφος, Lyco Troadensis, who presided over the Peripatetic School at Athens from about 270 to 226 B.C. (cf. Diog. L. v 65; Zeller *Phil. d. Griechen* II 2, p. 922; Wilamowitz *Antig.* p. 78 sqq.). D.

60. A base of Hymettian marble in three fragments, found at Athens. Hirschfeld *Herm.* VIII (1873) 350 sqq.; Sybel *ib.* XX (1885) 41 sq.; Kumanudes Ἀθ. III (1874) 262 sq.; CIA II 403. Cf. Newton *Essays* 139 sq.; Hartel *Att. St.* 79 sq.; Girard *L'Asclépieion d'Athènes* 59 sq.; Miller *De decretis atticis* 85.

Alphabet, type 1; but ξ=ξ<sub>2</sub>.

Ἦ ρ ω ῖ ἰ α τ ρ ῶ  
Ε ὕ κ λ ῆ σ Ε ὕ ν ό μ ο ν  
Κ ε φ α λ ῆ θ ε ν  
ἀ ν έ θ η κ ε ν.

5 Θ ε ο [ι.  
Ἐπὶ Θρασυφώντος ἄρχοντος. [ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδι-  
ονίδος ἔκτης πρυτανείας, ῆ . . . . .  
του Παιανιεύς ἐγραμμάτε[νεν· δήμου ψή-  
φίσματα· Μαιμακτηριῶνος . . . . .,  
10 ἔκτει καὶ δεκάτει τῆς πρυτ[ανείας· ἐκκλη-  
σία κυρία ἐν τῷ θεάτ[ρ]ῳ· τ[ῶν προέδρων  
ἐπεψήφισεν Κλεόμαχος Λα - - - - -  
σιος καὶ συμπρόεδροι·

ἔδοξεν τεῖ βουλ[εῖ·

15 Ἐμπεδίων Εὐμήλου Εὐών[υμεὺς εἶπεν·

ὑπὲρ ὧν τὴν πρόσοδον πε[ποίηται ὁ ἱερεὺς  
 τοῦ ἥρωος τοῦ ἱατροῦ Οἶο[- - ὅπως ἂν ἐ-  
 κ τῶν τύπων τῶν ἀνακει[μένων ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ  
 καὶ τοῦ ἀργυρίου κατασ[κευασθῇ ἀνά-  
 20 θ[η]μα τῷ θεῷ (ο)ἰνοχό[η - - -,  
 ἀγα]θεὶ τύχει δεδό[χθαι τεῖ βουλευί τοὺς  
 λαχ]όντας προέδ[ρους εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν  
 ἐκκ]λησίαν χορημα[τίσαι περὶ τούτων, γνώ-  
 μην] δὲ ξυμβάλλεσ[θαι τῆς βουλῆς εἰς τὸν δ-  
 25 ἡμον], ὅτι δο[κ]εῖ τ[ῇ] βουλῇ, ἐλέσθαι τὸν  
 δῆ[μον] [δύ]ο μὲ[ν] ἄνδρας ἐξ Ἀρευπαγιτῶν,  
 τ[ρεῖς] δὲ ἐξ ἑαυτῶ[ν, οἵτινες μετὰ τε τοῦ  
 ἱερέως καὶ τοῦ στρατηγ[οῦ] τοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν  
 π[αρασκευὴν καὶ τοῦ ἀρχιτέκτονος] τοῦ [ἐπὶ  
 30 τ]ᾶ ἱερὰ καθελόντες τοὺς τύπους καὶ εἴ τ[ι  
 ἄ]λλο ἐστὶν ἀργυροῦν ἢ χρυσοῦν καὶ τὸ  
 ἀ[ργύριον] τὸ ἀνακεῖμενον στήσαντες  
 κ[ατασκευάσουσι] τῷ θεῷ ἀνάθημα ὡς  
 ἂν δύνωνται κάλλιστον καὶ ἀναθήσου-  
 35 σιν ἐπιγράψαντες· ἡ βουλὴ ἡ ἐπὶ Θρασυφῶ[ν-  
 τ]ος ἄρχοντας ἀπὸ τῶν ἀναθημάτων ἥρω[ι]  
 ἱατρῷ· ἀναγραψάτωσαν δὲ οἱ αἰρεθεῖ[ν]-  
 τες τὰ ὀνόματα τῶν ἀνατεθηκότων ἐν  
 τῷ ἱερῷ καὶ σταθμὸν εἰς στήλην λιθί-  
 40 νην καὶ στησάτωσαν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ· ἂ δὲ ἂν  
 οἰκονομήσωσιν, λόγον καταβαλέσθαι αὐ-  
 τοὺς· ἐλέσθα[ι] δὲ καὶ δημόσιον τὸν ἀντι-  
 γραφόμενον, ὅπως ἂν τούτων γενομένων  
 ἔχει καλῶς καὶ εὐσεβῶς τεῖ βουλευί καὶ τῷ[ι  
 45 δῆμῳ] τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεούς· θῦσαι δὲ τῷ θε-  
 ῷ ἀρεστήριον ἀπὸ πέντε καὶ δέκα δρα-  
 χμῶν. ἐπὶ τὴν κατασκευὴν τῆς οἰνο-  
 χῆς τῷ ἥρωϊ τῷ ἱατρῷ ἐξ Ἀθηναίων ἀ-  
 πάντων κεχειροτόνηνται· Γλαυκέτης Κη-  
 50 φισιεύς, Σωγένης Ἰκαριεύς, Κόνων Ἀλω-  
 πεκῆθεν· ἐξ Ἀρευπαγιτῶν· Θεόγνης Κυδα-  
 θ[η]ν[αι]εύς, Χάρης Ἀφιδναῖος· δημόσιο[s]  
 κε[χειρο]τόνηται Δημήτριος.

Ἐ[ν] τ[ῷ] τοῦ ἥρωος τοῦ ἱατροῦ τὰ καθαιρεθέντα

55 εἰς τὸ ἀνάθημα· ἀργυρᾶ· τέτραχμον ὃ ἀνέ-  
 θη]κεν Καλλίστρατος· τύπον ὃν ἀνέθηκε Λα-  
 μίδιον· τύπον ὃν ἀνέθηκεν Ζωῖλος ὑπὲρ τοῦ  
 παιδίου· τύπον ὃν ἀνέθηκεν Καλλίστιον·  
 τύπον ὃν ἀνέθηκεν Λαμίδιον· τύπον ὃν ἀνέθη-  
 60 κεν Ἀσφαλίων· τύπον ὃν ἀνέθηκεν Νικοκλῆς·  
 τύπον ὃν ἀνέθηκεν Καλλίστιον· τύπον ὃν ἀν[έ-  
 θηκε Φιλιστί[ς]· τύπον [κ]αὶ ἀσπίδιο[ν] ὃ ἀνέθη-  
 κεν Εὐθιον· τύπον ὃν ἀνέθηκεν Ζωῖλος· μη[ρ]ο[ς]  
 δύο οὓς ἀνέθηκεν Ξενοκλῆς· τύπον ὃν ἀνέθη-  
 65 κεν Εὐκλεία· τύπον ὃν ἀνέθηκεν Ὀλυμπίς·  
 τύπον ὃν ἀνέθηκε Καλλίστιον· ὀφθαλμοὺς  
 οὓς ἀνέθηκεν Κτήσων· τύπον ὃν ἀνέθηκε Καλλί-  
 στιον· δραχμαὶ ἔξ . . ετ . α . . . . ἀνεπίγραφον·  
 τύπον ὃν ἀνέθηκεν Κ[αλλίστιο]ν· μηροὺς οὓς [α-  
 70 ν]έθηκεν Σπιωνθήρ· τύπον ὃν ἀνέθηκε [Π]ατροκ[λ]·  
 ὀφθ]αλμοὺς οὓς ἀνέθηκε Λαμίδιον· ὀφθαλμοὺς  
 οὓς] ἀνέθηκε Φιλοστράτη· ἀκροστόλιον ὃ ἀ[νέ-  
 θηκε] Θεό[δ]ωτος· τύπον ὃν ἀνέθηκε Σόφον· στ[ή]-  
 θος] ὃ ἀνέθηκε Πύρων· τύπον ὃν ἀνέθηκε Μοσχ . .  
 75 ὑπ[ε]ρ Καλλιστράτης καὶ Καλλίππου· τύπον ὃν  
 ἀνέθηκεν Καλλίστιον· τύπον ὃν ἀνέθηκεν  
 Καλλίστιον· τύπον ὃν ἀνέθηκεν Καλλίστ[ιον]  
 τύπον ὃν ἀνέθηκε Καλλίστιον· χεῖρ ἣν ἀνέθη[κε]  
 Νικοστράτη· τυπία δύο (ᾧ) ἀνέθηκεν Εὐκλῆς.

80 Ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς ΔΠΤΤΤ· τύπων ὀλκὴ ΗΔΠΤ·  
 φιάλη ὀλκὴ Η· κεφάλαιον ΗΗΔΔΔΤΤΤΤ· ἀπὸ τοῦ-  
 του ἀρεστήριον κατὰ τὸ ψήφισμα ΔΠ· καὶ συν-  
 χωνευθέντων τῶν τυπίων καὶ τῆς φιάλης  
 ἀπουσία ΔΤΤ· καὶ εἰς ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλης  
 85 ΠΤΤΤ|||· ἔργαστρα τῆς οἰνοχόης ΔΤΤ· ἡ οἰνοχό-  
 η ἄγει ΗΠΔΔΔΤΤΤ|||· κεφάλαιον ΗΗΔΔΔΤΤ· λοι-  
 πὸν ΤΤ· τοῦτο κατασκευασάμενοι ἀναθήσο-  
 μεν τύπον.

For the date see the note on l. 9.

The inscribed stele served as the base of a votive offering made to the 'Hero Physician,' as a certain physician who had received divine honours after



his death was designated. Ll. 5—53 give the text of the decree for the melting down of votive offerings dedicated in gratitude for cures effected in the temple, ll. 54—79 a list of offerings, with the names of the donors, ll. 80—88 a balance-sheet of accounts.

The ἥρως *ιατρός* at Athens appears to be first mentioned in Dem. *F. L.* 419, where Aeschines is said to have kept a school πρὸς τῷ τοῦ ἥρω τοῦ *ιατροῦ*. All other notices have reference to this passage; e.g. the scholion ἥρως] οὕτως ἐκαλεῖτο ἥρως *ιατρός* τις παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. Ἐκλήθη δὲ ἥρως διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ σώματος. τὸ δὲ κύριον ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἀριστόμαχος. Cf. Bekk. *Anecd.* p. 263, Hesych. s. v.

8. The restoration in this line is based upon other examples, e.g. CIA II 407, 413, IV 2, 420 b. The plural ψήφισματα seems to be due to carelessness, for only one ψήφισμα follows.

9. *Μαιμακτηριῶνος*. How comes it that the sixth prytany falls in the fifth month? Schmidt (*Chron.* p. 685 sqq.) solves the difficulty (cf. Koehler CIA) by assuming that the inscription belongs to the period when there were two concurrent calendars, the one κατὰ θεόν, the other κατ' ἀρχοντα. For an explanation of these terms see no. 62. His calculations lead him to conclude that the year in which Thrasyphon was archon was the 10th year of the 12th Metonic cycle, or 214/3 B.C., and after *Μαιμακτηριῶνος* he would supply ἐνῆ καὶ νέεα. But cf. the caution given 62.

18. The τύποι 'models,' enumerated 54—79, appear to include among other objects the models in silver of different parts of the body in which cures had been effected through the agency of the god. Many of these parts are specified by name in an inventory belonging to the temple of Amphiaraus at Oropus, IGSept. 303. Whether the representations of diseased parts were sufficiently exact to serve for pathological study, we do not know; but Hippocrates is said to have derived part of his medical experience from the record of cases in the celebrated temple of Aesculapius in the island of Kos. (Newton *l. c.*) See further the notes on the inscriptions from the Ἀσκληπιεῖον at *Epidaurus*.

26. Ἀρεοπαγιτῶν. Cf. 51: this spelling in Attic appears to be found only in this inscription and CIA II 839, 7. Cf. Meisterhans *Gr.* 61. In CIA II 404, dealing with a similar subject, a commission of three is appointed without the Areopagites. The στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν is mentioned 55 22 (see *ib.* note l. 5) and in several other inscriptions. CIA II 839, where this office appears, mentions in connexion with temple alterations the words καθαίρεισις, ἐπισκευή, κατασκευή. The στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν would seem to be concerned with the superintendence of equipment, military or otherwise.

31. χρυσοῦν. There is no other mention of gold in the inscription: the formula is probably an ordinary one. The inscription of Oropus, IGSept. 303, mentioned above, contains similar provisions; cf. also Dem. *c. Androt.* 615.

32. στήσαντες: 'after weighing them.' 35. ἡ βουλὴ: sc. ἀνέθηκε.

38. ἀνατεθηκότων: the usual spelling; the form τέθεικα of the grammars is not found on inscriptions till the first century B.C. Meisterhans *Gr.* 189.

41. καταβάλλεσθαι. Cf. for the use of the middle: καταβάλλεσθαι...εἰς τὰ δημόσια γράμματα, ap. Dem. *De Cor.* 243, 'to have an entry made on the public records.' Cf. also 64 53.

42. δημόσιον τὸν ἀντιγραφόμενον: a public slave to act as controller, δημόσιος ἀντιγραφεὺς; cf. Dem. *c. Androt.* 615 and CIA II 834 b, 12.

46. ἀρεστήριον: 'a propitiatory sacrifice.' Cf. Dion. H. i 67: θυσίαι ἀρεστηρίαι.

53. Δημήτριος: as a slave he has of course no demotic name.

55. τέτραχμον. The same abbreviation for τετράδραχμον (cf. κύβκρανον = κιονόκρανον CIA i 322 a, i 29, Meisterhans *Gr.* 118, where other instances are quoted) occurs CIA ii 835 c—l, 79 (320/317 B.C.). It was the large silver coin of the period and may have been (Newton *Essays* p. 140) the fee offered to the god. Cf. τάρτημόρον 64 55.

56. Λαμίδιον, 58 Καλλίστιον. These are of course female names.

72. ἀκροστόλιον: a model of an *aplustre*; cf. 52 14.

79. τυπία: apparently 'small models.'

84. ἀπουσία: the 'waste' is in melting the silver. In IGSept. 303, 15 it is expressly directed that the tin should first be separated out: ἀποξύσαντες τὸν καττίτερον; perhaps the soldering is meant.

85. ἔργαστρα: the sums paid for making the οἰνοχόη. The following 'balance-sheet' is taken from Newton, *Essays* p. 141.

| Received.               |           | Expended.                 |            |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------|
|                         | Drachmae. |                           | Drachmae.  |
| Silver drachmae         | 18        | Propitiatory sacrifice    | 15         |
| Weight of silver models | 116       | Waste in melting silver   | 12         |
| Weight of <i>phiale</i> | 100       | Engraving <i>stelæ</i>    | 8. 3 ob.   |
|                         |           | Making <i>oinochoë</i>    | 12         |
|                         |           | Weight of <i>oinochoë</i> | 183. 3 ob. |
|                         |           |                           | 232 ?      |
|                         |           | Balance in hand           | 2          |
|                         | 234       |                           | 234        |

The balance is ordered to be made into a votive offering. The sum of the expenditure actually amounts to only 231 drachmae: probably the mark of a single drachma was omitted from the stone or has been effaced.

61. A slab of Hymettian marble in three fragments found at Athens. CIA ii 444. Cf. A. Martin *Rev. Phil.* x (1886) 17 sqq.; id. *Cavaliers Athéniens* 221 sqq.

Alphabet, type 1; but ξ is ξ<sub>2</sub>.

Ἀντ]ίδημος Κλεῖπ[πίδου . . . . . εἶπεν\* ἐπειδὴ  
 Νικ]ογένης Νίκωνο[ς Φιλαΐδης χειροτονηθείς  
 ὑπὸ τ]οῦ δήμου Θησε[ῖων ἀγωνοθέτης εἰς τὸν ἐνιαυτ-  
 161/0? ὃν τὸν ἐπὶ Ἀριστολά[ου ἄρχοντος τήν τε πομπήν  
 B.C. 5 ἔπεμψεν εὐ]σ[χ]ήμ[ον]α [καὶ τ]ὴν θυσ[ῖαν συνετέλεσεν  
 τῷ Θησεῖ κ]ατὰ [τὰ πά]τρια καὶ τῆς λαμπά[δος κα-

- ι τοῦ γυμνικοῦ ἀγῶ[ν]ος ἐποιήσατο τὴν ἐπ[ι]μέλειαν  
 προ[ν]ο[η]θεὶς τοῦ μηθένα τῶν ἀγωνιζομένων [ἀδικ-  
 ήμ]α[τι] περιπεσεῖν· ἔθηκεν δὲ καὶ ἄθλα τοῖς ἀγῶνι-  
 10 σαμέν[οι]σι σπουδῆς οὐθέν ἐλλείπων κατὰ τὰ ἐψηφισ-  
 μέ[ν]α [τῷ] δῆμῳ· παρεσκεύασεν δὲ καὶ ταῖς φυλαῖς  
 τ[αῖ]ς νικώσαις ἄθλα τῶν τε ἱππέων καὶ τῶν ἐπιλέ-  
 κτων, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἐκ τῶν ἐθνῶν τάγμασιν καὶ  
 τα[ῖ]ς ἀνέθηκεν· ἔδωκεν δὲ καὶ τεῖ βουλευί καθέσιμον  
 15 δρ[α]χμὰς ΧΗΗ καὶ τοῖς πρυτάνεσιν εἰς θυσίαν Η·  
 ἀνέθηκεν δὲ καὶ στήλην ἐν τῷ τοῦ Θεσέως τεμέ-  
 νει εἰς ἣν ἀνέγραψε τοὺς νικήσαντας, καὶ εἰς ταῦ-  
 τα πάντα ἀπολογίζεται ἀνηλωκῶς ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων  
 ὑπὲρ τὰς δυσχιλίας ἑξακοσίας ἐνενήκοντα δραχμὰς·  
 20 καὶ περὶ ἀπάντων ὧν ῥηκονόμηκεν ἀπενήνοχεν λό-  
 γους εἰς τὸ μητρῷον καὶ πρὸς τοὺς λογιστὰς καὶ τὰς  
 εὐθύνας ἔδωκεν· ὅπως οὖν καὶ ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος  
 μνημονεύοντες φαίνωνται τῶν εἰς ἑαυτοὺς φιλοτι-  
 μουμένων καὶ ἐτοιμῶς διδόντων εἰ<ι>ς τὰς ἐπιμελείας,  
 25 ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι τεῖ βουλευί τοὺς λαχόντας προ-  
 ἐ]δρους εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἐκκλησίαν χρηματίσαι  
 π[ε]ρὶ τούτων, γνώμην δὲ ξυμβάλλεσθαι τῆς βουλῆς  
 ἐ]ῖς τὸν δῆμον ὅτι δοκεῖ τεῖ βουλευί, ἐπαινέσαι  
 Νικογ[έ]νην Νίκωνος Φιλαΐδην καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτὸν  
 30 χρυσῷ]ι στεφάνῳ κατὰ τὸν νόμον εὐνοίας ἔνε-  
 κα καὶ] φιλοτιμίας ἣν ἔχων διατελεῖ περὶ τε τὴν  
 βουλ[ῇ]ν καὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων· ἀναγορεῦσ[αι]  
 δι[ὰ] τὸν] στέφανον Διονυσίων τε τῶν ἐν ἄστει καινο[ῖ]ς  
 τ[ρ]αγ[ο]ῦδ[ο]ις καὶ Παναθηναίων καὶ Ἐλευσινίων καὶ Πτολε-  
 35 μαίων τοῖς γυμνικοῖς ἀγῶσιν. ἀναγ[ρά]ψ[αι] δὲ τόδε τὸ ψή-  
 φισμα τὸν γ[ρ]αμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν εἰς στήλην  
 ἐν ἣ καὶ ο]ἱ νενικηκότες.

Ἡ βουλή,  
 ὁ δῆμος,  
 Νικογένην  
 Νίκωνος  
 Φιλαΐδην.

40

[Col. I, see p. 164  
 Ἐπὶ Ἀριστολάου κτλ.]

[Col. II, see p. 165  
 ἐνίκων κτλ.]

Ἐπὶ Ἀριστολάου ἄρ]χοντος οἷδε  
τοὺς σ]αλπ[ι]κτάς·

45 Ἀριστος] Ἀριστοκράτου Ἀθηναῖος.  
τοῦ[ς κήρυκ]ας·

Θεόδωρ[ος Π]οσειδω[νίου] Ἀθηναῖος.  
τῶν ἐπι[λέκ]των εὐανδρί[α].

φυλὴ ἐνί[κα] Ἀτ[τ]αλὶς [τα]ξιαρχοῦντος  
50 Ἀργείου [τοῦ] Ἀσκληά[π]ωνος Ἀτηνέως.  
τεῖ [εὐοπλ]ία· φυλὴ ἐνί[κα] Κεκροπὶς  
ταξ[ιαρχο]ῦντ[ος] Ἀν[τιδ]ώρου [τ]οῦ Ἀρείου  
--- ως. τῶ[ν ἐν] τοῖ[ς] ἔθνεσιν

ἐ]ὺ[ανδρί]α· τάγ[μα] ἐνί[κα] τὸ Ὀμίλου.  
55 τ[ε]ῖ [εὐοπλ]ία· τάγ[μα] ἐνί[κα] τὸ Δημέου.  
τῶ[ν] [ἱππέων εὐανδρί]α· φυ[λ]ὴ ἐνί[κα] Αἰγεί[ς]  
φυλαρχοῦντος Ἀρατί[ω]νος τοῦ Σίμου  
--- έως. τ[ε]ῖ εὐοπλ[ία].

φυλὴ ἐνί[κα] Α]ἰγεί[ς] φυλαρχοῦντος  
60 --- τ]οῦ Σ . . ου ἐγ Μυρβινούττης.  
τῇ[ι λαμπά]δι τοὺς παῖδας ἐκ τῆς  
Τι[μ]έου παλ[αί]στ[ρα]ς ἐνί[κα] λαμπαδαρχῶν  
Νικογέν[ης] Νίκωνος Αἰγείδος φυλῆς.  
τῇ λαμπά]δι τοὺς ἐφήβους οἱ ἐξ ἐφήβων

65 --- λ]αμπαδαρχοῦντος  
Ἀπολλ[ων]ίου τοῦ Εὐκταίου Ἀκαμαντίδος  
φυλῆς. τῶν νεαν[ίσκων] οἱ ἐγ Λυκείου  
λαμπαδαρχοῦντ[ος] Καιρίου τοῦ  
Τέλωνος --- ντίδ]ος φυλῆς.

70 π[α]ίδας δόλιχ]ον τῆς τρίτης ἡλικίας·  
--- οδ[ώρ]ου [Ἀκ]αμαντίδος φυλῆς.  
παῖδας ἐκ] π[ά]ντων δόλιχον·  
--- Δρο]μέου Ἀθηναῖος.  
ἄνδρας] δ[ό]λιχον·

75 --- ος Ἀ]ρχεστράτου Ἀθηναῖος.  
παῖδας] στάδιον τῆς πρώτης ἡλικίας·  
--- Δ]ημάρχου Αἰγείδος φυλῆς.  
παῖδας στ]άδιον τῆς δευτέρας ἡλικίας·  
Μελέτων Στ[ρ]ο[μ]βυλιῶνος Αἰγείδος φυλῆς.

80 π[αῖ] <ι>δας [στ]άδ[ιον τῇ]ς τρίτης ἡλικίας·  
Ἀ]σκλη[π]ίδης [Ἀρι]στοβούλου Αἰαντίδος φυλῆς.

ἐν ἱκων τὸν ἀγῶνα τῶν Θησείων·

παῖδας δίαυλον τῆς δευτέρας ἡλικίας·

(45) Μελέτων Στρομβυλιῶνος Αἰγείδος φυλῆς.

παῖδας δίαυλον τῆς τρίτης ἡλικίας·

Ἀλέξων Ἀπολλοφάνου Πανδιονίδος φυλ[ῆς.

παῖδας ἐκ πάν[τ]ων δίαυλον· Καίριος

Τέλωνος Ἀθηναῖος. ἄνδρας δίαυλον·

(50) Ἀλέξανδρος Σήμ[ο]υ Ἀθηναῖος.

παῖδας πάλην τῇ[s π]ρώτης ἡλικία[s·

Νίκων Νικογένου Αἰγείδος φυλῆς.

παῖδας πάλην τῆς δευτέρας ἡλικία[s·

Μελέτων Στρομβυλιῶνος Αἰγείδος φυλ[ῆς.

(55) παῖδας πάλην τῆς τρίτης ἡλικίας·

Ἀπολ(λ)ώνιος Ἀπολλωνίου Αἰγείδος φυλ[ῆς.

παῖδας ἐκ πάντων πάλην·

Ἡραγόρας Διονυσοδώρου Ἀθην[αῖος.

ἄνδρας πάλην· Εὐδημος Σ[ω]κ[ράτους] Ἀθη-

(60) ναῖος. παῖδας πυγμὴν τῆς πρώ[της] ἡλικίας·

Εὐφρέας Εὐφρέου Ἀκαμαντίδο[s φυλῆς.

παῖδας πυγμὴν τῆς δευτέρας ἡλ[ικίας·

Παυσανίας Παυσανίου Οἰνείδος φυλ[ῆς.

παῖδας πυγμὴν τῆς τρίτης ἡλικί[ας·

(65) Ἡβάκων Πείθωνος Ἰπποθωντίδος φυλ[ῆς.

παῖδας ἐκ πάντων πυγμὴν· Δωρό[θεος

Χαρμίδου Ἀθηναῖος. ἄνδρας πυγ[μῆν·

Σωσικράτης Δημονόμου Ἀθηνα[ῖος.

παῖδας παγκράτιον τῆς πρώτῃ[s ἡλικίας·

(70) Φιλέας Φιλέου Ἀκαμαντίδος φυλ[ῆς.

παῖδας παγκράτιον τῆς δευτέρα[s] ἡλ[ικίας·

Ἀβρων Καλλίου [Ο]ἰν[ε]ίδος φυλῆς. παῖδας

παγκράτιον τῆς τρίτης ἡλικίας·

Ἀπολλώνιος Ἀπ<π>ολλωνίου Ἀτταλίδος φυλῆ[s.

(75) παῖδας ἐκ πάντων παγκράτιον· Σάμος Σάμου

Ἀθηναῖος. ἄνδρας παγκράτιον Θ(εοδ)ωρίδ[ης

Παυσανίου Ἀθηναῖος. ὀπλίτην· Νικόδημο[s

Πυθοδώρου Ἀθηναῖος. ἐν ὅπλοις δίαυλο[ν

ἐκ τῶν φυλάρχων· Ἀρατίων Σίμου Αἰγεί[δος

(80) φυλῆς. δίαυλον ἐκ τῶν φυλάρχων· Ἀρατίων Σ[ίμου

Αἰγείδος φυλῆς. ἀκάμπιον ἐκ τῶν φυλ[άρχων·



from  
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παίδας ἐκ πάντων στάδιον·  
Κ]αίριος Τέλωνος Ἀθηναῖος. ἄνδρας στάδιον·  
Αἰ]σχυρίων Δημητρίου Ἀθηναῖος.  
85 π]αῖδας δίαυλον τῆς πρώτης ἡλικίας·  
Ἀπ]ολλώνιος Ἐθελάνδρου Οἰνεΐδος φυλῆς.

This is one of the extant decrees which commemorate the services of the ἀγωνοθέτης of the Theseia and provide for the engraving of the victors' names, as appended to the decree. For an account of the contests in the Theseia see Martin *Cav. Ath.* 221 sqq.

The date of Aristolaus' archonship (l. 4) is assigned by Ferguson, *Corn. St.* x p. 64, to 161/0 B.C.: see his arguments *ad loc.*

3. Θησείων. The Θήσεια took place on the 8th of Pyanopsion. After the Persian Wars the oracle had enjoined that the bones of the hero should be brought from Scyros and buried in Attica (Plut. *Thes.* 36). Cimon carried out the injunction, and then the festival, although not formally established, was raised to importance. It comprised gymnastic and naval contests and races, a parade of Ephebi 65 20, and a great sacrifice provided at the public expense 100 c 13, which was perhaps especially destined to benefit the poor and needy (Arist. *Plut.* 628 and schol.).

6. τῆς λαμπάδος. This or δρόμος is the usual expression in inscriptions for the λαμπαδηφορία. See Grasberger *Erziehung* etc. III 199 sq. Cf. below l. 64 and for the part taken by the Ephebi in this and other contests, cf. 65 5 sqq.

12. τῶν ἐπιλέκτων. Ἐπιλεκτοὶ are mentioned in connexion with ἵπποι in CIA II 323, 12; ἐφ' οὗς (sc. βαρβάρους, the Gauls who were defeated at Delphi 279/8 B.C.) καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἐξέπεμπεν τοὺς τε ἐπιλέκτους καὶ τοὺς ἵππεῖς συναγωνιουμένους ὑπὲρ τῆς κοινῆς σωτηρίας.

13. τοῖς ἐκ τῶν ἐθνῶν τάγμασιν. For an account of the classification of the ἔφηβοι see Dumont *Ephèbes* p. 215 sqq. and Grasberger *Erziehung* III c. 1. In the older period there was for gymnastic and agonistic purposes a two-fold division into παῖδες and ἄνδρες. Afterwards a triple division was adopted, παῖδες (age 12—16), ἀγένειοι (age 16—20), ἄνδρες. For the purpose of contests there was a further division into three classes according to age, ἡλικία νεωτέρα, μέση, πρεσβυτέρα, or πρώτη, δευτέρα, τρίτη. By ἔθνη or ἐθνῶν τάγματα are meant companies composed of ξένοι.

14. καθέσιμον: acc. to Koehler *merces senatoria* 'Sitzungsgelder,' though we do not know why especially the ἀγωνοθέτης should have supplied the funds. The sum 1200 drachmae (600 drachmae in CIA II 445, 10) appears to have reference to the number of members of the βουλή, at this time 600.

19. ὑπὲρ τὰς δισχιλίας. The article is used with numerals which represent a part of a whole: cf. CIA II *add.* 834 b, II 47 (329 B.C.): πλινθοὶ εἰς τὸ

- from  
p. 165 Ἄρατιών Σίμου Αἰγείδος φυλῆς. ἵππω[ι πολε-  
μιστῇ δίαυλο[ν] ἐκ τῶν ἱππέων. Ἄρ - -  
της Ἀντιμάχου Οἰνείδος φυλῆς. δίαυλο[ν] ἐκ τῶν  
(85) ἱππέων. Νικόδωρος Νικησίου Λεωντίδ[ος φυλῆς.  
ἀκάμπιον ἐκ τῶν ἱππέων. Νικόδωρος Ν[ικησίου  
Λεωντίδος φυλῆς. ἵππῳ λαμπρῷ Λύανδρ[ος  
Νικογένου Αἰγείδος φυλῆς. δίαυλον ἐκ πάντ[ων]  
Φιλοκράτης Ἡδύλου Οἰνείδος φυλῆς. ἀκάμπιον ἐ[κ πάν-  
(90) των. Δέξαανδρος Φιλίνου Ἀντιοχίδος φυλῆς. ἀφ' [ἱπ-  
που ἀκ]ο[ντίζων - -] Δημητρ[ίου Ἴππο]θω[ντίδος φυλῆς.

Ἐλευσίνιον τὸ ἐν ἄστει ΧΠΗ, (α)ἰ ἑκατόν=‘100 bricks at.....’ (Koe. reads δ’ but cf. Col 1 56 τὰς Χ). Meisterhans *Gr.* 231.

21. τὸ μηρῶν. On this building as the depository of public documents see H. and V. *Athens* 52. On the λογισταί see 10 8.

33. καινο[ῖς τ]ρ[αγωδ]ο[ῖς]: ‘at the exhibition of new tragedies’ ‘when new tragedians compete.’ Cf. 65 48.

34. Πτολεμαίων. The Ptolemaea, instituted in honour of Ptolemy Philadelphus, appear to be first mentioned in CIA II 341 (*circ.* 285 B.C.), one of the earliest of the Ephebic decrees. He also founded the gymnasium, which bore the name Ptolemaion (cf. 65 49, 100) and contained a library: cf. H. and V. *Athens* 145. The Ephebi frequently presented books to this library.

64. οἱ ἐξ ἐφήβων: also called ἐνοι ἐφηβοί; ‘anciens ephèbes.’

72. Koehler notes it as strange that Habron is assigned to the tribe Oeneïs, for he belonged to the deme Bate, of the tribe Aegeïs. Either we must assume an error of the engraver, or Habron may have passed into the Oeneïd tribe by adoption.

81. ἀκάμπιον: sc. δρόμον. Other forms are ἀκαμπίας, ἄκαμπτος. Suidas and Zonaras I 98: Ἀκαμπίας ὁ εὐθύδρομος. Ἀκάμπιος δρόμος, ὁ μακρὸς καὶ δι’ εὐθείας περίπατος. Grasberger *Erziehung* I 312.

87. ἵππῳ λαμπρῷ. Martin, *op. cit.* 207 sq., identifies this with the ἵππος πομπικός; cf. Xen. *De re equestri* XI 1: ἦν δέ τις ἄρα βουλευθῇ καὶ πομπικῶ καὶ μετεώρῳ καὶ λαμπρῷ ἵππῳ χρῆσασθαι. Note that the class of competitors in the contest ἵππῳ λαμπρῷ and below 90 ἀφ’ ἵππου ἀκοντίζων is not specified. Martin, p. 218, thinks that the contests were ἐκ πάντων, i.e., in this case, open to all Athenians whether ἱππεῖς or not. The expression ἐκ πάντων would seem also to mean elsewhere ‘from all classes of Athenians or strangers’ or ‘from all ages’ (e.g. in I. 48).

62. A slab of Pentelic marble broken below, with the surface in many places rubbed or corroded, said to have been found near Cyrrhestus. CIA II 408. Cf. Schmidt *Chron.* 643 sqq.; Unger *Herm.* xiv 593 sq.

Alphabet, type 1: but + = φ and ω is frequently ∩.

133/2?  
B.C.

Ἐπὶ Μητροφάνου ἄρχοντος, ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀκαμαντίδος  
δεκάτης πρυτανείας, ἣ Ἐπιγένης Μοσχίωνος Λαμπρεὺς ἐγραμ-  
μάτευεν· ἀντι-  
γραφεὺς Δημοκράτης Δημοκράτου Κυδαθηναίεὺς· Ἐλα-  
φιοβολιῶνο[ς]  
ἐνάτει μετ' εἰκάδας κατ' ἄρχοντα, κατὰ θεὸν [δ]ὲ  
[Μ]ουნიχι(ῶ)νος δ[ωδεκά-  
5 τει, δωδεκάτει τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία κυρία ἐν τῷ·  
θεάτρῳ· τῶν προ-  
έδρων ἐπεψήφισεν Τί[μυλλ]ος Τιμύ[λ]λου Ἐρχιεὺς καὶ  
συμπρόεδροι.

ἔδοξ]εν τῷ δήμῳ.

Τίμαρχος [Ἐπι...][ο][υ] Σφήττιος εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγ-  
γέλλουσιν οἱ πρυτάνεις  
τῆς Ἐρ[εχ]θείδος [ὑπέρ] τῶν θυσιῶν ὧν ἔθουον τ[ὰ]  
πρὸ τῷ[ν] ἐκκλη-  
10 σιῶν τῷ[ν] Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Προ]στατηρίῳ καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτεμίδι  
τεῖ [Βουλαίᾳ  
καὶ τοῖς [ἄλλοις θεοῖς] ο[ἱς] πάτρ[ιο]ν ἦν ὑπέρ τε τῆς  
βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ [δ]ή[μ]ο[υ],  
ἀγαθ[εῖ] τύχει δεδόχθαι] τῷ δήμῳ, τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθαι  
τὰ γ[εν]ονότα  
ἐ[ν] τοῖς ἱεροῖ[ς] οἷς ἔθουον [ἐφ'] ὑγείᾳ καὶ σωτηρίᾳ τῆς  
τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ [δ]ή-  
μου καὶ [παίδων καὶ γυναικῶν καὶ τῶν φίλων] καὶ συμμάχων·  
ἐ]π[ε]ιδὴ δὲ οἱ  
15 πρυτάνεις ἔθυσαν τὰς θυσίας ἀπάσας τὰς] καθ[ηκ]ού[σας] ἐν  
τῇ πρυ-  
τανείᾳ καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως, ἐπιμελήθησαν δὲ καὶ τῆς συλλογῆς  
τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῶν ἄλλ[ων] μελετῶν [ὧν προσέταττον  
αὐτοῖς οἱ τε νόμοι καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα] τοῦ δήμου, ἐπαιν[έσαι]  
τοὺς  
πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἐρεχθείδος καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐ[τοὺς] [χρ]υ[σῶ]  
στεφάνῳ  
20 κατὰ τὸν νόμον εὐσεβείας ἕνεκα τῆς εἰς τ[ὸν] θε[οῦ] οὐ[λ]οῦ[σας] κτλ.

This fragment of a decree in honour of the prytanes of the Erechtheid tribe for the accurate performance of their duties offers in its prescript a good example of the practice of reckoning by two concurrent calendars. Other

instances of this double dating will be found CIA II 433, 437, 471, and beyond the limits of Attica we may compare, e.g., DI 951 (*Tanagra*) 1, 2: *μεινὸς Θουίῳ νενμεινίῃ*, | *κατὰ δὲ θιὸν Ὀμολωίου ἑσκαὶδεκάτῃ*. The peculiarity is first met with soon after 171 (see however 60 9) and ceases before 127 B.C. The date of the archon in our decree was, according to Ferguson, *Corn. St.* x 74, 133/2 B.C.

The order of the prytany-day, it will be observed, coincides exactly with the reckoning *κατὰ θεόν*, and this is implied also by the abbreviated formula in CIA II 471, l. 50, *Πυαν(οψιδῶνος) ἑνδεκάτῃ* (i.e. *κατ' ἀρχοντα*), *δεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας* (*κατὰ θεόν δὲ δεκάτῃ* being omitted before *δεκάτῃ* as superfluous). As the Sun-god rules the year, while the Moon-goddess rules only the months, so in cases where, as here, the divine or celestial year is contrasted with the Archon-year, the former must mean the pure solar year, which at Athens began with the summer solstice on the ideal 1st of Hecatombaeon, while the year which was renewed by the Archon eponymus as a rule after the solstice on the ordinary 1st of Hecatombaeon corresponds to the old lunar year. The new calendar *κατὰ θεόν* would seem to have been designed not merely to regulate the frequently occurring inequality in the distribution of the prytany-periods, but also and chiefly to pave the way for the abolition of the luni-solar year. (G. F. Unger in I. Müller's *Hdb.* 2 756 sq., where he holds that A. Schmidt's views *Chron.* 643 sqq. are based on unsafe premisses.)

8 sqq. The restorations are Koehler's (except in l. 17 *μελετῶν*, which is on the stone, for *ἀπάντων*) based mainly upon a comparison of contemporary decrees.

12. τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ κτλ. Cf. 54 6.

63. "*Olim Athenis.....Exstat in museo Naniano.*" Boeckh CIG 124. CIA II 475; IV 2, p. 122. Cf. Ferguson *Corn. St.* x 84.

Alphabet apparently varying between types 1 and 2; ζ, μ, σ and generally π follow type 2. In the copy as given in CIA the *iota adscriptum* is occasionally omitted.

112/1 Ἐπὶ Διουνσίου ἀρχοντος τοῦ μετὰ  
B.C. Παράμονον ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰαντίδος ἐ-  
βδόμης πρυτανείας, ἧ Λάμιος Τιμού-  
χου Ῥαμνούσιος ἐγραμμάτευεν· Γα-  
5 μηλιῶνος ὀγδόῃ ἱσταμένου, ὀγδό-  
ῃ τῆς πρυτανείας· βουλὴ ἔμ βουλευ-  
τηρίῳ τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν  
Στρατοφῶν Στρατοκλέους Σουνι-  
εὺς καὶ συνπρόεδροι·  
10 ἔδοξεν τεῖ βουλεῖ·  
Ῥῆσος Ἀρτέμωνος Ἀλαιεὺς εἶπεν·  
ἐπειδὴ πρόσδοτον ποιησάμενος πρὸς

τὴν βουλὴν Διόγνητος ἐξ Οἴου ταμί-  
 ας ναυκλήρων καὶ ἐμπόρων τῶν φε-  
 15 ρόντων τὴν σύνοδον τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ  
 Ξενίου ἐμφανίζει τεῖ βουλευὶ βούλεσ-  
 θαι τὴν σύνοδον ἀναθεῖναι εἰκόνα γρα-  
 πτὴν ἐν ὄπλῳ τοῦ ἑαυτῶν προξέ-  
 νου, κεχειροτονημένου δὲ καὶ ἐπιμε-  
 20 λ]ητοῦ ἐπὶ τὸν λιμένα Διοδώρου τοῦ  
 Θεοφίλου Ἀλαιέως ἐν τῷ ἀρχεῖῳ αὐ-  
 τοῦ, καὶ διὰ ταῦτα παρακαλεῖ τὴν βου-  
 λὴν ἐπικυρῶσαι ἑαυτῷ ψήφισμα·  
 ἀγαθε[ι] τύχει δεδόχθαι τεῖ βουλευεῖ, ἐπι-  
 25 κεχω[ρ]ήσθαι[ι] Διογνήτῳ καὶ τῇ συνόδῳ[ι]  
 π[ο]ι[ι]ήσαι[σθ]αι τ[ῇ]ν ἀνάθεσιν τῇ[ς] γρα-  
 πτῆς εἰκόνης ἐν ὄπλῳ Διοδώρου τοῦ  
 Θεοφίλου Ἀλαιέως ἐν τῷ ἀρχεῖῳ αὐ-  
 τοῦ καθάπερ παρακαλεῖ τὴν βουλὴν.

This decree of the Senate sanctions the proposal of the Treasurer of the Guild of Shipowners and Merchants, whose patron was Zeus Xenios, to erect in the ἀρχεῖον of the Guild an εἰκὼν γραπτὴ ἐν ὄπλῳ of Diodorus, proxenos of the Guild and ἐπιμελητὴς ἐπὶ τὸν λιμένα (Piraeus). From BCH xxi (1897) p. 600 we find that the archonship of Dionysius coincides with the consulship at Rome of L. Calpurnius Piso and M. Livius Drusus and therefore belongs to 112/1 B.C.

4. Note that Rhamnus, the deme of the Secretary, does not belong to the prytanising tribe, Aeantis. Cf. *Rem.* v (1), p. 89.

7. ἐπεψήφισ(ε)ν: the text has Σ, but the aorist would be very strange.

14 sq. τῶν φερόντων τὴν σύνοδον: 'who pay the guild-subscription of Zeus Xenios'; cf. CIA iv 2, 623 e, 5: τοὺς τὴν σύνοδον φέροντας τῷ θεῷ. In l. 17 σύνοδος is used to denote the guild itself.

17. εἰκόνα γραπτὴν: 'a painted portrait.' Of such portraits there is frequent mention in inscriptions; e.g. D 681, 21 (*Patmos*).

20. ἐπιμελητοῦ ἐπὶ τὸν λιμένα. This officer appears to be the same as the officer elsewhere called ἐπιμελητὴς τοῦ ἐν Πειραιεὶ λιμένος or Πειραιέως or ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιέα. He is mentioned in inscriptions of the latter part of the second and the first half of the first century B.C. Diodorus is probably the person who appears in 64 39.

23. The use of ἐπικυροῦν or κυροῦν in the sense of 'to decree' is very common in inscriptions. See Swoboda *Volksb.* 17 sqq.

64. Found at Athens. From the mss of Fourmont, CIG 123; CIA ii 476; Boeckh, *Staatsh.* 3 ii 318 sqq. A considerable portion of the beginning is lost, a few letters on the left, more on the right, but probably nothing at the end.

ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΩ



Fourmont, *more suo*, has played tricks with the original, e.g. in introducing ligatured forms Δ l. 49, ̲Ν l. 61; and he uses the abbreviation ς for ου. The length of his spaces or lacunas cannot be relied upon.

τὸ ἐν τῇ σκιά-

δι ἢ τὸ ἐμ [Π]ειραι[ε]ῖ ἢ [τ]ὸ [ἐν Ἑλ]ε[υσ]ινι -----  
 ἀπ]αχθῇ ὁ [κ]εκτημένος τὸ μέτρον ε -----  
 (ἀ)μφισβητήσαντος περὶ τοῦ μέτρου [- ----- οἱ  
 ἄρχοντες ἐπὶ τὴν δημοσίαν τράπεζαν τὸ τηιω [- τὸν τῶν  
 5 ἀπ]οκηρυξίμων λόγον· ἐὰν δὲ οἰκέτης, μαστιγούσθω πε[ντήκοντα  
 πληγὰς, τὸ δὲ μέτρον  
 ἀφανιζέτωσαν· ἐὰν δ[ε] οἱ ἄρ(χ)οντες μ(η) συνεπισχύωσι  
 τοῖ(ς) ιδιώταις, [ἐπαναγκάξω  
 ἡ βουλή οἱ ἐξακόσιοι. αἱ δὲ ἀρχαὶ αἷς οἱ νόμοι προστάτ-  
 τουσιν πρὸς κατεσκευα(σ)[μένα  
 σύμβολα σηκώματα ποι[η]σάμεναι πρὸς τε τὰ ὑγρά καὶ τὰ  
 ξηρά καὶ τὰ σταθμὰ [ἀ]ν[αγκ]αζέτω[σαν  
 τοῖ(ς) πωλοῦν[τ]άς τ(ι) ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ [ἡ] ἐν τοῖς ἐργαστηρίοις  
 ἢ τοῖς κα(π)ηλείοις ἢ οἰνώσιν ἢ ἐπ' ο[ικημάτ]-  
 10 ων χ]ρῆσθαι τοῖς μέτροις καὶ τοῖς σταθμοῖς τούτοις μετροῦντας  
 π(ά)ντα [τ]ὰ ὑγ[ρά] τ[ῶ]ι αὐτῷ  
 μέτ[ρ]ω, καὶ μ[ηκ]έτι ἐξέστω (μη)δεμιᾷ ἀρχῇ π(οι)ήσασθαι  
 μήτε μέτρα μήτε στάθμια [μέζ-  
 ω μ]ηδὲ (ἐ)λάττω τούτων· ἐ(ὰ)ν δέ τις ποιήσῃ τῶν ἀρχόν-  
 των ἢ μὴ ἐπαναγκ[ά]ξῃ [τούς πωλοῦντας  
 τοῦ]τοις π[ω]λεῖν, δ[φ]ειλέτω ἱερὰ(ς) τῇ Δήμητρ[ι κ]αὶ τῇ  
 Κόρῃ δραχμὰς χιλίας καὶ ἐ(ξ)έ[στω  
 αὐ]τοῦ ἀπογραφὴ τῆς οὐσίας πρὸς τοῦτο τὸ ἀργύριον  
 Ἀθηναίων τῷ βουλομένῳ. ὁ[μοίως δὲ  
 15 αὐ]τ[οὺς ἐπα]νισοῦν [δ]ε[ῖν] καὶ ἐξετάζειν τὰ μέτρα καὶ τὰ  
 σταθμὰ καὶ εἰς τὸν λοιπὸν χρό[νον],  
 κ]αὶ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τὴν βουλὴν τοὺς ἐξακοσίους τὴν αἰὲ  
 βουλευούσαν ἐν τῷ Ἑκα[τ-  
 ομ]βαίῳι μηνί, ὅπως μηθεὶς τῶν π(ω)λούντων τι ἢ ὠνουμένων  
 ἀσυμβλήτῳ μέτρῳ  
 μ[ηδ]ὲ σταθμῷ χρῆτ(α)ι, ἀλλ[ἀ δι]κ[α]ίοις. τοὺς δὲ πωλοῦντας  
 Περσικὰς ξηρὰς καὶ ἀμν[γ]-  
 δ]άλας καὶ Ἑρακλεωτικὰ [κά]ρυα καὶ (κ)ώνους καὶ καστάναια  
 [κ]αὶ κυάμους Αἰγύπτου  
 20 κ]αὶ φοινικοβαλάνους καὶ εἴ τινα ἄλλα τραγήματα μετὰ  
 τούτων πωλεῖται, καὶ θέρμους

κα]ι [ἐ]λάας καὶ πυρῆνας πωλεῖν μέτρῳ χωροῦντ[ι κ]ο[ρυ]στὰ  
 σιτηρὰ ἡ(μ)ιχ[ο]ινίκια τρία, πωλοῦ[ντ]-  
 ας τῇ χοίνικι ταύτῃ κορυστῇ ἐχούσῃ τὸ μὲν [βά]θο(ς)  
 δακτύλων πέντε, τὸ δὲ πλάτος το[ῦ] χ[ε]ιλ-  
 ου(ς) δακτύλου· ὁμοί(ω)ς δὲ καὶ τοὺς πωλοῦντας τὰς τε  
 ἀμυγδάλας τὰς χλωρὰς [κ]α[ι] τὰς [ἐ]λ[ά]ας  
 τὰς προσ[φ]άτους καὶ τὰς (ἰ)σχάδας πωλεῖν χοίνικι κ[ορ]υστῇ  
 δ(ι)πλασίονι (τ)ῆς π(ρ)ογεγρ[αμμένης  
 25 ἐχούσῃ τὸ] χεῖλος [τ]ριῶν ἡμιδακτυλίων, καὶ χρῆσθαι αὐτοὺς  
 χοίνιξι ξυλίναις· ἐὰν [δέ τις  
 - - πω]λῇ [ἐτ]έρῳ ἀγγεῖῳ ἀμυγδάλας χλωρὰς [ῆ] ἐλ(ά)ας  
 προσφάτους ἢ ἰσχά[δας, μὴ πω]-  
 λεῖν ἔλαττον ἢ μέδιμνον σιτηρόν· ἐὰν δὲ ἐν ἐλάττονι π[ωλῇ]  
 ἀγγεῖῳ, ἢ ἀρχὴ ὑφ' ἣν ἂν τ - -  
 - - - τὰ] τε ἐνόντα παραχρήμα [ἀ]ποκηρυ[τ]τέτω καὶ τὴν  
 [τ]μὴν εἰσαγέτω ἐπὶ τὴν [δημο-  
 σίαν τράπε]ξαν καὶ τὸ ἀγγεῖον κατακοπτέ[τ]ω. ἀγέτω δὲ καὶ  
 ἡ μνᾶ ἡ ἐ(μ)πορ[ικὴ] Στε[φανηφ]-  
 30 ὀρου δραχμὰς ἑκατὸν τριάκοντα κ[αὶ] ὀκτὼ πρὸ(ς) τὰ στάθμια  
 τὰ [ἐ]ν τῷ ἀργυροκοπ[εῖ] κ[αὶ]  
 ῥοπῇ]ν [Στε]φανηφόρου δραχμὰς δεκαδύο, καὶ πωλε[ι]ωσαν  
 πάντες τᾶλλα (π)άντα ταύ-  
 τη] τῇ μνᾶ [πλήν] ὅσα πρὸς ἀργύριον διαρρήδην εἴρηται  
 π[ω]λεῖν, ἰστάντες τὸν πῆχυν τοῦ ζυγ[οῦ]  
 ἰσοῤῥόπου ἀγοντα τὰς ἐ<ι>κατὸν πεντήκοντα δ[ρ]αχ[μὰ]ς τοῦ  
 Σ[τε]φανηφ[όρου]· τὸ δὲ πεντάμουν [τὸ  
 ἐμ]πορικὸν ἐχέτ[ω ῥοπ]ῇν ἐμπορικὴν μνᾶ[ν], ὅ[π]ως ἰσοῤῥόπου  
 τοῦ πῆχεως γινομένου ἄγῃ ἐμπορ[ικ]-  
 35 ἀς μ[νᾶς] ἕξ· τὸ δὲ τάλαντον τὸ ἐ[μ]πορικὸν [ἐχέτ]ω ῥοπ[τ]ν  
 μ[νᾶς] ἐμ(ο)ρικὰς πέντε, ὅπως καὶ τοῦτο  
 ἰσ[ο]ῤῥόπου τοῦ π(ή)χεως γινομένου ἄγῃ[ι] ἐ(μ)πο[ρικ]ὸν  
 τάλαντον καὶ μ[νᾶς] ἐμπορικὰς πέντε - -  
 . . . νφ . ναπαντα τοῖς ἐν τῷ ἐμπορίῳ ζ . το . . . αἰς ῥ . ο . ο - -  
 [ὅπως] δὲ διαμένῃ εἰς το[ῦ] λοιπὸν  
 χρόνον τὰ τε μέτρα [κ]αὶ τὰ σταθμά, παραδο[ῆναι] αὐτὰ τὸν  
 κ[α]θεσταμένον ἐπὶ [τὴν κατασκε-  
 υ]ήν τῶν μέτρων καὶ τῶν σταθμῶν Διόδωρο[ν] Θεο[φί]λο[ν]  
 'Α[λ]αῖα τ[ῷ] τε ἐν τῇ σκιάδι καθ[ε]σταμέ-  
 40 νφ δημοσίῳ καὶ τῷ ἐμ Πειραιε[ῖ] μετὰ τοῦ [ἐπιμελητ]οῦ(?)  
 [καὶ τῷ ἐν] 'Ελευσί[νι]· οὔτοι δὲ [αὐτὰ

συ[ντ]ηρείωσαν διδόντες σηκώματα τῶν [τε μέτ]ρων [καὶ τῶν  
 σταθμ]ῶν ταῖς τε ἀρχαῖ[s καὶ] το[ῖς ἀλ-  
 λ]οις πᾶσ[ι τ]οῖς θεο[μέ]νοις μὴ ἐξουσία(ν) ἔχοντες μήτ[ε] ΟΠΘΕΝ  
 μήτε ἐξ(ω) ἐ[κ]φέρει(ν) [μηθὲν ἐκ τ-  
 ῶ]ν [κα]τεσκευασμένων οἰκων πλήν τῶν μολυβ[δῶν καὶ χαλκῶν  
 ση]κω[μά]των γε[γον]ότων - -  
 - - εἰάν δέ [τ]ι[ν]α ἀργύριον πρᾶττωντα[ι . . . . .]ησα  
 . ι . ωω . . . ων . . . ομαω . . . . . τη  
 45 . . ιν ἐξε . . . οἱ τοῖς χρεῖαν ἔχουσιν λα[. . . . .]  
 . . . . . τ]ὸν μὲν ἐν τε[τ] σ[κιάδι καθεστ]α[μένον  
 κολα]ζόντω[ν] ο[ἷ] τε ἀέ] πρυτάνεις καὶ ὁ στρατ[ηγ]ὸς ὃς [ἀν ἡ]  
 ὁ ἐπὶ ὄπλα μαστιγοῦντες καὶ κολ[άζ]-  
 οντ]ες [κ]ατὰ [τῇ]ν ἀξίαν τοῦ ἀδική[μα]τος, τὸν [δ] ἐ(μ) Π[ε]ραιεῖ  
 ὁ καθ[ε]σταμένος ἐπιμελ[ητῆς τοῦ] - -  
 - ς, τὸν δὲ ἐν Ἑλευσίνι ὁ τ(ε) ἱεροφάν[της] [καὶ οἱ κα]θ[ε]στα-  
 μένο[ι] ἄ[νδρ]ες καθ' ἕκαστον [τὸν ἐνιαυτό]-  
 ν] ἐπὶ τὴν παι(ή)γυριν. μετα[π]αρ[αδ]ιδότω[σαν δὲ] ο[ἱ]  
 δη]μόσιοι [οἱ] αἰ τοῖς [μέ]θ' [ἐ]α[ν] τοῦ[ς] κα[θε]σταμέ-  
 50 νοις δημοσίοις [με]τ' ἀναγραφῆς (π)άν[τα] τὰ [μέτρα καὶ  
 σταθμά]. εἰάν δέ τι μὴ πα[ραδῶ]σι, ν, ἐ[πανακαζέ]-  
 σ]θωσαν ὑπὸ τῶν τεταγμένων ἐπ' αὐτοὺς κατὰ τὸ ψήφισμα,  
 καὶ [εἰάν τινά τις ἀπολέσῃ, ἀνακαζέ]-  
 ἐσ]θω ἀντὶ τῶν ἀπολομένων [ἐ]τ[ερα διδόναι] καταβα]λλέσθωσαν  
 δὲ καὶ χειρόγραφο(ν) [εἰ]ς τὸ [μητ]-  
 ρῶ]ιο(ν) ὧν ἂν παραλάβ(ω)σι κ[αὶ] πα[ρ]α[δῶ]σιν· εἰάν δὲ τοῦτο μὴ  
 κ]αταβάλλωνται, μὴ ἐξέ[στ]ω αὐ[τ]ο[ῖς ἐ]-  
 τ]έραν λειτουργίαν (θη)των[εῖν]. ἀνατιθέσθω δὲ εἰς ἀκ[ρόπολιν]  
 σηκώματα τοῦ τ[ε] ἐμπορι[κ]οῦ [ταλάντο]-  
 55 ν καὶ δεκάμνου καὶ δί[μν]ου [καὶ τῆς μνᾶς καὶ τοῦ] ἡμιμναίου  
 καὶ τα[ρ]τη(μ)όρου καὶ χοῶς - - -  
 ἐ]άν δέ τις ἀλίσκηται κακουργῶν ἐπὶ τὰ μέτρα καὶ τὰ σταθμὰ  
 τὰ κε[ῖ]με[να ἐν τε τῇ σκι]-  
 ἀδ]ι καὶ ἐν Ἑλευσίνι καὶ ἐμ Π[ε]ραιεῖ καὶ ἐν ἀκροπόλει, εἰάν τε  
 ἄρχων εἰάν τε [ιδιώτης ἐ]-  
 ἂν τε [δη]μόσιος, [ἐ]νο[χ]ος [ἐ]σ[τω] τῷ ν[όμ]ῳ τῷ κε[ῖ]μένῳ  
 περὶ τῆς τ(ῶ)ν κακούργων [ζημίας·  
 ἐπιμελείσθω δὲ καὶ [ἡ β]ου[λή] ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου καὶ τὸν  
 κακουργοῦντά [τι] πε[ρὶ] ταῦτα κο-  
 60 λαζέτω κατὰ τοὺς ἐ[πι] τῷ[ν] κακούργων κειμένους νόμους.  
 ἀναγράφαι δὲ τ[όδε] τὸ [ψή]-

φισμ]α [ε]ς στήλας λιθ[ιν]α[ς τὸν καθε]σταμένον ἄνδρα ἐπὶ τὴν  
 κατασκευὴν τῶν [μέτρων  
 καὶ τῶν στ]αθμῶν καὶ στήσαι ἐν τοῖς οἴκοις ἐν οἷς καὶ τὰ  
 μέτρα καὶ τὰ σταθμὰ κεῖται.  
 . . . . . ἐκ τοῦ ε του . . . . . τοῦ-  
 ς δὲ ἄρχοντας χρῆσθ[αι] τῷ αὐτῷ μέτρῳ κεχ[α]ρα[γμ]ένῳ  
 τῷ χαρακτῆρ[ι] μολυ[βδίνῳ - - -  
 65 φ πρὸς τὸν ἐν τῇ σκιά[δι, μ]ῇ π[λ]εῖον πραττομένους  
 τριωβόλου· χρῆσθαι δὲ τα [- - -  
 α]ς ἀρ[χ]ὰς τοῖς προ[ε]σφραγισμένο[ις] μέτρο[ις], ἐὰν μὴ  
 τις τῷ[ν] πωλούντῳ[ν - - - - -  
 σφραγιστῷ μέτρῳ χρῆται.

This fragment is valuable as evidence of the attention which the Athenians paid to the revision of their weights and measures.

If we may accept Boeckh's identification of the Diodorus of l. 39 with the Diodorus who is ἐπιμελητὴς ἐπὶ τὸν λιμένα in 63 20 our decree should be of about the same date as no. 63, i.e. about 112 B.C.

The decree may be analysed thus: 1—7 Proceedings to be taken on the discovery of false measures; 7—18 Provision for securing proper measures and due inspection; 18—29 Measures relating to the finer kinds of fruit; 29—37 The Commercial Standard; 37—43 The safe preservation of the standard measure; 44—48 Punishment of public slaves who fail in the last-named duty; 48—54 Delivery (to successors in office) of the standard weights and measures; 54, 55 Deposit of the standard measure in the Acropolis; 55—62 Punishment of counterfeiters and engraving of the decree; 63 sqq. see note below.

1. Restored by Koehler; cf. l. 39. For the σκιάς=the Tholos see *D.A.*

2. ἀπ[α]χθῆ. Users of false measures were κακούργοι and therefore liable to ἀπαγωγή, which might be followed by confiscation of property. K.

4. ἐπὶ τὴν δημοσίαν τράπεζαν. Cf. l. 28. According to Fränkel (*Boeckh St.*<sup>3</sup> II 319 note) a private bank is meant which was monopolised for public finances.

5. ἀπ[ο]κηρυξιμῶν: 'to be sold by auction.' The clause probably related to the case of freemen; then follow the directions for the punishment of offending slaves. Fifty strokes were the regular punishment awarded to slaves at Athens; cf. 47 41, CIA II 841, 10. In Syros (D 680, 4) a slave receives 100 strokes.

6. ἀφανίζεωσαν: 'destroy.' The subject is οἱ ἄρχοντες by which probably οἱ μετρονόμοι are meant.

συνεπισχύωσι: 'join in supporting' (in order to bring offenders to justice). The word is similarly used Polyb. vi 6, 10 etc.

7. οἱ ἑξακόσιοι. See *Rem.* vi, p. 127.

8. σύμβολα are 'standard' or 'pattern' weights and measures according to which the weights and measures approved for use (σηκώματα here is apparently a generic term including both weights and measures) are fixed by comparison (διὰ τοῦ συμβάλλεσθαι). An uncertified measure is called ἀσύμβλητον μέτρον (l. 17). From σήκωμα comes the Latin *sacoma* (Vitruvius) and at Rome there

was a special guild of *sacomarii*, makers of weights (CIL x 1930). An example of an inscribed *σήκωμα* has been found at *Gythium* in Laconia (Lebas II 241 b).

πρός τε τὰ κτλ. : 'with reference both to liquid and dry substances and to substances estimated by weight.'

9. οινῶσιν : 'wine-cellars'; cf. Pollux ix 49, vi 15 (from Xen. *Hell.* vi 2, 6), Hesych. οινῶνες: αἱ ἀποθήκαι. Many words in -ών denote 'receptacle,' 'collection' or 'mass'; cf. γαιῶν 'heap of earth,' τοφιῶν 'tufa-quarry,' βοῶν 'ox-shed,' Tabl. Heracl. I 136, 137, 139 (IGSI 645). ἐπ' οἰκημάτων doubtfully restored by Boeckh may mean *tabernae* or *cannabae* 'booths.'

11. π[οι]ήσασθαι: restored by K. στάθμα seems to be only a variant of σταθμά; cf. I. 30.

13. καὶ ἐξέστω κτλ. Any Athenian may make an inventory of the offender's property to secure payment of the fine.

18—29. For a full discussion of the fruits enumerated see Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> II 322 sqq. Περσικαί are not peaches (*malum Persicum*) but Persian nuts, κάρνα Περσικά, βάλανοι Περσικά, our walnut. With ἀμυγδάλας supply ξηράς, to which I. 26 are opposed χλωραί. Ἡρακλεωτικὸν κάρνον is the hazel-nut (*nux Avellana*). κῶνοι and πυρῆνες would seem to be the edible fruit of some kind of pine, the former with, the latter without the external covering. On the κύαμοι Αἰγύπτου much is said in Athen. III 72—73. According to Theophrastus and Dioscorides they are the hazel-nut-like fruits of the *Nelumbium speciosum* L. θέρμοι are the fruits of the *Lupinus albus* L., still in use in Italy.

21. μέτρῳ κτλ. : with a measure holding a corn-choenix and a half brimming over, i.e. not ψηκτά, struck level. Cf. Hesych. κορυ(σ)τόν (so Is. Voss) τὸ ἐπίμεστον.

24. διπλασίονι. On διπλασίῳ a later form of διπλάσιος (Arist. *Probl.* 19, 50, *Mund.* 6, 18) see Lobeck *Phryn.* 411.

29. ἀγέτω δὲ κτλ. This difficult passage establishes a relation between the Commercial standard and the Attic or Solonic standard in use at Athens. See Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> II 320 sqq., Müller *Hdb.* I<sup>2</sup> 877 sqq., and *D.A.* s.v. *Pondera*. 'The Commercial mina shall weigh 138 drachmae of the Stephanephoros, according to the weights preserved at the mint, and there shall be added (thrown in) twelve drachms of the Stephanephoros, and all bargains shall be regulated by this mina, except in cases where silver-weight is specially mentioned, the scales being balanced so that the rod is level, against a weight of 150 drachms of the Stephanephoros.'

Below it is ordered that in every Commercial πεντάμνον (5 minae) one Commercial mina shall be thrown in (ρόπή), and in every Commercial talent five minae."

The passage shows (1) that the Solonic mina and drachma were called τοῦ Στεφανηφόρου. The Stephanephoros was an Attic hero or daemon in whose temple the mint was in early times placed; thus the drachmae called after him were drachmae of money; on the weights the Solonic mina is called μνᾶ δημοσία: (2) that the proportion between the Aeginetan or Attic Commercial mina and that of the mint remained at 138 : 100 (just as it had been fixed by Solon) throughout Athenian history: but that (3) Greek weights were sometimes arbitrarily raised by authority, at least in democracies (*D.A.*). Cf. *CIA* I 467 (65) 30; 468, 24.

36 sq. K suggests: [εἶναι δὲ | σύ]νφ[ω]να πάντα τοῖς κτλ.



39. σκιάδι. See l. 1.

40. If the reading is right the ἐπιμελητής will probably be ὁ ἐπιμελητής τοῦ Πειραιῶς or ὁ ἐπὶ τὸν λιμένα; cf. 63. In this case Diodorus at the time of this inscription does not hold that office. There were it seems to be standard-weights in the Piraeus and at Eleusis as well as in the Tholos.

42. Koehler doubtfully suggests μήτ[ε μετα]π[οι]ε[ῖ]ν. Ξ(ω): ΕΞΟ.

43. οἰκων. Perhaps buildings erected for the purpose of preserving the standard weights. μολυβδῶν: from μολυβδοῦς.

46. στρατηγὸς ὁ ἐπὶ ὅπλα. See 36 19.

48. οἱ καθεσταμένοι...ἐπὶ τὴν πανήγυριν. Probably the ἐπιμεληταὶ τῶν μυστηρίων are meant. πανήγυρις is used of the Eleusinian festival CIA III 649.

49. μεταπαράδιδναι occurs CIA II 628, 39 and IGSI 759, 22 (Neapolis).

54. λειτουργίαν θητωνεῖν: 'to perform a public service for pay.' θητωνεῖν is due to Boeckh, based on the θητώνιον 'wages' of Suidas; cf. τελωνεῖν, τελώνιον. εἰς ἀκρόπολιν. That certain weights were kept there we learn from CIA II 652, 46.

55. δεκάμνον, δῖνον. We should have expected also the πεντάμνον (l. 33) to be enumerated here. For the form ταρτημόρου see 60 55; ταρτήμορον here evidently means 'a quarter of a mina'; elsewhere ταρτημόριον denotes 'a quarter of an obol.' Boeckh conjectures at the end [καὶ χοίνικος].

63 sqq. These lines are either an appendix to the decree which ends with l. 62, or they belong, as Boeckh thinks, to the body of the decree and have been accidentally omitted by the engraver; or the fault may be Fourmont's.

64 sq. K suggests μολυ[βδίν]φ, συμβεβλημέν[ω] πρὸς τ[ὸ] ε[ν].

66. πωλούντων[ν τι ἢ ὠνούμενων]: Boeckh.

65. A slab of Pentelic marble in forty fragments. Grasberger *Verh. d. philol. Ges. in Würzburg* 54 sqq.; CIA II 467; D 521.

Alphabet, in the main, type 1; but ξ is once ξ<sub>3</sub>, π varies between π<sub>3</sub>, π<sub>4</sub>, π<sub>5</sub>.

101/0 'Αγαθὴ τύχη' ἐπὶ Μηδείου ἀρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Λεωντίδος τρίτης πρυτανείας, ἥ Φιλί-  
 or ων Φιλίωνος Ἐλευσίνιος ἐγραμμάτευν· Βοηδρομιῶνος ἐνάτῃ ἱσταμένου, ἐνάτῃ  
 100/99 τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία κυρία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν Ἐπιτέλης  
 B.C. Ἀρεταίου Παιανιεύς καὶ συμπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ· Νικόστρατος  
 5 Δημαρέτου Λαμπρεὺς εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ ἔφηβοι οἱ ἐπὶ Ἐχεκράτου ἀρχοντος θύσαν-  
 τες ἐν ταῖς ἐγγραφαῖς ἐν τῷ πρυτανείῳ ἐπὶ τῆς κοινῆς ἐστίας τοῦ δήμου  
 καὶ καλλιερήσαντες μετὰ τοῦ κοσμητοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἱερέως τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῶν Χα-  
 ρίτων καὶ τῶν ἐξηγητῶν ἐπόμπευσάν τε τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι τῇ Ἀγροτέρᾳ ἐν ὅπλοις,  
 ἐποίησαντο δὲ καὶ τὴν ὑπαπάντησιν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἐν ὅπλοις καὶ προέπεμψαν  
 10 αὐτά, καὶ τὸν Ἰακχον ὡσαύτως· ἤραντο δὲ καὶ τοῖς μυστηρίοις τοὺς βοῦς  
 ἐν Ἐλευσίνι τῇ θυσίᾳ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐβουθύτησαν ἐν τῷ περιβόλῳ τοῦ ἱεροῦ·  
 συνετέλεσαν δὲ καὶ τοὺς δρόμους τοὺς ἐν τοῖς γυμνασίοις καὶ τοῖς λοι-  
 πῶν ἀγῶσιν ἅπαντας καὶ ἤραντο ταῖς θυσίαις τοὺς βοῦς εὐσχημόνως καὶ τὰς  
 λαμπάδας ἔδραμον ἀπάσας καὶ τὰς πομπὰς ἐπόμπευσαν· ἀπήντησαν δὲ  
 15 καὶ τοῖς συμμάχοις καὶ τοῖς εὐεργέταις τοῦ δήμου Ῥωμαίοις· παρήγαγον δὲ  
 καὶ τοῖς Ἐλευσίνιοις βοῦς τροφίας δύο καὶ ἔθυσαν, καὶ τοῖς Πειραίοις τῷ Δι-

- ονύσῳ ταύρων καὶ ἔθυσαν, τοῖς τε Διονυσίοις ἕτερον (β)οῦν ὡς ὅτι κάλλι-  
τον παρήγαγον τῇ πομπῇ ὃν καὶ ἔθυσαν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ, καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις ἅπασιν  
ἐκαλλιέρησαν· ποιησάμενοι δὲ καὶ μελέτην ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις ἀπεδείξαντο  
20 τοῖς τε Θεσείοις καὶ τοῖς ἐπιταφίοις· ἐποιήσαντο δὲ καὶ τῇ πομπῇ ἄμιλ-  
λαν ἐν τῷ λιμένι, περιέπλευσαν δὲ καὶ εἰς Μουνιχίαν καὶ ἔθυσαν τῇ θεῳ̃·  
ἐξήλθον δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ φρούρια καὶ τὰ ὄρια τῆς Ἀττικῆς πλεονάκεις ἐν ὅπλοις  
καθὼς ἐπέταττον αὐτοῖς τὰ ψηφίσματα τῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου· ἔθυ-  
σαν δὲ καὶ τοῖς Διογενείοις ταύρους δύο· ἔπλευσαν δὲ καὶ εἰς Σαλαμῖνα τοῖς [Αι-  
25 αντείοις καὶ ἔθυσαν τῷ Αἰαντι καὶ τὰλλα καθήκοντα ποιήσαντες ἀνεσ-  
τράφησαν εὐτάκτως, ἐφ' οἷς καὶ ἐτιμήθησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Σαλαμινίων·  
προαναπλεύσαντες δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τρόπαιον δυοὶ πλοίοις ἔθυσαν τῷ Διὶ τῷ Τρο-  
παίῳ, τοῖς τε Προηρησίοις ἤσαντο τοὺς βοῦς ἐν Ἐλευσίνι καὶ ἐλειτούργησαν  
ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ εὐτάκτως· ἀνέθηκαν δὲ καὶ τοῖς μεγάλοις μυστηρίοις φιάλην  
30 τῇ τε Δήμητρι καὶ τῇ Κόρῃ χαριστήριον ἀπὸ δραχμῶν Στεφανηφόρου ἑκατόν, τὰς  
τε ἄλλας θυσίας τὰς καθήκουσας ἅπασας ἔθυσαν μετὰ τοῦ κοσμητοῦ καὶ τῶν διδασ-  
κάλων τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ τοῖς εὐεργέταις τοῦ δήμου καὶ ἐκαλλιέρησαν ἐμ' ἅπασαι· γινόμε-  
νοι δὲ καὶ ζηλωταὶ τῶν καλλίστων ἐκ τῆς πρώτης ἡλικίας ἡλείφοντο τε ἐνδ[ελε-  
χῶς ἐν τοῖς γυμνασίοις ἀγόμενοι ὑπὸ τοῦ κοσμητοῦ καὶ ἐσχόλασαν δι' ὅλου τοῦ ἐν[ιαυτοῦ  
35 τοῖς φιλοσόφοις μετὰ πάσης εὐταξίας· παρήδρευσαν δὲ καὶ ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις ἀπά-  
σαις ἐν ὅπλοις ταῖς τε ἐν ἄστει καὶ ἐμ' Πειραιεῖ· παρετύγχανον δὲ καὶ ταῖς [ἀκροάσε-  
σιν ἁπάσας εὐτάκτως· ἐποιήσαντο δὲ καὶ τὰς καθολικὰς καὶ τὰς νεωλκ[ίας πειθα-  
ρχοῦντες τοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν στρατηγῶν παραγγελλομένοις καὶ διετέλεσ[α]ν ὅμ[ονοοῦν-  
τες καὶ πειθαρχοῦντες τῷ τε κοσμητῇ καὶ τοῖς διδασκάλοις δι' ὅλου τοῦ ἐν[ιαυ-  
40 τοῦ· ἀνέθηκαν δὲ καὶ φιάλην τῇ μητρὶ τῶν θεῶν ἀπὸ δραχμῶν Στεφανηφόρου ἐ[βδο-  
μήκοντα κατὰ τὸ ψηφίσμα ὃ Διοσκουρίδης Διοσκουρίδου Φηγαιεὺς εἶπεν· ἐπο[ι-  
ήσαντο δὲ καὶ ἐπ' ἐξόδῳ τῆς ἐφηβείας τὴν ἀπόδει[ξιν] τῇ βουλῇ· ὅπως οὖν ἦ  
τ[ε] βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος φαίνονται τιμῶντες τοὺς π[ειθα]ρχοῦντας τοῖς τε νόμοις κα[ὶ]  
ψηφίσμασιν ἐκ τῆς πρώτης ἡλικίας, ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ [δεδ]όχθαι τῇ βουλῇ, τοὺς λα-  
45 χόντας ἐπαινεῖσαι τοῖς [ἐφή]βοις καὶ στεφαν[ῶσαι] αὐτο[ὺς] χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ  
εὐτά[ξι]ας ἔνεκεν ἧς ἔχο[ντες διε]τέλεσαν καὶ [εὖσ]εβείας τῆς πρὸς [τοὺς θε]οὺς  
καὶ φιλοτιμίας τῆς εἰς τῇ[ν βουλὴν] καὶ τὸν δῆμ[ον] καὶ εὐνοίας τῆς πρὸς τὸν κοσμη[τήν],  
καὶ ἀνεπιεῖ[ν τ]ὸν στέφανον τ[οῦτον Διονυσίων τε] τῶν ἐν ἄστει καινοῖς τραγωδοῖς καὶ  
Παναθηναῖ[ων] καὶ Ἐλευσινίων [καὶ Πτολεμαίων τ]οῖς γυμνικοῖς ἀγῶσιν· τῆς δὲ ἀναγο-  
50 ρεύσεως [τοῦ] στεφάνου ἐπιμελ[ηθῆναι τοὺς σ]τρατηγούς καὶ τὸν ταμίαν τῶν στρατιω-  
τικῶν· ἐπαινεῖσαι δὲ καὶ τοὺς διδ[ασκάλους, τ]ὸν τε παιδοτρίβην Τιμοκράτην Ἀλιμου-  
σιον καὶ τὸν ὀπλομάχον Ἡρόδοτ[ον Εἰτ]εα[ῖον] καὶ τὸν ἀκοντιστὴν Δημόστρατον  
Συπαλλήττιον καὶ τὸ[ν] το[ξότην Ζώπ]υρον Αἰξ[ωνέα] καὶ τὸν ἀφῆτην Καλλίαν Αἰγυλ[ιέα]  
καὶ τὸν γραμματεῖ[α Ἐπίστρα]τον Περιθόλδ[ην] καὶ τὸν ὑπῆρέτην Διδώρων Ἀζην[ιέα],  
55 κ[αὶ] στεφανῶσαι [ἐκαστον α]ὐτῶν θαλλοῦ στεφάνῳ. ἀναγράψαι δὲ τό[δε]  
τὸ ψ[ήφισμα τὸν γραμ]ματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανε[ῖαν] εἰς στήλην λιθίνην καὶ στήσ[αι ἐν  
ἀγ]ορῇ· τὸ δὲ γενόμε[νον εἰς] αὐτὴν ἀνάλωμα μέρ[ισα]μ' τὸν ταμίαν τῶν στρατ[ικῶν].  
Ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος Ἡ βουλή καὶ Ὁ δῆμος Οἱ ἐφηβοὶ  
(in corona :) ὁ δῆμος [δ] Σαλαμινίων (in corona :)  
τοὺς ἐ- (in corona :) τὸν κοσ-  
60 φήβους καὶ (in corona :) τὸν κοσ- [τ]οὺς ἐφή- μνητὴν  
τὸν κοσ- Ἡ βουλή μνητὴν βους καὶ τὸν Τίμωνα  
μνητὴν καὶ ὁ δῆμος Τίμωνα κοσμητὴν Βουτά-  
Τίμων[α] τοὺς ἐφή- Βουτά- Τίμωνα δην.  
Βου[τά]- βους. δην. Βουτά-  
65 [δὴν]. δην.

Ἀγαθὴ τύχη· ἐπὶ Μηδείου ἀρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς Λεωντ[ίδος] τρίτης πρυτανείας, ἡ Φιλίων Φιλίωνος Ἐλευσίνιος ἐγραμμάτευεν· Βοηδρομιώνος ἔκτη[ι ἰστα]μένου, ἐνάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία κυρία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισ[εν Ἐ]πιτέλης Ἀρεταίου Παιανιεύς καὶ συμπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ·

- 70 Νικόστρατος Δημαρέ[τ]ου Λαμπρυνεύς εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ Τίμ[ω]ν Τιμαρχίδου Βουτάδης χειρ[ο]-  
τονηθεὶς κοσμητὴς ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐφήβους εἰς τὸν ἐν[ι]αυτὸν τὸν ἐπὶ Ἐχεκράτου ἀρχον-  
τος παραλαβὼν τὴν ἐ[γ]χειρισθεῖσαν ἑαυτ[ῷ π]ίστιν ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου καὶ θύσας ἐν τῷ  
πρυτανείῳ ἐκ τῶν ιδίω[ν] μετὰ τῶν ἐφήβων ἐπ[ὶ] τῆς κοινῆς ἐστίας κατὰ τὰ ἐψηφισ[μέ]-  
να τῷ δήμῳ, θύσας δὲ κ[α]ὶ τὰς ἄλλας θυ[σ]ίας τὰς ἐν τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ πάσας καὶ καλ-  
75 λιερίσας ἤρξεν τὴν ἀρχὴν κατὰ τοὺς νό[μ]ους καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα τοῦ δήμου· διε-  
τήρησεν δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ τὴν πρὸς ἀλλ[ήλ]ους ὁμόνοιαν καὶ φιλίαν δι' ὅλου τοῦ ἐνια[υ]-  
τοῦ· παρεστήσατο δὲ καὶ εἰς τὸ ἐ[ν]κό[μ]ους αὐτοὺς εἶναι πρὸς τὰ παραγγελλ[ό]-  
μενα ὑπὸ τε τῶν στρατηγ[ῶ]ν κα[ὶ] ἐαυ[τοῦ] καὶ τῶν διδασκάλων· προενοή[θη]  
δὲ καὶ τῆς τοῦ ἐλαίου θέσεως [δι' ὅλ]λου τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ προτρεψάμενος τοὺς [δου-  
80 να]μένους τῶν ἐφήβων συνε[πιδ]ο[ῦ]ναι ἑαυτούς· ἐφρόντισεν δὲ ὁμοίως καὶ  
ὑπὲρ τῶν γινομένων δι' ὅλου τοῖς [ἐ]φήβοις ἀργυρικῶν ζημιῶν ἄρας αὐτὰς [καὶ οἱ ὑ]-  
κ ἑάσας εἰς τὸ κοινὸν συνάγε[σθ]αι διάφορον κατ' οὐθένα τῶν τρόπων· ἐποιή-  
σατο δὲ καὶ πρόνοιαν καὶ μάλ[ισ]τα ἔσπευσεν καὶ τοῦ διατηρηθῆναι τὴν εὐφη-  
μίαν αὐτοῖς προσκαρτερῶ[ν ἐπ]ιμελῶς καὶ προσεδρεύων εἰς τε τὰ γυμνάσι[α]  
85 ἄγων αὐτοὺς καθ' ἑκάστ[ῃ]ν ἡμέραν καὶ ταῖς σχολαῖς παρακαθίζων· ἡγα-  
γεν δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐνόπλους ἐπ[ὶ] τὰ φρούρια καὶ τὰ ὄρια τῆς Ἀττικῆς πλεονάκεις, κα-  
θάπερ αὐτῷ προσέτ[αττον] οἱ τε νόμοι καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα τῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ  
τοῦ δήμου· ἐφρόντισεν δὲ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις πλείοσιν μετὰ πάσης οὐσίῃτος  
καὶ διετήρησεν πάντας ὑγιαίνοντας καὶ σωζόμενους· ἐποίησατο δὲ  
90 καὶ τὴν ἀπόδειξιν αὐτῶν καὶ τὸν ἀπολογισμὸν ἐν τῇ βουλῇ [ὑπὲρ τῶ]ν κατὰ  
τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ περὶ τῶν ἐν τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ γεγονότων πάντων τοῖς ἐφ[ή]βοις,  
ἀνθ' ὧν καὶ οἱ ἔφηβοι βουλόμενοι τιμᾶν αὐτὸν ἀξίως τῆς γεγονείας εἰς ἑαυτοῦ[s]  
εὐεργεσίας ἔστε[φ]άνωσαν αὐτὸν ἐν τῇ βουλῇ· ὅπως αἱ [ν] [ται φα-  
οὖν ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος φαίνωνται τιμῶν[τ]ες τοὺς ἀξίους τῶν ἀρχόντων καὶ γ[ί]νη  
95 νερὸν ὅτι πᾶσι τοῖς καλῶς καὶ εὐσεβῶς ἀναστραφεῖσιν ἔστιν τιμηθῆναι κα[ταξέ]-  
ως τῶν πεπραγμένων· ἀγαθὴ τύχη· δεδόχθαι τῇ βουλῇ, τοῖς λαχόντας [ἐπαι-  
νέσαι τὸν κοσμητὴν τ[ῶ]ν ἐφήβων Τιμωνα Τιμ[αρ]χίδου Βουτάδην καὶ στεφανῶσ[αι]  
χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ κατ[ὰ τὸν] νόμον ἀρετῆς ἕνεκεν καὶ δικαιοσύνης ἧς ἔχω[ν] διετέ[λε]-  
σεν εἰς τε τὸν δῆμον [καὶ] τοὺς ἐφήβους, καὶ ἀν[ειπεῖν] τὸν [σ]τέφανον τοῦτ[ο]ν Διονυσ[ί]-  
100 ων τε τῶν ἐν ἄστει κ[α]ινοῖς τραγῳδοῖς καὶ Π[αναθη]ναίων καὶ Ἐλευ[σινίων] [κα]ὶ Πτολε-  
ων τοῖς γυμνακοῖς ἀ[γ]ῶσιν· τῆς δὲ ἀν[αγορεύσεως] τοῦ στεφ[άνου] ἐπ[ι]μεληθῆ- [μαί]-  
ναι τοὺς στρατηγ[οῖς]· εἶναι δὲ αὐτῷ [καὶ ἄλλο ἀγαθόν] εὐρεῖσθαι π[αρά τ]οῦ δήμου ὅτου  
ἂν δοκῇ ἀξίος εἶναι· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τὸδε [τὸ ψηφίσμα τὸν γρ]αμματεῖα τὸν [κα]τὰ πρυτα-  
αν εἰστ[ῆ]λ[λην λιθ]ίνην καὶ στήσ[αι ἐν ἀγορᾷ]. [νεί-]

105 Οἱ ἐ[φ]ηβ[ε]ύσαντ[ες ἐπὶ Ἐχ]εκράτου ἀρχον[τ]ος·

(Here follows a list of names in three long columns: see note below on l. 106.)

The date of these long Ephebic decrees passed in the archonship of Medeios is determined as follows. CIA II 985 gives a list of archons including, in succession, Echeorates, Medeios, Theodosius, Procles, Argeios, and shows that Medeios was epimeletes of Delos in the first archonship of Argeios. D 321 (Delos) makes Medeios epimeletes in the consulship of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus and P. Licinius Crassus, i.e. 97 B.C. Thus Argeios and Medeios would be in office at Athens and Delos respectively in 98/7 or 97/6 B.C., for offices at Athens

began in June—July, at Rome in January. Medeios then would be archon in 101/100 or 100/99 and Echecrates (l. 5) in 102/1 or 101/100 B.C. (Koehler CIA; Homolle BCH iv (1880) 189; Ferguson *Corn. St.* x 86 sq.)

On ephebic inscriptions generally see **Rem. vii**, p. 145 sqq.

1. Philion was one of the thesmothetae three years afterwards in the archonship of Argeios (CIA II 985, D 24).

3. ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ. See **Rem. iv**, p. 86 and **38** 22.

5. θύσαντες κτλ.: 'having performed the initiatory sacrifices at the enrolment of names in the ληξιαρχικὸν γραμματεῖον.' In CIA II 470, 5 we have the fuller expression θύσαντες ταῖς ἐγγραφαῖς τὰ εἰσιτήρια. The κοινὴ ἐστία (cf. Gräberberger *Erziehung* 120) continued to be the centre of official life for the Athenians, though in later times this official life became more and more insignificant and was concentrated mainly on the administration of the ephebic institution and the celebration of the traditional festivals.

7. τοῦ ἱερέως κτλ. One of the marble seats found in the Dionysiac theatre (*Index* s. v.) is inscribed ἱερέως δήμου καὶ Χαρίτων καὶ Ῥώμης CIA III 265. From the shorter title of our inscription we need not infer that the addition καὶ Ῥώμης had not then been made, for we find ἱερεὺς δήμου καὶ Χαρίτων even in Trajan's or Hadrian's time, CIA III 661, 2. D.

8. τῶν ἐξηγητῶν. On the various classes of these officers and their functions see *D. A.* or *Dar.* and *Sagl.* s. v.

ἐπόμευσαν κτλ. On the 6th of Boedromion, i.e. soon after the beginning of the year's training, was the festival of Artemis Agrotera, when the grown-up youths took part in the procession to Ἀγραι (πομπὴ πρὸς Ἀγράς).

10. ὡσαύτως: sc. προέπεμψαν. For this duty of acting as escort cf. the text of **69**.

ἤσαντο. The larger victims were struck with the axe (*Hom. Od.* xiv 425, *Dion. Hal. Ant.* vii 72, 15, *Apoll. Rhod.* i 425 sqq.) and then raised and held so that the throat might be cut (*Hom. Od.* iii 453 sq. οἱ μὲν ἔπειτ' ἀνελόντες ἀπὸ χθονὸς εὐροδείης ἔσχον· ἀτὰρ σφάξεν Πεισίστρατος); and this is what is meant by the formula αἵρεσθαι τοὺς βοῦς. D.

12. λοιπεῖς. See Meisterhans *Gr.* 147 who (after Solmsen *Rh. M.* LIV 350, note 2) treats the *ει* as due to dissimilation, as in the late Attic οἰκεῖ for οἰκοί.

17. (β)οῦν. ΚΟΥΝ. For the superfluous particle in ὥς ὅτι cf. CIA II 482, 48 (41—30 B.C.): [παρστήσαντες ὥς ὅτι κάλλιστα θύματα.

20. On the connexion of the Epitaphia with the Theseia see H. Sauppe *Gött. Nachr.* 1864, 199 sqq., A. Marten *Rev. phil.* x (1886), 17 sqq., A. Mommsen *Feste* etc., 298 sqq., where divergent views are held. D argues that the connexion depended upon similarity of ceremonies and games, not upon proximity of time. With ἀμύλλαν supply νεῶν. Probably the contest took place at the Munychia; see *D. A.* and cf. CIA III 1160, 51 (A.D. 192): ναυμαχ[ήσαντε]ς Μουνίχια συνεστεφανώθησαν.

21. Μουνιχίαν. The spelling with *ι* occurs as early as the fifth century B.C., and in fact is more prevalent than that with *υ*. Meisterhans *Gr.* 29.

22. πλεονάκεις (cf. 86). Previously for the whole year, or, if we may trust Aeschin. *F. L.* 167 (περίπολος τῆς χώρας ταύτης ἐγενόμην δύο ἔτη), for the two years, of ephebic service they were on garrison duty in Attica. Later their liabilities in this matter would seem to have been more restricted (πλεονάκεις).

24. τοῖς Διογενεῖσι. On the Διογένεια and Διογένειον see *Dar.* and *Sagl.*



In 229 B.C. on the death of Demetrius, King of Macedon, Aratus by a bribe of 150 talents induced Diogenes the *φρούραρχος*, who was then in charge of the Macedonian garrisons in the Piraeus, Munychia, Salamis and at Sunium, to withdraw the garrisons (Paus. II 8, 6, Plut. *Arat.* 34). For this service the Athenians accorded to Diogenes almost divine honours. There was a priest of Diogenes (cf. the inscription on the seat in the Dionysiac theatre CIA III 299: *Διογένους Εὐεργέτου*); a festival, the *Διογένεια*, was instituted and there was a gymnasium for the ephebi, the *Διογένειον*. An officer, *ὁ ἐπὶ Διογενείου*, is frequently mentioned in later inscriptions, e.g. CIG III 1093, 1121 etc.

The *Αἰδάντεια* took place on the 16th of Munychion. See G. and J. 294.

27. *τρόπαιον*: doubtless the trophy erected to commemorate the battle of Salamis.

28. *τοῖς τε Προηρέσιος*. The *Προηρέσια*, elsewhere called *Προηρόσια*, was a Demeter-festival, said to have been instituted on the direction of the oracle, at a time when all Greece was visited with a failure of crops (Schol. Ar. *Eq.* 729, Suid. s.v. *Προηρόσια*, Isocr. *Paneg.* 31). In later times as we see they were celebrated at Eleusis with great sacrifices and attended by the ephebi.

29. *ἀνέθηκαν*. The sigmatic forms (*ἀνέθεσαν* etc.) prevail by 13 to 1 between 385 and 300 B.C.; from 330 to 30 B.C. *κ*-forms only appear; during the empire both forms are found. Meisterhans *Gr.* 189. For *Στεφανηφόρου* see 64 29.

34. *ἐσχόλασαν*. This use of *σχολάζειν* common in these inscriptions appears only sparingly in authors; cf. Xen. *Symp.* IV 44: *Σωκράτει σχολάζων συνδιημερεύειν*.

35. *παρήδρευσαν*. Alternative expressions are *ἐφήδρευσαν*, *προσῆδρευσαν*. Philostr. *Vitt. Soph.* II 1, 5, p. 236, quoted by D, uses the phrase *τὰς ἐκκλησίας περιεκάθηντο*. The duty does not imply the possession of a vote.

44 sq. Between *λαχόντας* and *ἐπαίνεσαι* the remainder of the well-known formula has been designedly omitted in the text (cf. below 96): *προέδρους εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἐκκλησίαν χρηματίζαι περὶ τούτων, γνώμην δὲ ξυμβάλλεσθαι τῆς βουλῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμον ὅτι δοκεῖ τῇ βουλῇ*.

48. *καινοῖς τραγῳδοῖς*. Cf. 61 33. The stone here and l. 100 has  $\sqcap$  not  $\sqcup$  |.

49. [*καὶ Πτολεμαίων τ*]οῖς: restored from l. 100 below.

50. For the *ταμίης τῶν στρατιωτικῶν* see 59 1.

67. *ἐκτη*: obviously a mistake for *ἐνάτη*; cf. l. 2 above.

77. *παρεστήσατο*: *adegit*. Cf. Plato *Legg.* IV 706 A: *τοὺς οἰκοῦντας...παρεστήσατο εἰς χαλεπὴν τινα φορὰν δασμοῦ*.

79. He took measures for the storage (*θέσις*) of an adequate supply of oil in the *ἐλαιοθέσιον* (cf. Vitruv. V 11, 2: *ad sinistram ephebei elaeothesium*).

81. *ζημιῶν*. In D 522 (Ceos) we find the gymnasiarch empowered to impose a fine of a drachma. The *κοσμητής* is commended because he cancelled the fines and did not allow them to find their way into the public treasury (*εἰς τὸ κοινὸν διάφορον*). This, Koehler remarks, is an indication of the prevalent poverty of the period. On the use of *διάφορον* see the Lexx. After *δι' ὅλου* in l. 81 there is clearly an omission of the words *τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ*.

92. *γεγονέας*. This Doric form of the participle, due to the influence of the *κοινή*, is the only one found in inscriptions of the third, second, and first centuries B.C. Under the empire the ending *-υια* appears again. Meisterhans *Gr.* 168.



96. See note on l. 44.

106 sqq. The names in the list, which is similar to that of no. 53, are arranged under the head of the several tribes (including the later additions Πτολεμαῖς, Ἀτταλῖς, Ἀντιοχίς(?)), and are followed in each case by the father's name and the demotic name. The genitive of the third declension of proper names in the list appears to end indifferently in -ους or -ου, except that -κλέης always makes -κλέους. In the sixth and fifth centuries the genitive is always -κλέο(υ)s. From 350 B.C. -κλέου appears sporadically; cf. 56 30. From the Roman period we find -κλέως or -κλέος. Meisterhans *Gr.* 133.

66. A slab of Pentelic marble found at Athens between the theatre of Dionysus and the Odeum of Herodes Atticus. CIA II 489 b Add.; D 558. Cf. Koehler *Mith.* II (1887), 174 sqq., 253.

Alphabet, type 5; but μ is μ<sub>1</sub>, ξ is ξ<sub>2</sub>, π is π<sub>5</sub>, φ is once φ<sub>7</sub> and ψ is once ψ<sub>3</sub>.

- 32/1 (?) B.C. Ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων  
ἐπὶ Λυ-  
σάνδρου τοῦ Ἀπολήξιδος ἄρχοντος, ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδιονίδος  
δωδεκάτης πρυτανείας, ἥ Γαῖος Γαῖου Ἀλαιοῦ ἐγρα(μ)μά-  
τευεν· Σκιροφοριῶνος ὀγδόῃ μετ' ἱκάδας, τρίτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ  
5 τῆς πρυτανείας· βουλὴ ἐν βουλευτηρίῳ, τῶν προέδρων  
ἐπεψήφισεν Θεάνγγελος Θεανγέλου Αἰθαλίδης καὶ συν-  
πρόεδρου· ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ· Μενίσκος Φιλοκλέους Κολω<ι>-  
νῆθεν εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ πρόσδοτον ποιησάμενος πρὸς τὴν  
βουλὴν ὁ εἰληχῶς ἱερεὺς Ἀσκληπιοῦ καὶ Ὑγιάας εἰς τὸν με-  
10 τὰ Λύσανδρον ἄρχοντα ἐνιαυτὸν Διοκλῆς Διοκλέους Κηφι-  
σιεὺς νεώτερος ἐμφανίζει τὰ θυρώματα διεφθάρθαι τῆς πρό-  
τερον οὔσης εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν εἰσόδου, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τ(ῇ)ν ὀπίσω  
τοῦ προπύλου στέγην, ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὸν ναὸν τοῦ ἀρχαίου<ου>  
ἀφι-  
δρύματος τοῦ τε Ἀσκληπιοῦ καὶ τῆς Ὑγιάας καὶ διὰ τοῦτο  
παρ[α]-  
15 καλεῖ τὴν βουλὴν ἐπιχωρῆσαι ἑατῷ κατασκευάσαντι ἐκ τῶν  
ιδίῳν θυρώσαι τὸ ἀρχαῖον πρόπυλον, στεγάσαι δὲ καὶ τοῦ  
προπύλου τὸ ὀπίσω μέρος καὶ τὸν ναὸν τὸν ἀπέναντι τῇ[s  
εἰσόδου χα[ρ]ιν τοῦ τὴν ἀρχαίαν ἀποδοθῆναι τῷ ἱερῷ τάξιν·  
ἀγαθῇ  
τύχῃ δεδόχθαι τῇ βουλῇ, ἐπικεχωρῆσθαι Διοκλῇ Διοκλέους  
Κηφι-  
20 σιεῖ νεωτέρῳ ποιήσασθαι τὴν ἀνάθεσιν τῶν θυρωμάτων

καὶ στεγάσαι τοῦ προπύλου τὸ ὀπίσω<ι> μέρος, κατασκευάσαι  
 δὲ καὶ τὸν ἀρχαῖον (ναὸν) καθάπερ παρακαλεῖ καὶ ποιήσασθαι  
 τὴν ἐπ[ι-  
 γραφὴν ἐπὶ μὲν τῶν θυρῶν καὶ τῆς στέγης τήνδε· Διοκλῆ[ς  
 Διοκλέους Κηφισιεύς νεώτερος ἱερεὺς γενόμενος ἐν τῷ ἐ-  
 25 πὶ Λυσιάδου ἀρχοντος ἐνιαυτῷ τὰ θυρώματα καὶ τὴν ὀπίσω<ι>  
 τοῦ προπύλου στέγην Ἀσκληπιῷ καὶ Ὑγιείᾳ καὶ τῷ δῆμῳ  
 ἀνέθηκεν· ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ ναοῦ ὁμοίως· Διοκλῆς Διοκλέους Κη-  
 φισιεύς νεώ<ι>τερος ἱερεὺς γενόμενος ἐν τῷ ἐπὶ Λυσιάδου  
 ἀρχοντος ἐνιαυτῷ τὸν ναὸν κατασκευάσας ἐκ τῶν ἰδι-  
 30 ὶων Ἀσκληπιῷ καὶ Ὑγιείᾳ καὶ τῷ (δῆμῳ) ἀνέθηκεν· ἵνα  
 τούτων συν-  
 τελουμένων εὐσεβῶς μ(ὲν τ)ῇ βουλῇ τὰ πρὸς τὸ θεῖον ἔχῃ[ι,  
 γίνωνται δὲ καὶ ἕτεροι ζηλω<ι>ταὶ τῶν ὁμοίων.

This decree of the Senate grants permission to Diocles, priest elect of Asclepios and Hygieia, to make certain repairs at his own expense in the sanctuary of Asclepios. On the details of the site see Koehler *l. c.* and Frazer *Paus.* II p. 334 sqq. It was known as 'the sanctuary of Asclepios in the city' to distinguish it from the sanctuary in the Piraeus (Schol. Ar. *Plut.* 621; CIA II 159 b, p. 424; 477 b, p. 427). From this inscription it has been inferred that there were two temples, an old one and a new one, within the sanctuary, and that there were two entrances, an old and a new one.

Lysander I. 1 seems to have been succeeded in the archonship by Lysiades I. 25 and 28. In the list of archons CIA III 1014 the names occur in the same order. D remarks that V. von Schaeffer ap. Pauly-Wissowa *Realencycl.* II 1, p. 592 makes the dates respectively 32/1 and 31/30 B.C. A. Schmidt *Chron.* p. 545, 683 in endeavouring to reconcile the equation Scir. 28th = 23rd of the prytany as an example of the dating κατ' ἀρχοντα arrives at the year 73/2 B.C. for Lysander. But see the note on no. 62. On the reckoning μετ' ἐκκάδας (the stone has |ΚΑΔΑΣ) see Rem. vi table p. 128 sq.

6. Θεάνγελος. For the non-assimilation of the ν, or the substitution of it for any nasal, see Meisterhans (*Gr.* 113), who considers even ἐγρανμάτεψε on the stone I. 3 to be deliberate and not an error of the engraver.

7. Κολω<ι> νῆθεν. The omission of the *iota mutum*, as well as the occasional misplacement of it (five times in this inscription), is noticed as early as the first half of the second century B.C. Cf. τῷ θεῷ (dual, CIA II 605, 12, beginning of 2nd century). Meisterhans *Gr.* 67.

9. ὁ εἰληχῶς ἱερεὺς. For the various modes of appointment of priests in ancient Greece see *D.A.* s.v. *Sacerdos*. The oldest method appears to have depended upon hereditary descent, i.e., by devolution or selection out of a *gens* or family; the next was by public election either by open voting or by the lot (the commonest method), and finally the appointment might be obtained by purchase.

13. ἀφιδρύματος. So called because the ritual of Aesculapius had been

transferred from Epidaurus to Athens (D). For ἀφιδρύω in this connexion cf. the form ἀφεδριατεύω common in Boeotian inscriptions.

15. ἐατῶ: so ἐατῆς etc. and ἀτῶν, ἀτός. These forms are found from 74 B.C. Meisterhans *Gr.* 61, 145.

31. μὲν τῇ βουλῇ. ΜΝΗΒΟΥΛΗΙ.

**Remark viii.** The *Decrees of the Imperial period* which have come down to us are few in number. The examples which follow show that the introductory formula characteristic of the earlier decrees (see **Rem. iv.** p. 85) is gradually losing its rigidity.

**67.** A base of white marble, on the Acropolis W. of the Parthenon. Ross, *A. Z.* 1844, p. 247 (*De demis* p. vii); *CIA* III 2.

Alphabet, type 2 mainly;  $\theta$  is  $\theta_4$ ,  $\mu$  is  $\mu_1$ ,  $\xi$  is  $\xi_2$ ,  $\pi$  is  $\pi_4$ ,  $\sigma$  is once  $\sigma_3$  and several times has the strange form  $\Sigma$ . The mark (') appears after εἶπεν l. 6 and after μεταστῶσιν and Ἡλείος l. 8.

119/20 (?) A.D. Ἐπὶ Τίτου Κωπωνίου, ἱεροκῆρυκος υἱοῦ, Μαξίμου Ἀγνου-  
 σίου ἄρχοντος, Βοηδ[ρομιῶνος  
 ὀγδόῃ μετ' εἰκάδα, ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀντιοχίδος τρίτης πρυτανείας,  
 πεντεκαίδεκάτῃ τῆς  
 πρυτανείας, ἥ Νεικίας Δωρίωνος Φλυεὺς ἐγραμμάτευεν,  
 βουλὴ ἱερὰ ἐν Ἐλευσεῖν[ι].  
 τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν Ἡράκλειτος Πειριεὺς καὶ  
 συνπρόεδροι· ὁ ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα στρα-  
 5 τηγὸς τὸ δεύτερον καὶ γυμνασίάρχος τὸ δεύτερον καὶ ἱερεὺς  
 Ἀρεῶς Ἐνναλίου καὶ Ἐννοῦς  
 καὶ Διὸς Γελέοντος ἱεροκῆρυξ Τίτος Κωπώνιος Μάξιμος  
 Ἀγνούσιος εἶπεν·  
 Ἐπειδὴ πάτριόν ἐστιν τῇ βουλῇ τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος  
 ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας καὶ εὖ γεγονότας τει-  
 μῶν καὶ ζῶντας κἂν τοῦ βίου μεταστῶσιν, Ἀντώνιος δὲ  
 Ὀξύλος Ἡλείος, Ἀντωνίου  
 Σαμίππου υἱός, καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθὸς νεανίας καὶ ἐκ προγόνων  
 ἄνωθεν ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἡμῶν  
 10 τετειμημένος, προμοίρως τέθνηκεν· τύχῃ ἀγαθῇ, δεδόχθαι  
 τῇ βουλῇ τῶν .χ. καὶ τῷ δήμῳ  
 ἐπιτρέφαι ἀνδριάντα ἀνασταθῆναι ἐν ἀκροπόλει ἀρετῆς  
 ἕνεκα, ὅπως ἂν τούτων πραττομένων

ἡ τῆς πόλεως φιλανθρωπία τοῖς καλοῖς κάγαθοῖς τῶν  
ἀνδρῶν ὑπάρχουσι φανερά πᾶσι γείνηται.

This is a decree of the Senate of the 600 for the erection of a statue in honour of Ἀντώνιος Ὀξύλος an Elean, who had died prematurely. The document cannot be later than 126 A.D., when the Senate was reduced from 600 to 500, after the formation of the new (13th) tribe Adrianis. The regular omission of *iota mutum*, the use of *ει* for *ι*, and the form  $\Sigma$  point to a date not earlier than Hadrian's reign. Moreover the Coponii Maximi, as noble Athenian citizens, do not appear except in inscriptions of the time of Hadrian and the Antonines. Schmidt, *Chron.* 733 sqq., by elaborate calculations tries to show that the only year in which the equation 'Boedr. 28=15th day of the 3rd prytany' holds good, is a 19th year of the Metonic cycle, and the only such 19th year occurring in Hadrian's reign is the 19th of the 29th cycle=119/20 A.D. The decree in this case was passed on October 9th, 119 A.D. (See however the caution given no. 62.)

1. According to the punctuation given *ιεροκήρυκος* takes the place of a proper name and the full title is *Titus Coponius Maximus*, son of the hierokeryx. The name *Titus Coponius Maximus*, as that of father and son, occurs again CIA III 661. The duties of the *ιεροκήρυξ* or *κῆρυξ* were chiefly (Poll. IV 91) to proclaim silence at the sacrifices.

3. βουλή *ιερά ἐν Ἐλευσινίῳ*. This appears to be the only place in Attic inscriptions in which the meeting of the βουλή is described as *ιερά*.

4. Πειριεύς. This abbreviated form is not noticed by Meisterhans, but he quotes Πειρεύς from CIA III add. 1089 a, 11 (before 126 A.D.), Gr. 35.

ὁ ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα στρατηγός. See 36 19. Dittenberger *Herm.* XII 15 sqq. has pointed out that, in the Attic decrees, not very numerous indeed, of the Imperial period, this *στρατηγός* is the officer who proposes the decrees (CIA III 1 being a possible exception). Cf. Swoboda *Volksb.* 190.

7. *τείμᾶν*, 12. *γείνηται*. Occasional instances of *ει* for *ι* (or *ι* for *ει*) are found as early as the fourth century B.C. After 100 B.C. they become more frequent. Meisterhans Gr. 48 sq.

68. A slab formerly inserted in the pavement of a church, now in the Theseum, in several fragments. Pocock *Inscr. ant.* T. I c. 5 n. 68 p. 60; Chandler *Syllab. Inscr.* p. xxx; CIG 353 (from Fourmont's ms); I. 1—12 Pittakis *L'anc. Ath.* p. 513; CIA III 10.

Alphabet, type 9; ξ is ξ<sub>1</sub>, φ is φ<sub>7</sub>.

209/10 (?) A.D. Ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος] Φλ. Διογένους Μαραθωνίου, ἐπὶ τῆς Πανδιονί-  
δος . . . . . πρυ]τανείας, ἥς ἐγραμμάτευεν Ῥόδων Καλλίστου  
Μαρα-  
θώνιος] ἱερε[ῖ]ς Θεόφιλος ἐπεστάτει, τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψη-  
φί[εν] Ἰουλιανὸς Κασίου καὶ οἱ συμπρόεδροι κῶ(?) τῆς πρυτα-  
5 νεας,] μηνὸς Ποσειδεῶνος τῆς λ(?), βουλή συνήχθη ἐπὶ τοῖς

εὐαγγ]ελίοις, ἀναδειχθέντος [Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Ποπλίου  
Σεπτιμίου Γέτα Εὐσεβοῦς Σεβαστοῦ] ἐν ᾗ ἀνεγνώσθη  
γνώμ]η [τ]ῶν συνεδρίων διὰ τῶν ἀρχόν[τ]ων, ἀναγνόν-  
τος τοῦ] στρατηγοῦ [Ἀ]λκαμένους Λαμπτρέως γνώμην τὴν  
ἀναγεγραμμένην[ν·

10 Ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου] πάγου βουλὴ καὶ ἡ βουλὴ τῶν φ καὶ ὁ δῆμος ὁ  
Ἀθηναί-

ων μετὰ] τῶν ἀρχόντων, τοῦ τε ἐπωνύμου ἄρχοντος Φλ.  
Διογένους

Μαραθῶν]ιου κα[ι τ]οῦ ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα στρατηγοῦ καὶ ἐπιμελητοῦ  
γυ-

μνασίου καὶ στο]ᾶς θε[εοῦ] Ἀδ[ρ]ι[α]νοῦ καὶ ἀ[ντ]άρχοντος τοῦ  
ἱερωτάτου ἀ[γ]-

ῶνος τοῦ Π[αν]ελ]ληνίου [Μα]ρ. Αὐρ. Ἀλκαμένους Λαμπτρέως  
καὶ τοῦ κήρ-

15 υκος τῆς ἐξ] Ἀρ[ε]ίου π[ά]γου βουλ[ῆ]ς καὶ ἀγωνοθέτου τῶν  
τῆς Σεβα-

στῆς οἰκίας? ἀγ]ώνων[ν Τρύ]φωνος τοῦ Θεοφίλου Ὑβάδου,  
γνώμην ἀ[π]ο-

φαίνου]σιν κατὰ τὰ πάτρια· Ἐπειδὴ ἡ ἱερωτάτη καὶ τε-

λέω[ς θεία? τ]ῶν [ῆ]μερῶν καὶ ὑπὸ πάντων ἐλπισθεῖσα διὰ  
τὴν ἀθάνατον ὁμόνοι-

αν τῶν ὁσίων βασιλέων, Λουκίου Σεπτιμίου Σεουήρου  
Εὐσεβοῦς Περτίνακος

20 Σεβαστοῦ Ἀραβικοῦ Ἀδιαβηνικοῦ Παρθικοῦ μεγίστου, καὶ  
Μάρκου

Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνείνου Εὐσεβοῦς Σεβαστοῦ, ὑπὸ τῶν μεγάλω-  
ν βασιλέων κοινῶ κη]ρ[ύμ]ατι πᾶσιν ἀν[θ]ρώποις δεδῆλωται,  
ἐν [ῆ]

τὸν θεϊότατον Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα Πόπλιον Σεπτίμιον Γέταν

Εὐσεβῆ Σεβαστὸν] τῇ οὐρανίᾳ ψήφῳ καὶ κρίσει προσει-

25 λ[ή]φασιν πρ[ὸς τὴν τῆς] αὐτοκράτορος ἀρχῆς ἰσηγορίαν,  
ἰδρύσαντες

τοῦ κόσμου τὸ βασίλειον ἐν ὁλοκλήρῳ τῷ γένει· δεδοχθαι

τῇ] ἐ[ξ] Ἀ[ρείου] πάγου βουλῇ καὶ τῇ βουλῇ τῶν φ' καὶ τῷ  
δῆμῳ τῷ

Ἀθηναίων [θ]ύ[ει]ν πα[ν]γενεὶ καὶ ἐορτάζειν ἔν τε κοινῶ  
καὶ κα-

τ' ἰδίαν παντὶ τῷ βα]σι[λ]είῳ γένει. ἄγεσθαι δὲ καὶ τὴν τῆς κρα-



30 τίσσης ἀρχῆς γενέθλ]ιον ἡμέραν ἀκολούθως ταῖς ἄλλαις αὐτῶν  
 κρα-  
 τίς[ταις ?, καθὼς διὰ τῆ]ς ὀσίας ῥήσεως αὐτῶν μεμαθήκαμεν, καὶ  
 δίδο-  
 σθαι παντὶ τῷ δῇ]μ[φ δι]ανομήν, καθὰ καὶ ὁ κράτιστος πρεσβευ-  
 τῆς  
 αὐτῶν καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος] καὶ λογιστῆς τῆς πατρίδος ἡμῶν  
 Γάιος Αἰ-  
 . . . . . δεδήλωκεν ἐν τῷ προκ[ε]ιμένῳ διατάγματι  
 35 σκησμ . . . . εὐσέβειαν, δι' ἧς καὶ τὴν τῆς πόλεως εὐφροσύ-  
 νην καὶ εἰω[θ]υ[ε]αν εἰς τὸν Ὀλύμπιον αὐτῶν οἶκον εὐσέβει-  
 α[ν] ? δηλώσομεν.

|                             |     |                          |         |                                    |
|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| 'Αλλήτιππος?                | Παῖ | Καλλίας                  | Παῖ     | ἀΐσειτοι                           |
| .....                       | Παῖ | Τελέσφορος Σωτηρίδα      | Παῖ     | Κλ. 'Ιεροφάντης ) Μαρα.            |
| ..... os                    | Παῖ | 'Ρούφος )                | Παῖ     | Φαβ. Δαδοῦχος Μαραθ.               |
| Πο . . . . .                | Παῖ | Μαρεῖνος                 | Παῖ     | Κλ. 'Επὶ βωμῷ Μελι.                |
| 5 Πο . . . . . ιλος         | Παῖ | Ξενοφῶν                  | Παῖ     | 'Ερέν. 'Ιεροκῆρυξ 'Ερμ.            |
| Κάσιος                      | Παῖ | Ζωτικὸς )                | Παῖ     | Αὔρ. Πυρφόρος Λάμπτρ.              |
| Μοσχώνιος?                  | Παῖ | 'Ορτήσιος Μηνόδωρος      | Παῖ     | κῆρυξ βουλῆς καὶ δῆ-               |
| Βάσσος                      | Παῖ | Γάιος ὁ καὶ 'Επάγαθος    | Παῖ     | μου Κλ. 'Αττικὸς Μαρα.             |
| Τε[ιμ]όθεος                 | Παῖ | Φα[ν]στος 'Επαφροδείτου  | Παῖ     | ἀντικῆρυξ 'Αφροδείσιος Φλυ.        |
| 10 . ιειλυνος               | Παῖ | Διογένης )               | Παῖ     | γραμματεὺς βουλῆς καὶ              |
| Κλ[άδ]ος?                   | Παῖ | Κυθαθῆναιοι              |         | δήμου 'Αριστόβουλος                |
| . ο . . . . .               | Παῖ |                          |         | 'Αττικοῦ 'Αναγυράσιος              |
| Πόταμος 'Ιπ[π]ωνος          | Παῖ | Δημήτριος Κελάδου        | Κ[υδα.] | περὶ τὸ [β]ῆμα 'Ρό[δ]ων            |
|                             |     |                          |         | [Καλλίστου Μαραθ.                  |
| Κόμμο[δ]ος                  | Παῖ | 'Αρτέμιον 'Ηλιοδώρου     | Κῦ.     | ἀντιγραφεὺς Φλ. Μαρεῖνο[ς] X . . . |
| 15 Πο[λέ]μων Τείτου         | Παῖ | Διονύσιος Τρύφωνος       | Κῦ.     | ιεραυλὴς 'Αθήναιος 'Αφροδείσιου    |
| .....                       | Παῖ | Πεά[ν]ιος? Τρύφωνος      | Κῦ.     | ιερεὺς φωσφόρων 'Αρι-              |
| ..... Εὐημέ[ρ]ου            |     | [Στειρ]εῖς               |         | -στε[ίδη]ς                         |
| .....                       |     | Διονυσόδωρος 'Απολλωνίου |         | ὑπογραμματεὺς                      |
| .....                       |     | 'Απολλωνίος 'Αρτεμιδώρου |         | Μηνόφιλος Παραμόνου                |
| 20 . . . . .                |     | Καλετεε[ί]ς              |         |                                    |
| 'Απολλοφάν[η]ς Ζ[ω]π[ύ]ρου? |     | Τυχικὸς )                | Κ[α.]   |                                    |
| .....                       |     | 'Ονήσιμος Πολυδεύκου     | ΜΜ (?)  |                                    |
|                             |     | γ[ραμμ]ατεὺς . . . .     |         |                                    |
|                             |     | .....                    |         |                                    |

This is a decree of the Senate of the Areopagus, the Senate of the 500 and the Demos, in honour of Geta on his association (209/10 A.D.) in the empire with his father Septimius Severus and his brother Caracalla. Boeckh referred the decree to the date of Caracalla's association in the empire with his father, 198 A.D., but (1) the name of the person associated is twice erased ll. 6, 7 and 23, 24, and (2) the name of Caracalla is not erased on inscriptions and in fact appears on this one, l. 21 (M. Aurelius Antoninus Pius Augustus). Schmidt

*Chron.* p. 741 sqq. accepts the date 209/10 A.D. and tries to reconcile the text with the state of the Attic calendar at this period. But the calculation is not rendered easier by the fact that the number of the prytany is lost in the text and that we do not even know in what month the year began at this period. CIA III 1023 shows that in 139/40 A.D. the beginning of the year had been transferred from Hecatombaeion to Boedromion.

2. Note that the *γραμματεὺς κατὰ πρυτανείαν*, being of the deme Marathon, did not belong to the Pandionis, the 'prytanising' tribe. See *Rem.* v, p. 89.

5. The *βουλή* was assembled 'on receipt of the good news.'

8. *τῶν συνεδρίων*: apparently the combination of the three bodies is meant —the *βουλή* of the Areopagus, the *βουλή* of the 500 and the *δήμος*. By *ἀρχόντων* are meant magistrates generally, i.e. those enumerated; cf. l. 11.

12. *τοῦ ἐπὶ ὄπλα στρατηγοῦ*. See 36 19.

13. On the present condition of the Portico of Hadrian see H. and V. *Athens* 195 sqq.

*ἀντάρχοντος* κτλ. For M. Aur. Alcamenes cf. CIA III 1165. He was vice-president (cf. *ἀντικοσμήτης, ἀνθύπατος, ἀντιστράτηγος*) of the Panhellenic contest. Possibly the *ἄρχων* or president was the emperor himself, though in CIG 3832 (*Aezanis in Phrygia*) a private person appears as *ὁ ἄρχων τῶν Πανελλήνων καὶ ἱερεὺς θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ καὶ ἀγωνοθέτης τῶν μεγάλων Πανελληνίων*. The *Πανέλληνες* (with the collective name *Πανελλήνιον*) find frequent mention in inscriptions after the attempt of Hadrian to revive a national spirit among the Greeks by instituting the festival, or perhaps panegyris, of all the Greeks under the title *τὰ Πανελλήνια*. See *D. A.*

14. *τοῦ κήρυκος τῆς ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου βουλῆς*. This is D's restoration for the *τοῦ κήρυκος* Κλ. Ἀττικοῦ Μαραθωνίου of Boeckh, in which the insertion of the proper name in the official title is awkward. The words must refer to the following name Trypho, who cannot be the *κήρυξ βουλῆς καὶ δήμου* because this office in the list of names below is assigned to Claudius Atticus of Marathon.

15. *τῶν τῆς Σεβα[στῆς οἰκίας? ἀγ]ώνων[ν]*. So D doubtfully restores, apparently on account of the space to be filled up. In CIG 3831 (*Aezanis in Phrygia*) we find mention of *ἀγωνοθέτης τῶν τῆς Σεβαστῆς ἀγώνων*.

19. *Λουκίου Σεπτιμίου* κτλ. Severus was greeted with the title of his murdered predecessor Pertinax by his troops on April 13th 193 A.D. The titles *Adiabenicus, Arabicus* and *Parthicus* he won by his successes in the East, 195 A.D., after the capture in the preceding year of his rival Pescennius Niger. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius Augustus, whose name follows, was the son of Severus by his second wife Julia Domna. His better known nickname *Caracalla* or *Caracallas*, derived from the Gallic tunic which he wore and introduced into the army, never appears on medals or inscriptions.

25. *ισηγορίαν*. Here the word means little more than 'equality'; it is frequently coupled with *ἐλευθερία* and *μετουσία*. See the *Lexx.*

*ιδρύσαντες* κτλ. Is the meaning 'having made the whole family the seat of royalty over the world'?

28. *πανγενεί*. So D, for the *πανδημεί* of Boeckh. Cf. CIA III 1423, 9 *ἐκριζωθήσεται παγγενεί*.

32. *διανομήν*. 69 35 sq.

32 sq. *πρεσβευτῆς* κτλ. D shows (cf. his remarks *Ephem. Epigr.* I 247 sq.) that the official meant is the *legatus Augustorum pro praetore ad ordinandum statum liberarum civitatum provinciae Achaiae*. Cf. CIA III 631 Ἡ πόλις | Τιβ.

Κλ. Καλλιππιανὸν Ἰταλικόν, ὑπατον | πρεσβευτὴν καὶ ἀντιστράτηγον τῶν | Σεβαστῶν, λογιστὴν καὶ ἐπανορθωτὴν | τῶν ἐλευθέρων πόλεων, τὸν εὐεργέτην.

34. διατάγματι: i.e. some decree of the Legatus Caesaris sent to the Senate of Athens.

36. By Ὀλύμπιος οἶκος seems to be meant the imperial palace in the Attic Olympieum. Boeckh.

At the foot of the decree is a list of prytanes, most of them belonging to the Paeanian deme, followed in a third column by a list of ἀλείστοι (ἀλείστοι); cf. 56 41. For these see *D. A.* s.v. *Prytaneum*, where it is pointed out that (i) ἀεί in the compound means, not 'for life,' but 'during office,' (ii) that the ἀλείστοι are not found under that name before the second century A.D., (iii) that in the numerous Prytany lists dating from the middle and latter half of the second century A.D. we find under the heading ἀλείστοι, first the Eleusinian priests *ιεροφάντης* etc., then the lay officials connected with the Prytanes, (iv) that, whereas the same priests appear in several inscriptions in different years, in the case of the lay ἀλείστοι the same name never appears in two different years. Cf. CIA III 1029—1032 (1032 and 1034 are for the same year 168 A.D.).

In Col. III 13 is mentioned the γραμματεὺς περὶ τὸ βῆμα, a later title of ὁ κατὰ πρυτανείαν γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς.

In Col. I 15 note the form Τείτρων in spite of the short first syllable. In Πέα[νι]ος? II 16 we see the change in the pronunciation of αι, cf. 91 13. For *ιερεὺς ἐπὶ τῷ βωμῷ* III 4 see 2 c 43. In Col. III 19 the ου of *Παραμόνου* is expressed by Ο with Υ inscribed.

The symbol ) after several of the names denotes that the father's name (in the genitive case) is the same as that of the son.

69. A slab of Pentelic marble in several fragments. One, belonging to the Elgin collection, is in the British Museum. One or more of the fragments have been edited by Boeckh CIG 118; Hicks BMI 19; Kumanudes *Φιλιστωρ* II p. 238; Dittenberger *Herm.* I 405; CIA III 5; D<sup>1</sup> 387. The discovery by Lolling of another fragment of lines 1—11 has enabled Dittenberger (D<sup>2</sup> 652) to determine more accurately the date.

Alphabet, type 4.

Circa 210 A.D. Ἔδοξεν τ]ῷ δήμῳ· Ἀραβιαν[ος ἦρχεν, . . . . ἐπρυ-

τάνευε]ν, Εὐτυχὸς ἐγραμ[μάτευεν . . . . ἐπε-

στάτει· Δ]ρυαντιανὸς ἄρχων [τῶν Εὐμολπιδῶν εἶπεν·

ἐπει]δὴ καὶ διατελοῦμε[ν εὐσεβοῦντες νῦν τε] καὶ

5 δι.]ὰ τῶν παρωχημένων [χρόνων ὥστε τὰ κατὰ τὰ μυ]στήρι-

α καὶ τὰ πάτρια πρ[οσ]τάττ[οντες αἰ μετὰ Εὐμολπιδῶν

πεφροντικέν[αι] ὅπως ἀ[ν] ἐν κόσμῳ ἀχθ[εῖ]ν τὰ ἱερά

δεῦρὸ τ' ἐκ τῆς Ἐλευσεῖνο[s καὶ πάλιν ἐξ] ἄστεως Ἐ-

λευσει[ν]άδε· ἀγαθῇ τύχ[ῃ] δεδῶσθαι] τῷ δήμῳ προς-

10 τάξαι τ]ῷ κοσμητῇ τῶν [ἐφύβων κ]ατὰ τὰ ἀρχαῖα νόμι-

μα [ᾱ](γ)ειν Ἐλευσινάδε τοῦ[s ἐφύβ]ους τῇ τρίτῃ ἐπὶ δέ-

- κα] τοῦ Βοηδρομιῶνος με[τὰ το]ῦ εἰθισμένου σχήματος] τῆς ἅμα ἱεροῖς πομπ[ῆς, ἔ]να τῇ τετράδι ἐπὶ δέκα παραπ[έ]μψωσιν τὰ ἱερὰ μέχ[ρι] τοῦ Ἑλευσινίου τοῦ ὑπὸ  
 15 τῇ π[ι]όλει, ὡς ἂν κόσμος[ς] τε πλείων καὶ φρουρὰ μείζων  
 περὶ] τὰ ἱερὰ ὑπάρχου[ι], ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὁ φαιδυντῆς τοῖν θεοῖν] ἀγγέλλει κ[α]τὰ τὰ πάτρια τῇ ἱερείᾳ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς ὡς ἦκει τ[ὰ] ἱερὰ κ[αὶ] ἡ παραπέμπουσα στρατιά· κατὰ τὰ αὐτὰ  
 δὲ καὶ τῇ] ἐ[ν]άτῃ ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ Βοηδρομιῶνος προς-  
 20 τάξει] τῷ κοσμητῇ τῶν ἐφήβων ἄγειν τοὺς ἐφή[βους] πάλιν Ἐλευσινιάδε μετὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ σχήματος [παραπ-  
 ἔμπο]ντας τὰ ἱερά, μέλειν δὲ τούτου τῷ κατ' ἐν[ιαυτὸν] κοσμητῇ ὅπως μηδέποτε τοῦτο ἐκλε[ιφθεῖ] μη-  
 δὲ ὀλιγορθεῖν ποτὲ τὰ τῆς εὐσεβείας [τῆς πρὸς τῷ Θε-  
 25 ὡ, παραπέμπειν δὲ τοὺς ἐφήβους π[άν]τας ἔχοντας (?) τὴν πανοπλίαν, ἐστεφανωμέν[ους] μυρρίνης στεφάν-  
 νῳ, βαδεῖζοντας ἐν τάξει· ἐπ[εὶ] δ[ὲ] τοῖς ἐ-  
 φήβοις τὴν τοσαύτην ὁδοιπορήσαι  
 καὶ θυσιῶν καὶ σπονδῶν καὶ παιάνων τῷ[ν] κατὰ τῶν  
 30 ὁδὸν μεθέξειν, ὡς ἂν τὰ τε ἱερὰ μετὰ φρουρᾶ[ς] ἰσχυρο-  
 τέρας καὶ πομπῆς μακροτέρας ἄγοιτο, οἳ τε ἔφ[η]βοι παρακολουθοῦντες τῇ περὶ τὸ θεῖον τῆς πόλε[ως] θερα-  
 πείᾳ καὶ ἄνδρες εὐσεβέστεροι γίνονται· μεθέ-  
 ξουσιν δ[ὲ] καὶ οἱ ἔφηβοι πάντες τῶν τε ἄλλων ὧν ἂν  
 35 παρέχ[η] τ[ο]ῖς Εὐμολπίδαις ὁ ἄρχων τοῦ γένους καὶ τῇ[ς] δι[αν]ομῆς· γενέσθαι δὲ τὴν γνώμην ταύτην φα[ν]-  
 ῶν καὶ τῇ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου βουλῇ καὶ τῇ βου[λῃ] τῶν φ[ι]λ[ο]σοφ[ῶν] καὶ τῷ ἱεροφάντῃ καὶ τῷ γένει τῶν Εὐ[μο]λπιδῶν· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τὸ ψήφισμα τοῦτο τὸν [τα]μία[ν] τ[οῦ] γέ-  
 40 νους τῶν Εὐμολπιδῶν ἐν τρισὶν [στῆλ]αῖς καὶ στῆσαι τὴν μὲν ἐν Ἑλευσινίῳ τῷ ὑπὸ [τ]ῇ [π]όλει, τὴν δὲ ἐν τῷ Διογενείῳ, τὴν δὲ ἐν Ἑλευσεῖνι ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ πρὸ τοῦ βου[λ]ευτηρίου.

The object of the decree is the restoration of the Eleusinian festival to its original splendour. D identifies Ἀραβιαν[ός], l. 1, with Ἀραβιανὸς Μαραθῶνιος named as archon in two lists of prytanes, CIA III 1054, 3 and 1060, 2, which he shows to be not far distant in date from 210 A.D. Further Δρυναντιανός, l. 3, may be the same as the person mentioned in CIA III 757, 3: ὁ ἔφηβος Δρυναντιανὸς Καλλαισχρον Μαραθῶνιος and 1177, 3: τοὺς ἐφηβεύσαντας σὺν τῷ κρατίστῳ

Φλα(βίω) Δρναντιανῶ (a list of ephebi belonging to 212 A.D. or some year not far off it). That an ephebus of high birth (ὁ κράτιστος) should afterwards (in our decree) have become ἄρχων of the Eumolpidae would not be strange. The restorations in ll. 1—9 are of course by no means certain. On the duties of the ephebi specified in this decree see *Rem. vii*, p. 145 sqq. Note as indications of late syntax the use of ὅπως with the optative after a present tense, l. 24, the use of ὅπως ἄν or ὥς ἄν with the optative, l. 7, 15, 30.

8. Ἐλευσεῖνος, 11. Ἐλευσινάδε. See 67 7. 11. [ᾄ](γ)ειν: ἸΤΕΙΝ.

14. The site of the Eleusinium beneath the Acropolis (cf. 9 29) was probably (H. and V. *Athens* p. 94) somewhere beyond the Enneakrounos, near the Pelasgikon, due south of the Acropolis. It is to be noted that in earlier times the ephebi did not escort the procession all the way from Eleusis, but met it at some point on the road (CIA II 470, 8: μέχρι τῆς Ἡχούς) (D).

16. φαιδυντής. This and not φαιδρυντής is the normal form in Attic inscriptions, all of them however comparatively late (CIA III 283, 291, 928, 1058, 3859). For a similar loss of ρ cf. *θερμαστis* 102 29. Hesychius explains φαιδρυντής to be ὁ τὸ ἔδος τοῦ θεοῦ θεραπεύων. One of the seats of the Dionysiac Theatre is inscribed: φαιδυντοῦ Διὸς ἐκ Πείσης, and another: φαιδυντοῦ Διὸς Ὀλυμπίου ἐν ἄστει; see *Index*. Cf. Meisterhans *Gr.* 82.

18 sqq. Here mention is made of the grand procession from Athens to Eleusis on the 19th of Boedromion, when the statue of Iacchos was brought forth from his temple and conducted by the Iacchagogos amid a countless throng of worshippers, along the sacred way, to be at length deposited in the Eleusinian temple of Demeter and Kore.

19. ἐνάτη ἐπὶ δέκα. Greek authors name the 20th as the festival of Iacchos (*Eur. Ion* 1076, *Andoc. De myst.* 121, *Plut. Phoc.* 28, *Cam.* 19). Probably the period after sunset on the 19th, when the procession arrived at Eleusis by torchlight, was counted as belonging to the 20th (D).

26. [μυρρίνης στεφά]νφ. The myrtle crown played a conspicuous part at the Eleusinia in various ways: cf. *Aristoph. Ran.* 330, *Schol. Soph. O. C.* 683, *Schol. Aristoph. Ran.* 330; and also a fragment *Rang.* 803, whence we learn that persons whose services had been of value in the mystery-celebration were presented with an honorary myrtle-crown.

35. τῆς δι[αν]ομῆς. In later times it appears that distributions of money (*διανομαί*) at festivals were not uncommon as in *Tenos* (CIG 2336; cf. 68 32).

42. Διογενείφ. 65 24. One of the copies ordered to be deposited at Athens is the inscription before us; a fragment of the other is found in CIA III 6. ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ κτλ.: 'in front of the council-hall, in the precinct.'



## Section II. Decrees and letters of Foreign States and of the Amphictyonic Council.

**70.** A marble stele sent by Fauvel to Choiseul from Aegina, but doubtless originally set up at Athens (in the Metroon); now in the Louvre. CIG 1688; CIA II 545; Ahrens *Diall.* II 484 sqq.; Froehner *Inscr.* 32; J. Baunack DI 2501. H. 0.59 m.; Br. 0.34 m. Another block must have joined this one on the right and have contained the completion of the lines. The surface is badly corroded and the reading is often doubtful. The text given is that of Baunack.

(*The text of the inscription is given on pp. 192—3, 194—5*)

Alphabet.

○ = ου I. 1 Πυθέου, I. 8, 12 Λατοῦς, I. 25 ζαμιούντων, I. 41 αὑτοῦ. ○ = ω in I. 1 (perhaps merely a slip) Ἰπποθ(ω)ντίδος. [ = ε I. 10 ἀπογραψ[εῖ]ν, I. 23 ἐνοικεῖν. E = η I. 4 ἔγχηρα.

This is a decree of the Delphic Amphictyony, probably ordered to be set up in all the states of the confederation. It is composed in the Doric dialect of Delphi, but doubtless was engraved at Athens; hence the inconsistencies in orthography and dialect.

The substance of the decree seems to be as follows, each section beginning with a heading. 3—13 Oath prescribed for some official, perhaps (as Koehler thinks) the Secretary of the Amphictyons or (as Boeckh thinks) the Pylagorae, and also for the Hieromnemons and Heralds. 13—15 Regulations for a sacrifice. 15—26 Regulations as to the sacred land and its inspection. 26—32 Prescribed clothes and arms for a colossal image. 32—34 Regulations for sacrifice. 34—43 Order for repairing sacred buildings and roads of approach before the Pythia. 43—49 Determination of time of two annual assemblies, and injunction of the sacred truce.

1. The third prytany would fall in an ordinary year from the 12th Hecatombaeon to the 16th Pyanopsion; the decree was therefore probably passed at Delphi in the autumn, at the *δπωρινή Πυλαία*. The Attic archon's name is added for the convenience of Athenians, cf. Dem. *de Cor.* 279, where an Attic date is quoted for an Amphictyonic decree; from *ibid.* 278 we learn the formula probably lost at the beginning of this decree: ἐπὶ ἱερῶς τοῦ δεινός, δπωρίνης Πυλαίας, ἔδοξε τοῖς Πυλαγόροις καὶ τοῖς συνέδροις τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων καὶ τῷ κοινῷ τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων.

380  
B.C.

- Ἐπὶ Πυθέου(υ) ἄρχοντος· ἐπὶ τῆς Ἱπποθ(ω)ντίδος τρίτης  
 "Ορ]κο[ς . . . . .  
 Δικα[ξίω τ]ὰς δίκας ὥς κα δ[ικ]αιο[τ]άτα[ι γ]νόμα [τὰ μ]ὲν γε[γρ]αμ-  
 γ[ρ]α[πται, κ]ατὰ γνώμαν τὰν αὐτ[οῦ], καὶ ἐγ[χ]ηρα ἀνὰ τὰν δ[ικ]αν οὐ  
 5 ποκα· [κα]ὶ τὰ καταδικασθέντα ἐκπραξέω ἐν δ[ύ]νασιν κ[α]ὶ τὰ ΕΝ  
 ΤΑΙΓ[ΟΝΤ]. ΟΥΔΕ τῶν χρημάτων τῶν Ἀμφικτιονικῶν ὑποβ-  
 ἐμίνγα οὐδ' ἄλλω δωσ[έω] τῶν κοινῶν χρημάτων ὑ-  
 τοῦ Ἀπόλλω[ν]ος τοῦ Π[υ]θίου καὶ τὰς Λατοῦς καὶ τὰς Ἀρτάμ-  
 λὰ καὶ τὰγαθά, αἱ δ' ἐφιορκέ(οιμι), τὰ κακὰ ἀντὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν  
 10 εγγραμμένων μὴ ἀπογραφ[εῖν], ἀλλ' ὧν κατὰ τοὶ ἱερομνάμονες κε-  
 κ[α]τὰν ἀξίαν μὴδὲ δῶρα δεξέσθαι μὴδέποκ[α]. οὐτ[ω]ς ὑπ[ε]σχ[ο]μα-  
 τοῦ[ς] καὶ τὰς Ἀρτάμιτος, καὶ εὐο[ρ]κόντι μέμ[βο]ι πολλὰ καὶ ἀγαθά,  
 ἱερομνάμονας ὀρκίζέω καὶ τὸς κά[ρ]υκας τὸν αὐτὸν ὄρκον. Π-  
 τὸμ φόρον καὶ τὰ ἱερῆα ἀθρόα συναγόντων τὸς ὄνους τῶν δοκιμ-  
 15 ἀτόμβαν, ὅ[ρ]κον ὁμόσας εἶπερ τοὶ ἱερομνάμονες, δοκιμαζέτω: Π-  
 γάζ[ο]ιτ[ο], ἂν Ἀμφικτιόνης ἰάρωσαν, ἐπεὶ κ[α]ὶ ἡ πόροδος γίνηται, ἀποτ-  
 στατήρας Αἰγιναιὸς κατὰ τ[ο]ῦ πέλεθρον ἕκαστον, τοὶ δὲ ἱερομνάμ-  
 καὶ π[ρ]ασόντων τὸν ἐπιεργαζόμενον. αἱ δὲ μὴ περιῦειν ἢ μὴ πρ-  
 μὴδὲ [ἐπ]ρασσ(ο)ν, τριάκοντα στατήρας. αἱ δὲ κα μὴ ἀποτίνη ὁ  
 20 εἰλέσ[θω] τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ στρατευόντων ἐπ' αὐτὸς Ἀμφικτ-  
 λωντι. [ἐπὶ] τὰς ἱερὰς γὰς κόπρον μὴ ἄγην μηδεμίαν. οἰκήσιος ἐπι-  
 ενεidia[.] ἐπὶ θαλάσση, τὰς δὲ παστάδας κοινὰς εἶμεν πάντεσσι  
 σθὸν μ[ηδ]εῖνα φέρεν μηδενί, μὴδ' ἐνοικεῖν τὸν αὐτὸν πλεον τριάκ-  
 ἐνοικε[ῖν μ]ηδεμίαν, μὴδὲ μύλαν ἐνεῖμεν μὴδὲ ὄλμον. αἱ δὲ τις τ-  
 25 αρομν[άμ]ονες ζαμιούντων ὅτινι κα δικαίω σφ[ι]ν δοκῇ εἶμεν ἐπ-  
 κα(τ)αγ[γε]λλόντων ποὶ τὸς ἱερομνάμονας: Λῶτις. ἡ λῶτις τὰς Ἀμφ-  
 Αἰγίνα[ιο]ι. τὸ δ' ἀμπέχονον πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν στατῆ-  
 των ἑκατὸν στατήρες Αἰγιναιῶι. τὰς στεφάνας ἑκατὸν στατ-  
 δέκα στατήρες Αἰγιναιῶι. τὰς ἀσπίδος διακάτιοι στατήρες Αἰγι-  
 30 τῆρες Αἰγιναιῶι. λόφον πεντεκαίδεκα στατήρες Αἰγιναιῶι. δόρατ-  
 ς Αἰγιναιῶι. καὶ τὰ πορ(π)άματα καὶ ἡ στεφάνα χρύσεια ἔοντων. πι-  
 ἐνέστω. [τ]οῦ βοὸς τιμὰ τοῦ ἥρωος ἑκατὸν στατήρες Αἰγιναιῶι. τας  
 ὀφειλέτω. χρηστήριον αἷ τίς κα μὴ παρέχη, ἑκατὸν στατήρας ὀφε-  
 ς ἔφοδον θύεν ἐν Ἀνεμαίαις τρικτε[ύ]αν κηῦαν. τῷ τρικτεῦαν κηῦαν  
 35 ιος. τὸν ναὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ Πυθίου καὶ τὰν αὐλὰν καὶ τὸν τὰς Ἀ-  
 δρόμον καὶ τὰν κρᾶναν τὰν ἐμ πεδίῳ τοὶ ἱερομνάμονες τοὶ Ἀμφι-  
 σταν ἐφακέισθων πρὸ Πυθ[ι]ων ὅτινός κα δέωνται. αἱ κα μὴ τοὶ ἱερομ-

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[πρυτανείας, ἥ . . . . .

[ένα κατὰ τὸς νόμος . . . . περὶ ὧν δὲ μὴ γέ-

[δεξέομαι . . . . . οὐδέ-

(5) [. . . . .

[αλέομαι . . . . . αὐτῶι

[ποβάλλ]ε[σθαι . . . . . ὅρκος· ὑπίσχομαι πολ

[ιτος καὶ εὐορκέοντι μέμ μοι πολ-

[δόμεν. ὅρκος τοῦ γραμματέος· ὑπίσχομαι τῶγ γ-

(10) [λευσέοντι μὴδὲ . . . . . ἥ

[ι πολ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ Πιυθίου καὶ τὰς Λα-

[αὶ δ' ἐφιορκέοιμι, τὰ κακὰ ἀντὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν δόμεν' τὸς δὲ

[υθλοῖς δὲ . . . . . οὔτοι ἐκπρασσόντων

[ασθέντων ἀποδόντες, καὶ ὁ . . . . . τὰ ἐπὶ τὰν ἐκ-

(15) [έροδος τὰς ἱερὰς γὰς· αἱ τις τὰν γὰν ἐπιερ-

[εισάτω . . . . .

[ονες περιϊόντων τὰν ἱερὰν γὰν . . . . .

[άσσοιεν, ἀποτεισάντων πελέθρου ἐκάστου, οὐ μὴ περιΐσαν

[ιερομνάμων ὁ ὀφειλων, ἃ πόλεις, ἐξ ἁς κ' εἰ ὁ ἱερομνάμων,

(20) [ίονες, κατὰ κα τοὶ ἱερομνάμονες . . . . . ἐπαγγέλ-

[. . . . .

[. . . . . μι-

[οντα ἀμερᾶν. . . . .

[ὸς νόμος τὸς ἐνταῦθα γεγραμμένος παρβαῖνοι, τοὶ ἰ-

(25) [ιζαμίω, τὸ δ' ἥμισσον τοῦ ἐπιζαμίου ἔστω τῶν

[ικτίονος εἰκόνας . . . . . στατήρες

[ρες Αἰγιναῖοι. τῶν δὲ ἐπὶ τὸ ἀμπέχονον . . . πορπαμά-

[ῆρες Αἰγιναῖοι. . . . .

[ναῖοι. . . . . στα-

(30) [os . . . . . στατήρε-

[. . . . .

[. . . . . στατήρας Αἰγιναιῖος

[ιλέτω . . . . . ἐ-

[μὴ θύσαντι . . . . . -

(35) [ρτάμιτος ναὸν . . . . . καὶ τὸν

[κτιόνων . . . . . κατὰ Πυθιάδα ἐκά-

[νάμονες . . . . .

ἐν τᾷ<ται> Πυθιάδι τᾷ (ἰ)αρᾷ ἐπικοσμήσωντι ὅτινός κα δέωνται, ἀπο-  
 στατήρας Αἰγιναιῖος. αἶ κα μὴ ἀποτίνη τ[οῖ]ς ἱερομναμόνεσσι το-  
 40 αροῦ ἃ πόλις, ἐξ ᾧς κ' εἰ ὁ ἱερομνάμων, ἔντε κα ἀποτείσῃ: ὁδῶν τὰ κ-  
 ἀς γεφύρας ἐφακεῖσθαι Ἀμφικτιόνας κατ τὰν αὐτοῦ ἕκαστον. κ-  
 μὴ σίνηται. καὶ τοῦ δρόμου τοὺς ἱερομνάμονας τοὺς Ἀμφικτι-  
 ἔηται, καὶ ζαμιούντων τοὶ ἱερομνάμονες. κῆπὶ τοῖς ποταμοῖς  
 α Πυθιάς: ἐνιαυτία ἃ ἱερομηνία ἃ Πυθιάς ἴσα πάντεσσι ἐκ τᾶς ἡ-  
 45 Πύθια δ' ἄ(γ[γ])όντων τοῦ Βου[κ]ατίου μηνὸς τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς, τὸς δὲ π[-  
 ελφοὶ τοῦ Βυσίου μηνός, α[ι] δὲ κα μὴ πέ[μ]πωντι, ἀποτεισάντω-  
 πὸτ τὸν θεὸν κατ τὰ πάτρ[ι]α διδόντων τοῖς Δελφοῖς. αἶ δὲ κα  
 δεῖκωνται τὰν ἐκεχηρίαν, εἰλέσθων τοῦ ἱαροῦ  
 . . . τὰν ἐ]κεχηρίαν ἱερομηνίας . . . ν ἰα[ρ]ὸν

1. 'Επὶ Πυθέου: so Baunack for the simple Πυθέου of other editors. He notes that the Π itself projects beyond the vertical margin of lines 1—47.

3. Δικαζέω. On this and other Doric forms in the inscription (e.g. οὐδέποκα l. 4, ξμινγα l. 7, ποῖ=πρός l. 26, δεξείσθαι l. 11, ὀρκιέω l. 13, τὸς ὧνος l. 14, etc., πάντεσσι l. 22, ἐνεῖμεν=ἐνεῖναι l. 24, διακάτιοι l. 29, θύεν, ἄγεν etc.), see J. Valaori, *Der delphische Dialekt*.

4. For ἔτερα Baunack (after Blass) reads ἐγ[χ]ερα (i.e. ἐγχηρα; cf. note on l. 48)=ἐπίχειρα.

5. τὰ καταδικασθέντα ἐκπραξέω: 'I will exact the fines imposed.' The formula is a common one; cf. IGSept. I 4135 (Boeotia) 25: τὰ δὲ καταδικασθέντα χρήματα ἱερὰ ἔστω τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ Πτωίου. For δύνᾳσις=δύναμις see the Lexx. The use of ἐν with the accusative is a marked characteristic of the Northern Doric, but is found also in Thessalian, Boeotian, Elean, Arcadian, Cypriote.

6. Ἀμφικτιονικῶν: so usually in this inscription. Ἀμφικτιόνες l. 16 is perhaps due to the Attic engraver and is in fact the regular form in Attic inscriptions. ὑποβαλέομαι: 'will appropriate'; so Strabo 790, Plut. *Pomp.* 31.

8. For the adjuration of three divinities cf. 5 15; 77 (=CIA I 2) b 12 sqq.

9. ἐφιορκέομι. See Schweizer *Gr. perg. Inschr.* 118, where the suggestion of Thumb (*Spiritus asper* 72) is approved, that in ἐφιορκέω we have a contamination from ἐπιορκέω and ἐφορκέω; cf. ἐπὶ ἱερέως BCH VII 280, l. 5 (*Delos*) from ἐφ' ἱερέως and ἐπὶ ἱερέως.

ὑπίσχομαι κτλ.: 'I will make no entry in the registers, except as the Hieromnemons shall order.' The word ὑπίσχομαι here and l. 11 is supported by the parallel formula in the Labyadae inscription DI 2561, A. 12: 'ὄρκος' ὑπίσχομαι ποί τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ πατρώου; cf. 84 16.

10. ἀλλ' ὦν. On the relation (which is "noch nicht klar gestellt") between Attic οἶν and Ionic, Boeotian, Aeolic and Doric ὦν see J. Valaori *op. cit.* p. 25. κατὰ=κα(τ) τά (relative); but cf. l. 16 ἄν, l. 40 ἄς. μηδὲ] κ[α]τὰν ἀξίαν: "[Geldforderungen an die Bundeskasse] nur nach Verdienst [zu stellen]." Baunack.

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- [τεισάτω ὁ μὴ ἐπικοσμήσας . . . . .  
 [is Ἀμφικτιόνων ὁ ἱερομνάμων ὁ ὀφείλων, εἰλίσθω τοῦ ἱ-  
 (40) [ακώμενα . . . . . καὶ τ-  
 [αὶ . . . . .  
 [όνων ἐπιμειῖσθαι . . . . . ὅτινός κα δ-  
 [. . . . . Ἱερομηνί-  
 [. . . . .  
 (45) [. . . . . Δ-  
 [ν . . . . στατήρας Αἰγιναιῖος . . . . .  
 [μὴ διδῶντι . . . . . ἥ μὴ  
 [. . . . .  
 [. . . . .

14. τὸς ὦρος: 'paying the prices of those that have passed inspection.' The subject to *συναγόντων* is perhaps *κάρυκες*.

15. εἴπερ: cf. εἰ, DI 1780, 8 (*Delphi*): οἰκεύσας εἰ κα θέλωντι, and ὅπει 1728, 7 (*Delphi*): οἰκεῖν ὅπει κα θέλη.

15 sqq. The sacred land is almost certainly that of Crissa, and it was probably under this very decree that the action was taken which led to the Sacred War. Aeschin. c. *Ctes.* 497 sqq.; Dem. *de Cor.* 277. ἐπιεργάζομαι and ἐπεργασία are the regular words denoting encroachment on sacred lands; cf. Thuc. i 139 etc.

17. For the Aeginetan standard of coinage see G. F. Hill *Gr. and Rom. Coins*, 34 sqq. A stater is usually a didrachm.

18. περιῖεν: cf. ἰέη Hom. *Il.* xix 209.

20. εἰλίσθω. Cf. Ro. i 295, 7 (*Elis*): ἀποφῆλῆοι κ' ἀπὸ μαντείας, i 297, 4 (*Elis*): ἀπὸ τῷ βωμῷ ἀποφῆλείαν κα τοὶ πρόξενοι καὶ τοὶ μάντιες. Thuc. iv 9 etc. uses *εἰργω* in the same sense.

21. κόπρον μὴ ἄγεν. Prohibitions of this kind were not uncommon. Cf. Ca. 527 (*Thasos*), CIPel 557 (*Argos*).

22. *ενειδια*. The text is too uncertain for conjectures as to the meaning.

24. *μηδεμίαν*: possibly *γυναῖκα* stood in l. 23.      25. *ἡμισσον*: < *ἡμιτφο*..

25. *δτινι*. This combination of an inflected with an uninflected pronominal stem appears in the dialects of Crete (e.g. *ἄτι*, neuter plural, in the long inscription of Gortyn *Mich.* 1333 ii 47) and, according to the grammarians, in Aeolic (e.g. *ὄττινας*, Ahrens *Diall.* i p. 68).

26. *Ἀῶτις*. By this otherwise unknown word (possibly connected with *ἀπολαύω*, *λαῖς*, *ληῖς*, *lucrum* etc.) seems to be meant a grant of money, perhaps for the periodical decoration of a colossal image with clothing, arms and ornaments. The large sums assigned imply that the image was colossal; from the *βοὺς τοῦ ἥρωος* l. 32 it may be inferred that the image represented a hero, perhaps Amphictyon. For other explanations (which make *βοὺς ἥρωος* appositional) see A. Mommsen *Delphika* 226.



32. The price of 200 dr. for an ox (for sacrifice) is very high. Ziehen (*Rh. M.* LI 216) reckons 100 dr. as the normal price, but in the Eleusinian accounts of 329/8 B.C. we find τῶν βοῶν ἐκάστου ΗΗΗΗ, τριῶν βοῶν ΧΗΗ. Perhaps incidental expenses, such as those for gilding the horns, are included.

34. ἔφοδον must refer to the approach to the temple; Anemaeae probably is another name for Anemoria, which may be the modern Arachova, whence Delphi was first visible.

τρικτεῖα according to Ahr. is the Doric equivalent of τριπτὺς or τριπτοῖα; see note on 3 5. It is prefixed adjectivally to κηῦα, a burnt-offering, connected with the root which appears in ἐκηφα, κηῖώδης, κήϊον (Hesych. κεία, καθάρματα; κήϊα, καθάρματα).

36. δρόμος: the Hippodrome in the Crissean plain; Paus. x 37, 4.

37. ἐφακείσθων: the φ is remarkable. ἀκείσθαι is used for 'to repair' in Hom. *Od.* xiv 383 etc.

41. The roads and bridges are to be kept up not by the Hieromnemons, but by the Amphictyons, i.e. by the respective states.

44. An annual celebration of the Pythia is mentioned here only; probably, as in the Panathenaea, the annual custom preceded the quadriennial.

45 sq. Βουκάτιος and Βύσιος correspond respectively to the Attic Metageitnion and Anthesterion. For the full list of Delphic months see *D. A.*

48. ἐκεχηρία. Cf. the note on l. 4. Though the tendency of εἰ in the most diverse parts of Hellas was to become ι, especially from the end of the 3rd century, yet there are two exceptions; (1) a following ρ has a protective power in retaining the e-sound, thus σωτήρα, χέρα, ἐκεχηρία; (2) before vowels εἰ becomes η or ε; πλῆας, παιδήα (Papyrus) and πλήους, χρήας, *CIG* 2060 (*Byzantium*, time of Tiberius).

71. Two fragments of bluish marble found on the Acropolis. Margin to left and at bottom; broken at right and at top. *CIA* II 546; Boeckh *Staatsk.* II 312 sqq.; Koehler *Mitth.* II (1877), 150 sq.; Pridik *De Cei ins.* 107 sq.; Ziebarth *Herm.* xxxii (1897), 612 sqq.

Alphabet, type 1; but Ο for ου in Ἰουλιητῶν l. 26, etc.

- - [λ]ε - - - - -  
 - - ἐξαγοντ - - - - -  
 ε μέρη ὁ [απ] or [λε] - - - - -  
 ντι καὶ ἐὰν - - - - -  
 5 Κ[αρθαιεῦσ[ι ἐ]ψ[η]φι[σ] - - καλέσαι δὲ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους - - εἰς τὸ  
 πρυτανεῖον· [δ]πως δ' ἀ[ν - - - - - γ  
 ἐγραπται ἐ[πι]μεληθῆν[αι] - - - - - δ τι  
 ἀν δύνωνται ἀγαθόν - - - - -  
 Θεογ[έν]ης εἶπεν· δεδόχθαι [τ]ῇ Βο[υλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Κορησίων· περὶ ὧν  
 λέγουσι οἱ παρ' Ἀθη-  
 10 ναίων, εἶναι τῆς μίλτου τὴν ἐξ[αγωγὴν Ἀθήναζε] - - - - - κ-

αθάπερ πρότερον ἦν· ὅπως δ' ἂν κύρια ἦ[ι τ]ὰ ψηφίσματα [- - -  
 - - - 'Αθηναίων κ-  
 αὶ Κορησίων τὰ περὶ τῆς μίλτου, ἐξάγειν ἐμ πλοίῳ ὧ[ι ἂν - - -  
 ἀποδείξωσιν, ἐν ἄλλῳ  
 δὲ πλοίῳ μηδενί, ναῦλλον δὲ τελεῖν ὀβολὸν το[ῦ ταλάντου ἐκάστου  
 τοῖς ναυκλήροις το-  
 υ]ς ἐργαζομένους· ἐὰν δέ τις ἐν ἄλλῳ πλοίῳ ἐξάγ[η, ἔνοχον εἶναι τῷ νόμῳ·  
 15 ἀ]ναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψηφίσμα ἐς στήλην λιθίνην κ[αὶ καταθεῖναι ἐν  
 τῷ νεῷ τ-  
 ο]ῦ Ἀπόλλωνος, καὶ τὸν νόμον καθάπερ πρότερον εἶχ[ε κύριον εἶναι·  
 τὴν δὲ ἐνδείξιν εἰν-  
 αὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἀστυνόμους, τοὺς δὲ ἀστυνόμους δοῦνα[ι τὴν ψήφον περὶ  
 αὐτῆς τριάκοντα ἡ-  
 μερῶν εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον· τῷ δὲ φήναντι ἢ ἐνδείξαντ[ι - - - τῶν ἡμι-  
 σ[έ]ων· ἐὰν δὲ δοῦλος ἢ ὁ ἐνδείξας, ἐὰμ μὲν τῶν ἐξαγόν[των ἢ, ἐλεύθερος  
 ἔστω καὶ τὰ τρ-  
 20 ἰα] μέρη ἔστω αὐτῷ· ἐὰν δὲ ἄλλου τινὸς ἢ, ἐλεύθερος ἔστ[ω καὶ - -· εἰν-  
 αὶ [δὲ] καὶ ἔφεσιν Ἀθήναζε καὶ τῷ φήναντι καὶ τῷ ἐνδεί[ξαντι· ἐὰν δέ τι  
 ἄλλο ψηφίζωντα-  
 ι Ἀθηναῖοι περὶ φυλακῆς τῆς μίλτου, κύρια εἶναι κατακομι[σθέντα τὰ  
 ἐψηφισμένα· τε-  
 λ]εῖν δὲ τὴν πεντηκοστὴν τοῖς πεντηκοστολόγοις τοὺς ἐ[ισάγοντας·  
 καλέσαι δὲ  
 κ]αὶ ἐπὶ ξένια εἰς τὸ πρυτανεῖον τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἰς αὔριον.  
 25 "Εδ]οξεν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἰουλιητῶν, περὶ [ὧν οἱ παρ' Ἀθηναίων  
 λέγουσι, δεδό-  
 χθαι] τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἰουλιητῶν, εἶναι τῇ[ν ἐξαγωγὴν τῆς  
 μίλτου Ἀθήναζ-  
 ε], ἄλλοσε δὲ μηδαμῇ ἀπὸ τῆςδε τῆς ἡμέρας· ἐὰν δέ τι[ς ἄλλοσε  
 ἐξάγῃ, δημόσια εἶναι τ-  
 ὁ πλοῖον καὶ τὰ χρήματα τὰ ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ· τῷ δὲ φήν[αντι ἢ ἐνδείξαντι  
 εἶναι τὰ ἡ-  
 μίσσα· ἐὰν δὲ δοῦλος ἢ ὁ μηνύσας, ἐλεύθερος ἔστ[ω καὶ - - τῶν χρημ-  
 30 ἄτων μετέστω αὐτῷ· τὸν δὲ ἐξάγοντα ἐκ Κέω μίλτον ἐξ[άγειν ἐμ πλοίῳ  
 ᾧ ἂν - - - ἀποδ-  
 εἰξωσιν· ἐὰν δέ τις ἐν ἄλλῳ ἐξάγῃ πλοίῳ, ἔνοχον [εἶναι· - - -· ἐὰν δέ  
 τι ἄλ-  
 λο ψηφίζωνται Ἀθηναῖοι περὶ φυλακῆς τῆς μίλ[του - - - -  
 κύρια εἰ-

ναι ἂ ἂν Ἀθηναῖοι ψηφίζωνται ἀτέλειαν δὲ εἶναι - - -  
 ιου ἀπὸ τοῦ μηνὸς τοῦ Ἑρμαιῶνος· καλέσαι δὲ τοῦ[s Ἀθηναίους ἐπὶ ξένια  
 εἰς τὸ πρυτανεῖ-  
 35 ον· τὴν δὲ ἐνδειξιν εἶναι Ἀθήνησι μὲν πρὸς τοὺς [ἐνδεκα, ἐν Ἰουλιδί  
 δὲ εἰσαγωγέας εἰν-  
 αι τοὺς προστάτας· ὅποσοι δ' ἂν δόξωσιν ἐξάγειν [παρὰ τὸν νόμον,  
 τῶν χρημάτων τὰ μὲν ἡ-  
 μίσεα εἶναι τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἰουλιητῶν, τὰ δ' ἡμίσεα [τοῦ φήναντος·  
 ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψ-  
 ῆφισμα τῇ βουλῇ καὶ καταθεῖν[α] ἐν τῷ λιμ[ένι].  
 Οἶδε ἡρέθησαν· Ἄνδρων ἐκ Κερα[μ]έων, Λυσια[- - - - - ,  
 40 Φλυεύς, Εὐφρόσυρος Παιανιεύς.

This inscription records decrees of three cities of the island of Ceos, Carthaea (ll. 1—8), Coresos (9—24), and Iulis (25—38), enacting regulations to enforce the already existing restriction of the exportation of *μίλτος* (red earth), which might only be sent to Athens. An Athenian decree must have preceded containing the appointment of the Athenian commissioners mentioned at the end (ll. 39, 40). The fourth city of Ceos, Poiessa, may have also passed a decree, which in that case must have preceded those of the three others; but Poiessa is omitted in the treaty of alliance 32 B, 24—26. Miltos was much used from the earliest times, both as a red pigment and as a drug; and that of Ceos was reputed to be the best (Theophr. *de lap.* 51—53; but cf. Strab. 540, Plin. *N.H.* xxxiii 36 sqq.). For the cost of *μίλτος* see 124 12.

The Athenian commissioners must have communicated the decree of the Athenians to the various Cean cities, which then passed decrees in accordance with it, but not identical in wording; the provisions are to prohibit the export of *μίλτος* except to Athens; to inflict penalties, and to reward informers. A complimentary banquet is also given to the commissioners in each city. CIA iv 2, 54 b (circ. 363 B.C.) deals with pro- and anti-Athenian revolutions at Ceos. Athens is there called an *ἐκκλητος πόλις* (cf. 58 12) for the trial of certain cases, and *δικαί ἐκκλητοὶ ἰδ.* l. 73 sqq. may refer to appeal-cases; cf. l. 21 below.

The alphabet and style of engraving suggest a time just before the middle of the 4th century B.C.; this accords with Rangabé's assignment of the decrees to the period 376—358 B.C., during which Ceos was in alliance with Athens.

9. *οἱ παρ' Ἀθηναίων*, restored by the editors here and in l. 25, is an unusual formula, but seems to fit the available space.

12. Some Cean official must assign the ship; Ulrichs (*Reisen und Forschungen in Griechenland* II p. 203) suggests *οἱ ἀστυνόμοι*.

18. *φήναντι ἢ ἐνδείξαντι*. *φαίνειν* is the regular word for information against contraband. On the local significance of these terms and on the meaning of *ἐφεις* l. 21 see Pridik *l.c.*, 109 sqq. and Ziebarth *l.c.* Note that *μήνους* at Iulis l. 29 appears to be identical with *ἐνδείξεις* at Ceos l. 19.

23. The *πεντηκοστή* must be either export duty at Ceos or import duty at Peiraeus. If the former, Coresos does not grant the *ἀτέλεια* given at Iulis; if the latter, it is superfluous in the Coresian decree.

72. A slab of Pentelie marble, broken at the top; Th. 0.09 m.; L. 0.32 m.; CIA II 550.

Alphabet, type 5;  $\mu$  varies between  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$ , and  $\pi$  has the forms  $\pi_1$ ,  $\pi_4$ ,  $\pi_5$ .

- - - 'Αθη]ναίῳ τῷ[ι προξ]ένῳ τ - - - -  
 - - s] εἰδήτε· ἔρρωσθε. 'Επειδὴ τοῦ δά[μου  
 τ]οῦ 'Αθηναίων ἀγαγόντος τὰν Πυθαῖδα τ[ῷ  
 'Α]πόλλωνι τῷ Πυθίῳ μεγαλομερῶς καὶ ἀ[ξ-  
 5 ὡς] τοῦ τε θεοῦ καὶ τὰς αὐτοσαυτοῦ ἀρετᾶ[s  
 π]αρεγενήθη μετὰ τὰς Πυθαίδος καὶ ἅ τὰς 'Α-  
 θάνας ἰέρεια Χρυσὶς Νικήτου θυγάτηρ καὶ τά[v  
 τε ἐπιδαμίαν καὶ ἀναστροφὰν ἐποιήσατο  
 καλὰν καὶ εὐσχήμονα καὶ ἀξίαν τοῦ τε δά-  
 10 μου τοῦ 'Αθηναίων καὶ τὰς ἀμετέρας πόλιος·  
 ἀγαθὰ τύχα δεδόχθαι τῇ πόλει τῶν Δελ-  
 φῶν, ἐπαινέσαι Χρυσίδα Νικήτου 'Αθηναίου  
 θυγατέρα καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτὰν τῷ τοῦ  
 θεοῦ στεφάνῳ ᾧ πατριόν ἐστιν Δελφοῖς· [δε-  
 15 δόσθαι δὲ αὐτῇ καὶ ἐγγόνοις παρὰ τὰς πόλι[os  
 προξενίαν προμαντείαν προδικίαν ἀσυλίαν  
 ἀτέλειαν προεδρίαν ἐμ πᾶσι τοῖς ἀγῶνις οἷς  
 ἀ] πόλις τίθητι, καὶ γᾶς καὶ οἰκίας ἔγκτησιν καὶ  
 τᾶλλα τίμια πάντα ὅσα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις προξέ-  
 20 νοις καὶ εὐεργέταις τὰς πόλιος ὑπάρχει· ἄρχο[v-  
 τος Ξενοκράτ(ε)ος τοῦ 'Αγησιλάου, βουλευόντων  
 τὰν δευτέραν ἐξάμηνον Γιμολέωνος τοῦ 'Εμ[με-  
 νίδα Νικοδάμου τοῦ Στράτωνος, γραμματε[ύ-  
 οντος δὲ βουλᾶς 'Αρχωνος τοῦ Καλλικράτε-  
 25 os.

<Δελφ>Δελφῶν ἡ πόλις

Χρυ-  
σίδα

Νικήτου

'Αθηναί-

ου θυγα-

τέρα.

This is a decree of the city of Delphi in honour of an Athenian priestess, who accompanied a Pythaid, i.e. the sacrifice offered by the Pythaists, or priests of the Pythian Apollo at Athens. For three days and three nights in each of three successive months (April—June) they watched at the sacrificial hearths of

Zeûs Ἀστραπαῖος on the city wall between the Pythium and the Olympieum, looking northwards to Harma, a district on Mount Parnes near Phyle. As soon as they perceived the first flash of lightning, they started to carry their sacrificial offering to Delphi. On the occasion commemorated by this decree they were accompanied by the priestess Chrysis. A copy of the decree was sent to the proxenos of the Athenians at Delphi with a letter prefixed, of which the end only remains. The decree and the letter are in the Delphian dialect.

2. *ἐρρωσθε*: more commonly at the end of letters as preserved in inscriptions.

5. *αὐτοσαντοῦ*. This compound form is not confined to the Delphian dialect. Other forms in Delphian are *αὐσαντῶν*, *αὐσαντᾶν*, *αὐσανταῖς*. Cf. Valaori *Der delphische Dialekt* 56. For the union of inflected with uninflected forms cf. 70 25.

6. *τᾶς Ἀθάνας*: sc. *τᾶς Πολιάδος*.

16. *προξενίαν*, *προμαντείαν*, κτλ. See Rem. ii, p. 34 and *Index*.

17. *ἀγώνοις*. This form of the dative plural of consonantal stems is very common in the dialects of North-West Greece. It is found also in Elean, Arcadian and Boeotian. In some districts, as in Messenia (see *Index*), its usage may be an imitation of the official style current during the domination of the Aetolian League in the latter part of the third century B.C.

20 sqq. In the Delphic decrees the date is frequently indicated by the mention of officers in a postscript, and not at the beginning of the decree. So in a Megarian decree DI 3005. Besides the archon frequently appear the names of from two to five *βουλευταί*, probably the presiding magistrates of the *βουλή*. They change in each semester. Similarly at Orchomenus the chief treasurer changes every quadrimester (*τὸν ταμίαν τὸν προάρχοντα τὰν τρίταν πετράμειον*, DI 488, 114). In an inscription of Paros, D 93, besides the Delphian magistrates, *βουλευόντες*, are named also *προαλιῶται*, perhaps presidents of the *ἀλία* or popular assembly. See *Ad loc.* and cf. Swoboda *Gr. Volksb.* 88.

21. The stone has *Ξενοκράτης*.

73. A stele of Pentelic marble in five fragments, found in the ruins of the Dionysiac Theatre. CIA II 551. Cf. Egger *Traité des publics*, 287 sq. (Fr. transl.); Foucart *De coll. scen. art.* 37 sq. (Fr. transl.); Lüders *Dion. Künstl.* 171 sq.; Pomtow *Jahrb.* 1894, 500 sq.; Poland *De coll. art. Dion.* Dresden, 1895, 3 sq.; Ziebarth *Gr. Vereinswesen*, 86.

Alphabet, type 5; ξ is ξ<sub>2</sub>.

Θ [ε] ο ί.

Ἐκ τοῦ μητρώου ἐπὶ Ἰέ[ρ]ωνος ἄρχον-  
τος ἐν Δελφοῖς· πυλαίας ἐ[α]ρινᾶς· ἱερομνα-  
μονούντων Θεσσαλῶν Ἰ[ππ]οδά[μ]α, Λέοντος· Α[ι]-  
5 τωλῶν Λυκέα, Δωριμάχου· [Β]οιωτ[ῶν] Ἀ[σ]ώπωνο[s],  
Διονυσίδου· [Φωκέων Χαί]ρέα, Χ[α] - -]· ἔδοξ[ε]  
τοῖς Ἀμφικτ[ισιν καὶ τοῖς] ἱερομν[άμοσι]ν κα[ὶ]  
τοῖς ἀγορα[τοῖς] - - -]ς παν[τ] - - - αὖτε



λία καὶ ἀτέ[λεια τοῖς τεχνίτα]ις τ[οῖς ἐν Ἀθήναις ἢ  
 10 καὶ μὴ ἢ ἀ[γ]ώγι[μος ὁ τεχνίτας μηδενὶ μῆτε πολέ-  
 μου μῆτε εἰρήνης μῆτε [ἐν γὰ μὴτ' ἐν θαλάσσῃ(?), ἀλλ' ἢ  
 αὐτοῖς ἀτέλεια καὶ ἀσφάλε[ια ἢ καὶ πρότερον συν-  
 κεχωρημένη ὑπὸ πάντων τῶν Ἑλλ[ήνων κυρία, εἰμεν  
 δὲ τοὺς τεχνίτας ἀτελεῖς στρατε[ίας καὶ πεζᾶς  
 15 καὶ ναυτικᾶς, ὅπως τοῖς θεοῖς αἱ τιμ[αὶ ἀπασαὶ ἐ-  
 φ' ἅς εἰσι τεταγμένοι οἱ τεχνίται συντ[ελῶνται ἐν  
 τοῖς καθήκουσιν χρόνοις ὄντων αὐτῶ]ν ἀπολυπρα-  
 γ]μονήτων καὶ ἱερῶν πρὸς ταῖς τῶν θεῶν [λειτουργί-  
 αῖς· μὴ ἐξέστω δὲ μηδενὶ ἄγειν τὸν τ[εχνίταν μῖτε  
 20 πολέμου μῆτε εἰρήνας μηδὲ συλᾶν [πλὴν ἐὰν χρέ-  
 ος ἔχων πόλει ἢ ὑπόχρεως καὶ ἐὰν ἰδ[ίῃ ἢ ἰδιώτ-  
 ου ὑπόχρεος ὁ τεχνίτας· ἐὰν δὲ τι]ς παρὰ ταῦτα ἄγ-  
 η, ὑπόδικος ἔστω ἐν Ἀμφικτιόσιν [καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ ἁ πό-  
 λις ἐν ᾗ ἂν τὸ ἀδίκημα κατὰ τοῦ τ[εχνίτου συντελεσ-  
 25 θῇ· εἰμεν δὲ τὰν ἀτέλειαν καὶ τὰ]ν ἀσφάλειαν τὰν  
 δεδομένην ὑπὸ Ἀμφικτιόνων τ[οῖς ἐν Ἀθήναις τε-  
 χνίταις εἰς τὸν ἀεὶ χρόνον οὖσι]ν ἀπολυπραγμονή-  
 τοις· τοὺς δὲ γραμματεῖς ἀνα[γράψαι τὸ δόγμα  
 εἰστήλαν λιθίναν καὶ στῆσαι ἐν [τῷ ἱερῷ· πέμψαι  
 30 δ]ὲ καὶ ποτὶ Ἀθηναίους τοῦ δόγμα[τος τοῦδε ἀντίγρα-  
 φον ἐσφραγισμένον, ἵνα εἰδῶντι οἱ] Ἀθηναῖοι ὅτι οἱ  
 Ἀμφικτιόνες πλείεσταν ἔχοντι πρόν[οιαν τῆς αὐτῶν  
 πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς εὐσεβείας καὶ κατα[κολουθοῦσιν  
 τοῖς παρακαλουμένοις ὑπὸ τῶν τεχνι]τῶν, προαιρου-  
 35 ται δὲ καὶ εἰς τὸ λοιπὸν ταῦτά τε φυλάσ[σειν εἰς τὸν ἄ-  
 παντα χρόνον καὶ ἄλλο ὃ τι ἂν ἔχωντι [ἀγαθὸν πράσ-  
 σ]ειν ὑπὲρ τῶν περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον τ[εχνιτῶν. Πρέσ-  
 βεις· Ἀστυδάμας ποιητῆς τραγω[δίας, - - -  
 μος τραγῳδός.  
 40 Ἐκ τοῦ μητρώου· ἐπὶ Δημοστράτου [ἄρχοντος, μηνὸς Βοη-  
 δρομιῶνος· τὸ κοινὸν τῶν Ἀμφικτιό[νων Ἀθηναίων τε  
 βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ χαίρειν· πρεσβεύ[σαντων πρὸς ἱ-  
 μᾶς παρὰ τῶν τεχνιτῶν τῶν μετεχ[όντων τῆς παρ' ὑ-  
 μῖν συ<ο>νόδου Διονυσίου τοῦ Νυμφι[- - τραγικοῦ ὑ-  
 45 ποδιδασκάλου, Θυμοτέλου τοῦ Φιλο[κλέους τραγικοῦ  
 ποιητοῦ, Ἐλπινίκου τοῦ Ἐπικράτου τραγ[ικοῦ ὑποδιδασ-  
 κάλου, Φιλίωνος τοῦ Φιλομήλου τραγικοῦ [ὑποδιδασκάλου,

Ἀρίστωνος τοῦ Ζήνωνος τραγικοῦ ὑποδι[δασκάλου καὶ  
ἦν ἔλαβον ἀπόκρισιν παρ' ἡμῶν οἰθηθέντων[ν δεῖν πέμπειν  
50 καὶ πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ὑπογεγράφαμεν ὑμῖν τοῦ γεγενημένου  
ὑφ' ἡμῶν δόγματος τὸ ἀντίγραφον.

Ἀρχοντος ἐν Δελφοῖς Ἀριστίωνος τοῦ Ἀνα[ξανδρίδα, μη-  
νὸς Βουκατίου, Πυθίοις· ἔδοξεν τοῖς Ἀμφικτ[ίσιν συνελ-  
θοῦσιν, ἱερομνημονούντων παρὰ μὲν Θεσσ[αλῶν - - - τοῦ  
55 Κλεῖππου Ἀτραγίου, Πολλίχου τοῦ Φρύνου Γ[- - -, παρὰ  
δὲ Ἀ-

χαιῶν Φθιωτῶν Μνασάρχου τοῦ Λέοντ[ος Δ]α[- -, - -  
μάχου τοῦ Πολίτου Μελιταιέως, παρ[ὰ δὲ Μαλιέων - - -  
τοῦ Ξενολάου Ἐχιναίου, παρὰ δὲ Δολό[πων - - - τοῦ  
Κλεωνύμου Ἀγγειάτου, παρὰ δὲ Δελφῶ[ν - - - τοῦ - - -  
60 ωνος, Ἀβρομάχου τοῦ Μαντίου, παρὰ δὲ Φωκέων - - -  
καὶ Φαῦλλον τῶν Ἐπινίκου Λιλαίεων, πα[ρὰ δὲ Βοιωτῶν - - -  
νίου τοῦ Ὀφέλτου Θηβαί[ου], Δημοκρίτου το[ῦ - - - - -,  
παρὰ δὲ Μαγνήτων Θεοδότου τοῦ Διογένο[us καὶ - - - τοῦ - - -  
αίου Δημητρίεων, παρὰ δ[ὲ] Αἰνιάνων Μοσχ[ - - - τοῦ - - -

(lacuna quattuor vel quinque versuum)

παρὰ δὲ Δωριέ-

65 ων τῶν ἐγ Μητροπόλεως Τεισέου τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου[ν - - -,  
παρὰ δὲ Πεῤῥαιβῶν Χαριδήμου τοῦ Φιλοκράτου Γον[νίου, παρὰ  
δὲ Δωριέων τῶν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου Διοίτα τοῦ Νικο[- - Σι-  
κωνίου, [π]αρὰ δὲ Εὐβοέων Ἀντ[ιλ]έοντος τοῦ Πολια[- - Χαλκι-  
δέως· ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόνυ[σ]ον τεχνῖται οἱ ἐν ᾿Αθήναις ψή-  
70 φισμα καὶ πρεσβευτὰς ἀποστ[έλ]αντες Διόνυσ[ιον] Νυμφι - -  
τραγικὸν ὑποδιδάσκαλον, Θυ[μοτέ]λην Φιλοκλέου[s τραγικὸν ποι-  
ητήν, Ἐλπινικὸν Ἐπικράτου τρα[γικ]ὸν ὑποδιδάσκ[αλον, Φιλίωνα  
Φιλομήλου τραγικὸν ὑποδιδάσκα[λ]ον, Ἀρίστωνα Ζ[ήνωνος  
τραγι-  
κὸν ὑποδιδάσκαλον ἀνανενέω[νται] τὴν δεδομέν[ην] τοῖς τεχνί-  
75 ταις τοῖς ἐν ᾿Αθήναις πρότερον ὑπὸ [τῶν Ἀ]μφικτιόνω[ν  
ἀσουλῶν καὶ ἀσ-  
φάλειαν κατὰ τὸ δόγμα καὶ παρακ[αλοῦ]σιν τοὺς Ἀμφ[ικτίονας  
ἀκόλου-  
θα πράττοντας τῇ[ι τ]ῶν προγόνων αἵρέσει συντηρήσα[ι] τὰ  
ψηφισθέν-

τα ἑαυτοῖς φιλάνθρωπα· ὅπως οὖν καὶ οἱ Ἀμφι[κ]τίονες  
 [φαίνονται τὰ  
 πρότερον δεδογμένα βεβαιοῦντες, δεδοχθαι τοῖς Ἀμφικτίοσιν εἰ-  
 80 ναι τοῖς ἐν Ἀθήναις τεχνίταις τὴν τε ἀσυλίαν [κα]ὶ τὴν  
 ἀσφάλειαν εἰς  
 τὸν αἰὲ χρόνον καθὰ καὶ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὑπῆρχεν, καὶ εἰνα]ι αὐ[τοὺς  
 στρατείας  
 ἀ]τελεῖς καὶ μὴ ἐξεῖναι μῆθεν ἄγειν τὸν τεχνί]την τὸν μετέχον-  
 τα τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις συνόδου μήτε πολέμου μήτε[ε] εἰρήνης  
 μηδὲ συ-  
 λᾶν μηδὲ ῥυσιάζειν, ἀλλ' εἶναι αὐτοὺς ἱεροὺς καὶ ἀπολυπραγμο-  
 85 νήτους, ἐὰν μή τις ἄγῃ τινὰ τούτων πρό[ς] ἴδιον χρέ[ος· ἐὰν  
 δέ τις πα-  
 ρὰ ταῦτα ποιῇ, ὑπόδικος ἔστω ἐν Ἀμφικ[τί]οσιν καὶ [αὐτὸς  
 καὶ ἡ πό-  
 λεις, ἐν ᾗ ἂν τὸ ἀδίκημα κατὰ τοῦ τεχνί[του] συντ[ε]λε[σθῇ,  
 ἵνα τού-  
 των γινομένων ὑπάρχῃ ἢ τε ἀσυλία καὶ ἡ ἀ[σ]φάλεια τ[οῖς  
 τεχνίταις  
 τοῖς ἐν Ἀθήναις καὶ οἱ Ἀμφικτίονες φαίνονται ἀκόλο[υθα]  
 πρ[άττον-  
 90 τες τῇ τῶν προγόνων αἰρέσει. ἀναγράψαι δὲ τὸ δόγμα  
 ἐ[ν Δ]ελφοῖς, ὁ-  
 μ[οίως δὲ καὶ διαποστείλασθαι τοῦ δόγματος τοῦδε ἀντί[γ]ρα-  
 φον πρὸς  
 τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων, ὅπως παρακολουθῇ τὰ δεδογμέ[ν]α  
 φιλάν-  
 θρωπα παρὰ τῶν Ἀμφικτιόνων τοῖς ἐν Ἀθήναις τεχνίτα[ις·  
 εἰ]ῖναι δὲ  
 ταῦτα τοῖς ἐν Ἀθήναις τεχνίταις, ἐὰν μή τι Ῥωμαίοις  
 ὑπ[ε]ναντίον ᾗ[ι].

In this inscription we have an example of the issue of one of the numerous public documents deposited in the Metroon. Lines 1—39 contain, in the Delphian dialect, the first and earlier of two Amphictyonic decrees securing certain privileges to the members of the dramatic guild, or *σύνοδος*, known as *οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον τεχνίται*. The guilds of this kind, best known from inscriptions, are those of Athens, Argos, and Teos.

Lines 40—51 contain a letter of the Amphictyons stating that in answer to an application made by the guild they have granted a decree re-affirming the privileges previously accorded.

Lines 52—94 contain the copy of this decree in the *κοινή*, which is of a much later date than the first decree, ll. 1—40. The guild appears to have taken the opportunity afforded by the second decree to republish the first.

The first decree belongs to the period immediately following the invasion of Brennus, 278 B.C. (early summer), because the Phocians (cf. Paus. x 8, 2 and Diod. xvi 60) again (see l. 6) as before send two hieromnemons to the Amphictyonic Council, from which down to 278 they had been excluded. The earliest probable date is the spring of 277, for the inscription belongs to a spring-assembly (l. 3). Further the number of the hieromnemons—2 Thessalians, 2 Aetolians, 2 Boeotians, 2 Phocians—does not occur in a similar combination again. The date of the second decree with the republication of the first may be about 125 B.C.; the last line *ἐὰν μή τι Ῥωμαῖοις ὑπ[εν]αντίον ᾗ* is significant.

3. *πυλαία*, originally denoting only the meeting at Pylae (or rather Anthela), was afterwards used indifferently of the meeting at Pylae or Delphi. For the genitive cf. 40 *μηνὸς Βοηδρομιῶνος*.

*ιερομναμονούντων*. On the constitution of the Amphictyonic Council at various periods see D. A.

8. *ἀγορα[τροῖς]*. These officers, who as contrasted with the hieromnemons may have represented the political interests of their several states, appear after the end of the fourth century to have replaced the *πυλαγόροι* (or *πυλαγόροι*), an office of which there is no inscriptional mention. The restoration in the text is due to Pomtow l. c.; if right, the imperatival use of the subjunctive *ᾗ* is unusual. On the extraordinary immunities conceded to the *τεχνῖται* see Foucart *op. cit.* 37 sqq. and cf. Diod. iv 5, 4. For striking instances of the *ἀσφάλεια* enjoyed see Dem. *De pace* 58, *F. L.* 401, Plut. *Cleom.* 12. Livy vii 2 shows that with the Romans *histriones* were allowed exemption from military service. On *ἀσυλία*, the right to immunity from *σύλη*, see Ro. i p. 355 sq. (*Ozolian Locris*), and cf. below 19 sq.

21 sq. *ὑπόχρεως, ὑπόχρεος*. The same fluctuation occurs in mss. One of the forms here may be an error of the engraver.

24. *συντελεσ[θῆ]*: cf. 87 below. There appear to be no certain parallels for the phrase *ἀδίκημα συντελεῖν* or *συντελεῖσθαι*.

28. *δῶγμα*: so in l. 51. Dem. *De pace* 62 speaks of *τὰ τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων δῶγματα*. But in the later decree, l. 69, *ψήφισμα* is used.

31. *ἔνα*: 10 B 2, 17 30.

33. *κατακολουθοῦσιν*. Cf. Plut. *Lys.* 25: *ἀνδρὸς ἱστορικοῦ καὶ φιλοσόφου λόγῳ κατακολουθήσαντες*.

44 sqq. *ὑποδιδασκάλου*. This officer apparently did not exist in the earlier period of the drama, but was at a later time supplied by the Choregus to assist the *ποιητής* in his task. Müller *Hdb.* v 3, 199.

53. *Βουκάτιος* corresponds nearly to July. *Πυθίους*: at the Pythian festival, i.e. in the third year of an Olympiad.

64. Here comes a lacuna of four or five lines, which should have contained the names of a second hieromnemon for the Aenianes, two for the Locrians, and those of the Athenians and Oeteans.

77. *αἰρέσει*. See 55 19.

84. *ῥυσιάζειν*: 'seize his property as security.' Cf. the notes on Ro. i 232 A 1 (*Ozolian Locris*).

### Section III. Decrees of Tribes, Demes, Cleruchs, Clans, Phratriae, Guilds and other Associations.

**Remark ix.** *Formulae of decrees of Tribes, Demes, etc.* The formulae observed in the decrees of Attic Tribes, Demes, Cleruchs, Clans (γένη), Phratriae, Guilds and various Associations, follow very closely those of the state decrees. The date is sometimes indicated by the archonship (ἐπὶ Μυστιχίδου ἄρχοντος CIA II 554 b); then follows the decretory clause, though (cf. 75, 82) it is frequently absent (ἔδοξεν τῇ . . . φυλῇ 74; ἔδοξε Πλωθειεῦσι 78). The place or character of the assembly is often specified (ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ CIA II 554 b; τῇ κυρίᾳ ἀγορᾷ κρύβδην ψηφισαμένων τῶ[ν φυλετῶν] ἐν ἀκροπόλει, CIA II 555); there is a general statement of date, the name of the month only being in the genitive (CIA II 614, 618), and the name of the proposer is given (ὁ δεῖνα εἶπεν 74, 75, etc.). Then comes the transitional formula ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ δεδόχθαι (rarely ἐψηφίσθαι) τοῖς φυλέταις (CIA II 557), τοῖς δημόταις (75 45, 52). And in the directions for engraving, setting up and furnishing the cost, the model of the state decrees is followed (CIA II 575: ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψηφισμα τὸν δῆ[μα]ρχον ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ [κα]ὶ στήσαι ἐ[ν] τῷ ἱερῷ τ[ῆς] Ἀρτέμιδος τῆς Κολαινίδος· εἰς δὲ τ[ῆ]ν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλης μερίσ[αι] τὸ ἀ[ν]άλωμα Φεῖδιππον κα[ὶ] τὸν ἀντιγ[ρα]φέα Μειξ[ί]αν ΔΔΔ δραχ[μ]ὰς ἀπὸ τῆς προ[σ]όδου; cf. 32 A 63 sqq., 38 a 15 sq.).

**74.** "Athenis, olim ad murum arcis orientalem." Edidit Chandlerus Inscr. II 6, p. 48. CIG 213; CIA II 553; D 712.

A. Γ Δ Ε (= ε, ει) Ι Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο (= ο, ου) Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω.

The copy in the CIG, doubtless wrongly, has Μ Ψ.

Θ] ε ο [ι.

"Ἐδ[ο]ξεν τῇ Πανδιονίδι φυλῇ· Καλλικράτης εἶπε[ν]  
ἐπ[ὶ]αινέσαι Νικίαν Ἐπιγένους Κυδαθηναῖα ἀνδρ-  
αγαθίας ἕνεκα τῆς εἰς τὴν φυλὴν, ὅτι εὖ καὶ πρ-  
5 οθύμως ἐχορήγησεν τοῖς παισὶ καὶ ἐνίκα Δι-



ονύσια καὶ Θαργήλια ἀνδράσιν, καὶ στεφαν-  
 ῶσαι αὐτόν· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα  
 εἰστήλῃ λιθίνῃ ἐμ Π[αν]δίωνος τοὺς ἐπιμελη-  
 τὰς. ἀναγράψαι δὲ καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος νενίκηκεν  
 10 ἀπ' Εὐκλείδου ἄρχοντος παισὶν ἢ ἀνδράσιν  
 Διονύσια ἢ Θαργήλια ἢ Προμήθια ἢ Ἑφαιστία,  
 ἀναγράφειν δὲ καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν εἰάν τις τούτων  
 τι νικήσῃ τοὺς ἐπιμελητὰς ἐφ' ὧν ἂν νικήσῃ  
 ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ στήλῃ.

| Διονύσια |              | Θαργήλια      |                |
|----------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| ἀνδράσι  | παισί        | ἀνδράσι       | παισί          |
|          | Νικίας       | Νικίας        | Ἀπήμων         |
|          | Ἐπιγένους    | Ἐπιγένους     | Φειδίππου      |
|          | Κυδαθηνα-    | Κυδαθην-      | Μυρρῖνούσιο[s] |
| 20       | ιεύς         | αιεύς         | Ξενοπείθη[s]   |
|          | Ἀνδοκίδης    | Δήμων         | Ναυσιμάχου     |
|          | Λειωγόρου    | Δημοτέλ-      | Παιανιεύ[s]    |
|          | Κυδαθηνα-    | ους Παιανιεύς | Κλεωμέδων      |
|          | ιεύς         | Χαρμαντί-     | Κλέωνος        |
| 25       | Εὐριππίδης   | δης Χαιρ-     | Κυδαθηνα-      |
|          | Ἀδειμάντου   | εστράτου      | ιεύς           |
|          | Μυρρῖνούσιος | Παιανιεύς     | Ἀντισθένης[ης] |
|          |              | Φιλόμηλ-      | Ἀντιφάτου      |
|          |              | ος Φιλιπ-     | Κυθήρῳ[s]      |
| 30       |              | πίδου Παια-   |                |
|          |              | νιεύς         |                |

This is a decree of the tribe Pandionis in honour of a successful choregus. It was passed after the archonship of Euclides, 403/2 B.C. (cf. l. 10), but not many years after, as the written character shows. Moreover as yet the Pandionis had won no victory in the men's contest at the Dionysia and none at all in the Promethia or Hephaestia (l. 11); cf. the lists below. The decree was placed in the shrine of Pandion in the Acropolis. CIA II 556, 9; 559, 13, 567 b, 22 sqq. (Add. p. 429); IV 2, 563 b 35=D 519 (where see the note) show that it was a common custom to place the decrees of the tribe in the shrine of the tribal hero.

5. Διονύσια: sc. τὰ μεγάλα. On the interchange of aorist and imperfect (ἐχορήγησε, ἐνίκα) cf. Meisterhans *Gr.* 240, where however he does not quote this example. Cf. also 18 8.

8. The ἐπιμεληταί were annual officers. They administrated the affairs of the tribe, supervised its landed property, and along with a ταμίης controlled its treasury, for which they collected rents and on occasion arranged mortgages. Further they held assemblies of the tribesmen, which were called ἀγοραί and

took place in the city, and in the case of some tribes on the Acropolis. Cf. CIA II 554, 554 b, 555, 557—9, 564 (= 76), 565. No. 555 mentions an ἀγορά of the tribe Cecropis held on the Acropolis; cf. Rem. ix and Aesch. c. Ctes. 27 (ἀγορὰν ποιῆσαι τῶν φυλῶν). Müller *Hdb.* iv 1, 150.

11. For the proceedings at the Promethia and Hephaestia see *D. A.* s.v. *Lampadedromia*. The officers to be recorded in these games were not the choregi, but the gymnasiarchs, Boeckh.

12 sq. ἀναγράφειν δὲ κτλ. This order, as the list below shows, was not carried out.

16. On the division for agonistic purposes into ἀνδρες and παῖδες see 61 15.

21. Col. 2. Ἀνδοκίδης: the well-known orator. Cf. Plut. *X orr.* 835 v.

22. Col. 2. Λειωγόρου. See note on 39 init.

25. Col. 2. Εὐριπίδης: ex εὐρεῖν et ἵππος ut Φαιρινπίδης, Φειδιππίδης. D.

21. Col. 3. Demon, son of Demoteles, belongs to the family of the orator Demosthenes.

28. Col. 3. Φιλόμηλος. Cf. CIA II 1251 and 51 11.

20. Col. 4. Xenopithes may be the person mentioned Dem. c. *Nausim. et Xenopith.* 986, 991.

23. Col. 4. Κλεωμέδων: son of Cleon the Demagogue. Cf. Dem. c. *Boeot.* II 1009 (where edd. read Κλεομέδων).

27. Col. 4. Ἀντισθένης. Cf. CIA II 804, 234.

75. A base of Pentelic marble, broken in the upper portion; found on the Acropolis. Foucart *B. C. H.* XIII (1889), 253 sqq.; CIA IV 2, 563 b; D 519. Cf. Wilamowitz *Arist. u. Ath.* I 193.

Alphabet, type 1. Στοιχηδόν.

- - - - - ου  
 - - - - - ους  
 - - - - - νίππου  
 - - - - - ἀδ[ο]ν  
 - - - Μνησιθέου  
 - - - Ἡ]γησιφάνους  
 . . . . μα]χος Γλαυκέτου  
 . . . . ανόδωρος Λυσιστράτου  
 Κα]λλίας Καλλιάρχου  
 Ἀντιφῶν Ἐπιτρόπου  
 Χρέμης Σμικύθου  
 Αἰξωνῆς  
 Εὐκλῆς Εὐκλείδου  
 Μελάνθιος [Α]ριστ(ε)ίδου  
 Θεότιμος Θεοπόμπου  
 Ἀμφίστρατος Φιλημονίδου  
 Δημοκλείδης Δημέου

5

10

15

- - - - -  
 - - - - - μοκρίτου  
 - - - - - κ]ράτους

- . . . . . νος Φυρομάχου  
 20 Χαιρέστ]ρατος Χαιρίωνος  
 . . . . οτος Δημητρίου  
 . . . γένης Σάβωνος  
 'Α]ντισθένης 'Αντιφάτους  
 Δαιδαλίδαι  
 25 Φιλόξενος Φιλονόμου  
 334/3 B.C. Καλλικράτης Αἰξωνεύς εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ ἔφηβοι οἱ τῆς Κεκροπί-  
 δος οἱ ἐπ[ι Κτη]σ[ι]κλέους ἄρχοντος εὐτακτοῦσιν καὶ [ποι]οῦσιν  
 πάντα, ὅ[σα αὐτ]οῖς οἱ νόμοι προστάττουσιν, καὶ [τῷ σωφρ]ονι[στ-  
 εῖ πει[θαρχο]ύσιν τῷ χειροτονηθέντι ὑπὸ τοῦ δ[ήμου, ἐπ]αιν[έσ-  
 30 αι αὐτ]οὺς καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ ἀπ[ὸ τῷ δραχ]μῶν  
 κοσμι[ότητ]ος ἕνεκα καὶ εὐταξίας· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸν σωφρο-  
 νιστὴν [Ἀδ]ειστον 'Αντιμάχου 'Αθμονέα καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρυ[σῷ  
 στεφάνῳ ἀπὸ τῷ δραχμῶν, ὅτι καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως ἐπεμελ[ήθη  
 τῶν ἐφήβων τῆς Κεκροπίδος φυλῆς· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψή[φι-  
 35 σμα ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ τοῦ Κέκροπος ἱερῷ.  
 'Ηγέμαχος Χαιρήμονος Περιθοίδης εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ ἔφηβοι οἱ  
 τῆς Κεκροπίδος ταχθέντες 'Ελευσῖνι καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμω[ς ἐπ-  
 ιμελοῦνται ὧν αὐτοῖς ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος προστάττει καὶ εὐτ-  
 άκτους αὐτοὺς παρέχουσιν, ἐπαινέσαι αὐτοὺς κοσμιότη[τος  
 40 ἕνεκα καὶ εὐταξίας καὶ στεφανῶσαι θαλλοῦ στεφάνῳ ἕ[καστον  
 αὐτῶν· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸν σωφρονιστὴν αὐτῶν 'Αδειστ[ον 'Αντι-  
 μάχου 'Αθμονέα καὶ στεφανῶσαι θαλλοῦ στεφάνῳ ἐπε[ιδὼν τῶ-  
 ς εὐθύνας δῶ· ἐπιγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα ἐπὶ τὸ ἀνάθημα,  
 ὃ ἀνατιθέασιν οἱ ἔφηβοι οἱ τῆς Κεκροπίδος.  
 45 Πρωτίας εἶπεν· ἐψηφίσθαι τοῖς δημόταις, ἐπειδὴ καλ[ῶς καὶ φι-  
 λ]οτίμως ἐπιμελοῦνται τῆς φυλακῆς 'Ελευσῖνος ο[ἱ] τῆ[ς Κεκροπί-  
 δ]ο[ς ἔφηβ]οι καὶ ὁ σωφρονιστὴς αὐτῶν 'Αδειστος [Ἀν]τι[μ]ά[χου 'Αθμο-  
 νεύς, ἐπαι]νέσ[αι] αὐτοὺς καὶ στεφανῶσαι ἕκαστον αὐτῶν θαλλοῦ  
 στεφάνῳ· ἀναγ[ρ]άψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα εἰς τὸ ἀνάθημα, [ὃ ἀνα-  
 50 τι]θέα[σιν] οἱ ἔφηβοι οἱ τῆς Κεκροπίδος οἱ ἐπὶ Κτησικλέ[ους  
 ἄ]ρχοντος.  
 Εὐφρόνιος εἶπεν· ἐψηφίσθαι τοῖς δημόταις, ἐπειδὴ οἱ ἔ[φηβοι  
 οἱ ἐπὶ Κτησικλέο(υ)ς ἄρχοντος ἐνγραφέντες εὐτακτοῦσιν [καὶ  
 ποιοῦσιν πάντα ὅσα οἱ νόμοι αὐτοῖς προστάττουσιν, καὶ ὁ [σω-  
 55 φρονιστὴς ὁ ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου χειροτονηθεὶς ἀποφαίνει αὐτοῖς  
 πειθα(ρ)χο(ῦ)ντας καὶ τᾶλλα πάντα ποιοῦντας φιλοτίμως, ἐπ[αι-

νέσαι αὐτοὺς καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ ἀπὸ [Ϝ δρα[χμ-  
 ῶν κοσμιότητος εἵνεκα καὶ εὐταξίας· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸ[ν  
 σωφρονιστὴν αὐτῶν Ἀδειστον Ἀντιμάχου Ἀθμονέα καὶ στεφ-  
 60 οἱ ἀνὼσ[αι χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ ἀπὸ] [Ϝ δραχμῶν, ὅτι καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως ἐπε-  
 μελήθη τῶν τε δημοτῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων τῶν τῆς Κεκροπίδος  
 φύλης· ἐπιγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα ἐπὶ τὸ ἀνάθημα, ὃ ἀνατι-  
 θέασιν οἱ ἔφηβοι τῆς Κεκροπίδος καὶ ὁ σωφρονιστής.

Ἡ φυλή. Ἡ βουλή. Ἐλευσίνιοι. Ἀθμονῆς.

The inscription was engraved, as ll. 43, 50, 62 show, on an offering dedicated by the ephebi of the tribe Cecropis, together with their σωφρονιστής, in 334/3 B.C. It contains four decrees, (i) of the tribe Cecropis, (ii) of the βουλή, (iii) of the Eleusinian deme, and (iv) of the Athmonean deme, the whole preceded by the remains of a list of the ephebi (with their σωφρονιστής).

20. Ξυπεταίνες: cf. 58 9.

27. On this date cf. Rem. vii, p. 145 and note.

35. See 74 init.

60. Here is an erasure with space only for 11 letters. The engraver apparently neglected afterwards to fill in the gap.

61. Clearly the words καὶ τῶν have been omitted inadvertently after δημοτῶν.

76. A slab of Hymettian marble found in the Acropolis. CIA II 564; D 429. Cf. Wilamowitz *Lectt. Epigr.* 1885, p. 10.

Alphabet, type 1; ω is occasionally incomplete as in no. 62.

- - - - - [σ] - - - - -

- - - - - να ορο - - - - -

- - - - - σημα κα - - - - -

- - - - - τον ἅπαντα - - - - -

5 - - - - - ις σώζονται [- - - - - συμ-  
 φέ[ροντ - τῇ] φυλῇ· ἔγραψε δὲ καὶ ψήφισμα ὅπως ἂν  
 [Ἐρεχ]θεῖ-

δαι εἰδῶ[σιν ἅπ]αντες τὰ ἑαυτῶν κτήματα καὶ οἱ ἐπιμεληταὶ  
 οἱ αἰεὶ καθιστάμενοι κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν βαδίζοντες ἐπὶ τὰ κτήμα-  
 10 ατα δις τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ἐπισκοπῶνται τά τε χωρία εἰ γεωργεῖ[τ-  
 α αὐτά, καὶ ταῦτα πεποίηκεν οὔτε χάριν οὐδὲ πρὸς ἕνα περὶ π-  
 λείονος ποιούμενος τῶν συμφερόντων τῇ φυλῇ οὔτε δω-  
 ροδοκούμενος οὐδ' ὑφ' ἑνός, ἀλλὰ λέγων αἰεὶ καὶ πράττων δια-  
 τετέλεκεν τὰ βέλτιστα τῇ φυλῇ ἀνένκλητον ἑαυτὸν παρῆσ-

15 χηκὸς πρὸς πάντας τοὺς φυλέτας· ἀγαθεὶ τύχει δεδόχθαι τῇ  
 Ἐρεχθίδι φυλῇ, ἐπαινέσαι Ἀντισθένην Νικάνδρου Λαμπτρ-  
 έα καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτὸν χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ κατὰ τὸν νόμον ἀ-  
 ρετῆς ἔνεκα καὶ δικαιοσύνης ἧς ἔχων διατελεῖ περὶ τὴν Ἐρ-  
 εχθίδα φυλὴν· ἐπειδὴ δὲ συμβαίνει Ἀντισθένην θυγατέρα ε-  
 20 νῆαι ἐπὶ κληρὸν ἐκ τῶν νόμων γεγεννημένην, τοὺς ἐπιμελητὰς  
 τοὺς (ἀ)εὶ καθισταμένους κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἐπιμελείσθαι  
 Ἀριστομ-  
 άχης τῆς Ἀντισθένου θυγατρὸς, ἐάν τινος δέηται [ἐμ]φανίζοντ-  
 ας τεῖ φυλεῖ ὅταν ἀγορὰν ποιῶσιν, ὅπως ἂν μ[ηδ' ὑφ' ἐ]ν[ὸς  
 ἀδικῇτ-  
 αι· τὴν δ' εὐνοίαν τὴν παρ' ἐκά[σ]τ[ου τῶν φυλετῶν καὶ ἰδία καὶ κ-  
 25 οινῇ ὑπάρχειν τῇ θυγατρὶ τῇ Ἀντισθένου Ἀριστομάχῃ δ-  
 ιὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς [ἀνδραγαθίαν καὶ φιλοτιμίαν ἣν ἔχει περὶ τ-  
 ῇν Ἐρεχθ[ίδ]α φυλὴν - - - - -  
 θον - - -

The fragment contains an honorary decree of the Erechtheid tribe. It is interesting mainly from the preamble, in which are detailed some of the duties of the ἐπιμελητῆς of the tribe: see 74 8. The number of ἐπιμεληταὶ belonging to each tribe is not known, but from CIA II 558, referred by Köhler with probability to the Pandionid tribe, we may conjecture that there were three to each tribe.

5. σφύζονται: 57 35.

11. οὐδὲ πρὸς ἕνα: 5 24.

16. Ἀντισθένην, 22. Ἀντισθένου: see 53 2, 28.

23. ἀγορὰν ποιῶσιν: 74 8.

77. A block of white marble found near the Theseum; H. 1 ft 4 in.; Br. 5 in.; Th. 8 in. CIG 70; CIA I 2; BMI I.

ΑΒΒΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η) ΙΗ (= h) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ [+ζ = ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω) ΡΒΣΤΥ.+. :: There is possibly a trace of Φ in c 23.

| c                             | b              | a                        |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| ..... ν[ε]μειν                | ... κηρύχ[θ(?) | .. τα]μία :: ι....       |
| ..... τ]έλος                  | η : ἐπαγγ-     | ον : τον (οἱ -ων των) δ' |
| ..... ν : νέμειν δ            | έλθῃ : κα-     | αι τοσ : ι...            |
| ..... μέχρι ἥλ-               | ι τὰ κοιν-     | σ : το . Λεῶ ...         |
| 5 λου δυσμ]ῶ[ν] : [ἐάν] δὲ μῇ | ἀ] τὰ Σκαμ-    | Λέων : λεχ ...           |
| ..... ο ..... θυ-             | βωνιδῶν        | δ]βολὸν : 'ε ....        |



|                              |                 |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| ..... ο ..... μα             | σωῶ : καὶ ἀ-    | Σ]καμβωνι[δῶν καὶ            |
| ..... αι                     | ποδώσω : π-     | τ]οὺς μετοί[κους νέμ-        |
| ..... ο[τ]αι : α             | αὐὰ τὸν ε-      | ει]ν : ἐν [ἀ]γορά[ι τῇ Σ-    |
| 10 ... σθ[αι : ... ο ... ισθ | ὑθνονον : τ-    | κ]αμβωνιδῶ[ν                 |
| αι] . [... κα]τὰ : [τ]άδε    | ὁ καθήκο-       | . οἰς : δραν . . . .         |
| ..... [π]λὴν τοῦ κωμα- (?)   | ν : ταῦτα ἐ-    | : νέμειν δὲ : ε              |
| ..... οἱ τόδε τοῦ δημά-      | πομνύν[α-       | α τα τοι : σ                 |
| ρχον εἶνα] ι τὸ δέρμα δ-     | ι] : τοὺς τρ[εῖ | [Θη]σεῖον? : κ[αὶ τὰ π- ?    |
| 15 ιδόντ]ος ὁποῖαν δ'        | ς] θεοῦς : 'ό   | ερι]όντα : ἐπι               |
| ἄν ἀρμ]όττεσθαι : δ-         | τ]ι ἂν τῶ[ν     | . . . ἐν ξυνῆ . . . .        |
| ἐη θυσ]ίαν διδόνα-           | κοινῶν : μ-     | ἐ[μ] πόλει : τέ[λειον        |
| ι 'Ἑρακλ]εῖοις (?) : καὶ     | ἡ ἀποδιδ-       | τ]ὰ [δὲ] κρέα : ἀπο[δός-     |
| Παναθη]ναίοις : νέμ-         | ῶσιν παρ-       | θαι ὡμά : ἐπιζε-             |
| 20 εἰν ἐν ἀ]γορᾷ τῇ Σκ-      | ὰ τὸν εὐθ-      | ισι : ἐμ Πυθί[ωι κρ-         |
| αμβω]μιδῶν ἕσ' ἂν            | ν]νο[ν π]ρο     | ι]όν : τὰ δὲ κρέ[α ἀπο-      |
| ..... σης : '[η]μι . . . ο   |                 | δ]όσθαι : ὡμά : ι            |
| ..... ο . . . .              |                 | . . . οἱ . . . ιατ[α]τ . . . |

For the date so far as it is indicated by the alphabetic characters cf. what is said on no. 2, p. 4 and see the table Ro. 1 pp. 106, 107.

The inscription, engraved on three sides of the stone, is a decree of the Scambonidae, a deme of the tribe Leontis. The arrangement of the columns *c*, *b*, *a* is that of Mr Hicks, BMI; the CIG has the order *a*, *b*, *c*. The connexion in sense between the columns it is impossible to determine.

Column *c* appears to contain regulations for the sacrifices of the deme, the victims to be offered, the perquisites to be divided etc. *c* 12. *κωμα-*: perhaps *κωμάρχου*; Attica was divided into *κῶμαι* as well as demes. 13 sqq. The hide of the victim is to go to the demarch who provides the victim. 19 sqq. A distribution is to be made in the *ἀγορά* of the deme. Here *ἀγορά* denotes a definite locality; cf. 79 10: ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ τῶν δημοτῶν; so in col. *a* 9. For a different use see 74 8 and Rem. ix, p. 205.

Column *b*. 2. *ἐπαγγέλλειν* denotes 'to proclaim officially.' 2—12. This is the concluding portion of the oath to be taken by the officers (the demarch and the two treasurers (?) Col. *a* 1). 7. *σωῶ*. For conjectures on the origin of the form see W. Schulze *Quaestiones epicae*, 397; Meisterhans *Gr.* 66. For *σωῶ* : *σώζω* cf. *λῶν* (41 *c*, 25) : *λώ[ον]* CIA iv 1, 373<sup>1</sup>, p. 79 (vi cent. B.C.).

9, 19: for the construction cf. *τὰ ἡμῶν...θέσθαι παρὰ σε*, Hdt. vi 86. A single *εὐθνος* is mentioned also in CIA ii 571 and 578. In the latter, a decree of the deme Myrrhinus, a *λογιστής* examined the accounts, and on the ground of this examination an *εὐθνος* considered whether an accusation would lie, and in that case assessed the penalty (Müller *Hdb* iv<sup>2</sup> 1, 215). On the functions of *λογισταί* and *εὐθνοὶ* in general see Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> i 239 sqq., 247, 250, 395, 454 *c*, 523. 12 sqq. Cf. 5 15, 70 8 and Pollux viii 142: *τρεῖς θεοὺς ὀμνύναι*

*κελεύει Σόλων*, 'Ικέσιον, Καθάρισον, 'Εξακιστήριον; Hesych. s.v. *τρεῖς θεοί*.

Col. a. 1. τα]μία: perhaps dual; cf. 78 3. 4, 5. Λέων: the eponymous hero of the tribe. 14. [Θη]σεῖον: see note on 124 10. 16. ξυνῶ: an Ionism; cf. Smyth *Ion. Dial.* § 380. 20. The Python was probably on the right bank of the Ilissus, below the spring Callirrhoe, S.W. of the Olympieum, where in fact the inscription Ro. 1 56 was found: Μνήμα τῷδε ἧς ἀρχῆς Πεισιστ[ρατος Ἰππίου] υἱὸς | θῆκεν Ἀπόλλωνος Πι[θίου] ἐν τεμένει. Cf. Frazer *Paus.* II 189.

78. One of the Choiseul marbles, now in the Louvre. H. 0.58 m.; L. 0.26 m. CIG 82 and pp. 176, 897; CIA II 570; Froehner *Inscr.* 36; Sauppe *Rh. M.* IV (1849) 289 sq. Cf. Szanto *Unters. über d. att. Bürgerrecht*, 38 sq.; Haussoullier *La vie municipale en Attique* 63 and 75.

Α.ΓΔΕ (= ε, ει) ΙΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟ (= ο, ου) ΠΡΞΤΥΦΧΨΩ.  
Στοιχηδόν.

κεφά]λαια·  
δη]μάρχω Χ  
τα]μίαιν ἐς τὰ δι' ἔτους ἱερὰ Ϟ  
ἐ]ς τὸ Ἡρακλείον ϞΧΧ  
5 ἐ]ς Ἀφροδίσια ΧΗΗ  
ἐ]ς Ἀνάκια ΧΗΗ  
ἐ]ς τὴν ἀτέλειαν Ϟ  
ἐ]ς Ἀπολλώνια ΧΗ  
ἐ]ς Πάνδια [Ϟ]Η  
10 μ]ισθώσεων ΗΔΔΔΤΤΤΤΙΙC  
"Ε8]οξεν Πλωθειῦσι· Ἀριστότιμος [ε-  
ἱπ]ε' τοὺς μὲν ἄρχοντας τοῦ ἀργυρίου ἀ[ξ-  
ιό]χρεως κυαμεύειν ὅσου ἐκάστη ἡ ἀ[ρχ-  
ῇ ἀ]ρχει, τούτους δὲ τὸ ἀργύριον σῶν [π-  
15 αρ]έχειν Πλωθεῦσι, περὶ μὲν ὅτου ἐστ[ι  
ψ]ήφισμα δανεισμοῦ ἢ τόκος τεταγ[μέ-  
ν]ος κατὰ τὸ ψήφισμα δανείζοντ[ας κ-  
α]ὶ ἐσπράττοντας, ὅσο[ν] δὲ κατ' ἐν[ιαν-  
τ]ὸν δανεῖζεται δανείζ[ον]τας ὅ[στι-  
20 σ] ἂν πλείστον τόκον διδῶ ὃς ἀ[ν] πεί-  
θ]ῃ τοὺς δανείζοντας ἄρχοντα[ς τιμ-  
ή]ματι ἢ ἐγγυήτῃ. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ τόκου [τε κ-  
αὶ τῶμ μισθώσεων ἀντὶ ὅτου ἂν τ[ῶν κε-  
φ]αλαίων ὠνήματα ἢ μί[σ]θωσιν φ[έρο-  
25 ν]τα θύειν τὰ ἱερὰ τὰ τε ἐς Πλωθει[ᾶς κ-  
ονὰ καὶ τὰ ἐς Ἀθηναίους ὑπὲρ Πλ[ωθέ-

ω]ν τοῦ κοινοῦ καὶ τὰ ἐς τὰς πεντετ[ηρί-  
 8]ας· καὶ ἐς τᾶλλα ἱερά, ὅποι ἂν δέ[η Π-  
 λ]ωθέας ἅπαντας τελεῖν ἀργύριο[ν ἐς  
 30]ἱερά, ἣ ἐς Πλωθέας ἣ ἐς Ἑπακρέα[s ἣ ἐς  
 Ἄ]θηναίους, ἐκ τοῦ κοινοῦ τοὺς ἄρχον[τας  
 ο]ἱ ἂν ἄρχωσι τοῦ ἀργυρίου τοῦ ἐς τ[ὴν ἀτ-  
 ἐ]λειαν τελεῖν ὑπὲρ τῶν δημοτῶν· [καὶ  
 ἐ]ς τὰ ἱερά τὰ κοινὰ ἐν ὅσοισιν ἐ[στι-  
 35]ὦν]ται Πλωθῆς οἶνον παρέχειν ἥδυν[ν ἐ-  
 κ τοῦ] κοινοῦ ἐς μὲν τᾶλλα ἱερά μέχρ[ι ἡ-  
 μίχου ἐ]κᾶστω τοῖς παροῦσι Πλωθ[έω-  
 ν, ἐς Διονύσια δέ] διδασκάλῳ κᾶ[δον . .  
 . . . . . ποκαίοντι κ . . . . .  
 40 . . . . . δ]ημιουργ . . . . .

This is a decree of the deme Plotheia, belonging to the tribe Aegeis, preceded apparently by a statement of the resources available for defraying certain expenditure on ritual and festivals as well as upon the repair of the Heracleum. The sums themselves are too large to be considered as the expenditure of a single small deme; probably the interest only on these sums furnished the actual expenditure. In l. 10 is subjoined a statement of rents, doubtless of lands belonging to the deme. From the alphabetic characters the inscription should be dated at about 400 B.C.

3. ταμίαι: for the dual cf. 77 a 1.

4. 7000 drachmae. Boeckh notes that the more usual symbol is ΤΧ. The sum was probably for repairs of the temple. 5. Ἀφροδίσια: see *D. A.* s.v.

6. The Ἀνάκεια or Ἀνάκεια was the festival of the Ἄνακες (Ἄνακτες) or Dioscuri, as their temple was called τὸ Ἀνάκειον. Cf. the inscription on the base of an altar (now in the Louvre): Ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ | Σωτήριον ἀνάκειον τε Διοσκούριον ὅδε βωμός (CIA III 195). The Ἀνάκειον was probably on the N.W. slope of the Acropolis. Frazer *Paus.* II 165. 7. ἀτέλειαν: below, 32 sq.

9. Πάνδια: celebrated at Athens after the Dionysia in the middle of Elaphebolion. See *D. A.*

11. Πλωθειεύσι. The orthography varies strangely in the inscription; cf. 15, 25, 26, 28, 30, 35.

12. The archons shall elect fit and proper men to deal with the funds administered by the several magistracies.

15. περὶ μὲν κτλ.: 'with regard to any loan about which a decree has been passed, or the interest on which has been fixed, they shall make loans or collect the interest.'

18. ὅσον δὲ κτλ. The amount annually available is to be lent to the persons who offer the highest rate of interest and gain the confidence (πείθη) of the officers making the loan by mortgage or security. For the use of τίμημα in the sense of ἀποτίμημα see *Index* s.v. ἀποτίμημα.

22 sqq. They are to perform certain sacrifices ἀπὸ τοῦ τόκου κτλ.: 'from the interest and from the rents produced by whatever capital sums have been

placed in investments bringing in rent.' For the form of words ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ κτλ. cf. 42 16.

27. πεντε[τηρίδ]ας : i.e. the Panathenaic festival.

28. καὶ ἐς τὰλλα κτλ. : 'and for the other sacrifices, in whatsoever direction it may be necessary for the Plotheans as a whole to contribute to the expense of the sacrifices, whether those relating to the Plotheans or to the Epacreans or to the Athenians, the officers administering the funds destined for the exemption (from the expense of sacrifices) shall make the necessary payments on behalf of the demesmen from the common chest of the deme.'

36 sqq. So Wilhelm *GGA.*, 1898, p. 222; cf. Wilamowitz *Ar. u. Ath.* II p. 154, where it is noted that by Ἐπακρῆς, l. 30, is meant, not the trittys of that name, but the tripolis, because they have ἱερά. The tripolis was composed of the demes Plotheia, Semachidae and (acc. to W.'s conjecture) Icaria.

79. A slab of white marble now in the British Museum: H. 9 in.; Br. 9 in. CIG 102; CIA II 573; BMI 12; D 433. Cf. Haussoullier *La vie municipale*, 74.

Alphabet, type 1; but θ, ο, ω are smaller than the other letters, and θ is frequently written without the dot. ○ three times stands for ου.

- ..... α[ν κα]ὶ π[αρ-  
 ἔχειν? ..... α]ῖς ἡδ[ω]λιασμένην τὴν θεάν [κ  
 ατὰ τ]ὰ πάτρια· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ποήσωσιν κατὰ τὰς συνθ[ή-  
 κας τὰς περὶ τὸ θέατρον, οἰκοδομῆσαι μὲν Πειρα-  
 5 εἰας τὰ δεόμενα, τὰ δ' ἀναλώματα τοῖς πριαμένοις  
 εἶναι· ἐπιτιμητὰς δὲ αἰρεῖσθαι Πειραέας ὅταν πα-  
 ραδιδῶσι τὸ θέατρον τρεῖς ἄνδρας ἐκ Πειραέων.  
 ἀναγράφαι δὲ τὸν δήμαρχον καὶ τοὺς ταμίαις ἀντί-  
 γραφα τῶν συνθηκῶν εἰς στήλην λιθίνην καὶ στήσα-  
 10 ι ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ τῶν δημοτῶν· παραγράφαι δὲ καὶ τὸ  
 ὄνομα, παρ' ᾧ ἂν κείωνται αἱ συνθήκαι. ὠνηταὶ Ἀρι-  
 στοφάνης Σμικύθου: ΠΗ: Μελησίας Ἀριστοκράτου: ΧΗ,  
 Ἀρεθούσιος Ἀριστόλεω Πήληξ: Π: Οἰνοφῶν Εὐφι-  
 λήτου Πειραιεύς: ΧΗ  
 15 Καλλιάδης εἶπεν· ἐψηφίσθαι Πειραιεῦσι· ἐπειδὴ Θεαῖος  
 φιλοτιμεῖται πρὸς τοὺς δημότας καὶ νῦν καὶ ἐν τῷ  
 ἔμπροσθε χρόνῳ καὶ πεπόηκεν τριακοσίαις δρα-  
 χμαῖς πλέον εὑρεῖν τὸ θέατρον, στεφανῶσαι αὐτ-  
 ὸν θαλλοῦ στεφάνῳ ἀρετῆς ἕνεκα καὶ δικαιο-  
 20 σύνης τῆς εἰς τοὺς δημότας· στεφανῶσαι δὲ  
 καὶ τοὺς πριαμένους τὸ θέατρον, Ἀριστοφάνην  
 Πειραέα, Μελησίαν Λαμπτρέα, Οἰνοφῶντα  
 Πειραιέα, Ἀρεθούσιον Πήληκα.

Lines 1—14 give what remains of an agreement between the Piraeean deme and certain lessees for the letting of a theatre, perhaps τὸ Πειραιωτὸ θέατρον mentioned by Xen. *Hell.* II 4, 32, of which the remains are still extant. (Leake *Top.* I 387 sq.) For the procedure see Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> I 276 sqq., 377. Lines 15—23 contain a decree of the deme conferring a vote of thanks upon Theaeus for his public services (perhaps facilitating the agreement) and upon the lessees.

The survival of  $\bigcirc$ =ov should indicate a date not much later than the middle of the fourth century B.C., though the practice of writing  $\theta$ ,  $\sigma$ ,  $\omega$  smaller than the other letters is not common till a later period.

1. ἡδ[ω]λιασμένην. So Hicks in BMI: "furnished with tiers of seats" (of wood and raised upon scaffolding). Suidas joins ἐδωλιάσαι with ἱκρίωσαι 'to furnish with benches'; cf. Dio Cass. XLIII 22, Harpocr. s.v. ἐδωλιάσαι, Pollux IV 121. θέα is here 'the auditorium'; it also means 'a seat' and 'the right to a seat.' Perhaps in l. 2 we might supply πᾶσι τοῖς θεαταῖς.

4. Πειραέας, 15. Πειραιεῖσι: cf. ll. 21, 22 and 26 33, 37 20, 38, 39 *init.*

5. τοῖς πριαμένοις: i.e. the lessees; cf. l. 21.

6. ἐπιτιμητάς: surveyors or valuers.

10. ἀγορά: 77 c, 19 sqq. For the functions of the demarch and other officers of the deme, see D. A. παραγράψαι: 'to subjoin.' L. and S. quote Arist. *Lys.* 513: τί βεβούλευται περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν ἐν τῇ στήλῃ παραγράψαι; This precaution was apparently forgotten. For the observance of it cf. DI 488 (*Orchomenus*) 44 sq.: ὁ σούγγραφος πᾶρ Φιφιάδαν Τιμοκλείος, and again 91 sq.: τὸ ὁμ[όλογο]ν πᾶρ Θιόφειστον Θιοδώρῳ Θεισπιεῖα. For the ellipse of the antecedent in τὸ ὄνομα παρ' ᾧ see Meisterhans *Gr.* 240, who notes that it is most common in prepositional expressions.

11. κείνται: see Meisterhans *Gr.* 47, who doubts whether the  $\iota$  of  $\epsilon\iota$ , as in e.g. δέωνται CIA II 119, 14 (c. 340 B.C.), ἰδρύσειws (43 10) is simply euphonic, or a remnant of an older formation. αἱ συνθήκαι are contrasted with the stone στήλαι. They denote the original copy of the agreement written on wax tablets or parchment and deposited with the demarch or other officer. By ὦνηται are meant οἱ πριάμενοι.

13. Πήληξ (*al.* Πήληκες). This deme along with Εὐπυρίδαι and Κρωπίδαι formed the τρίκωμα (Ross *Demes* 91).

15. Θεαῖος: of the Piraeean deme; else we should have had Πειραιέας or τὸν δῆμον instead of τοὺς δημότας in ll. 16, 20.

18. πλέον εὐρεῖν: 'to bring in more' (by way of earnings); δραχμαῖς is dative of measure after πλέον.

80. A marble slab found S. of the temple at Sunium. Kordellas *Mitth.* XIX (1894), 238 sqq.; CIA IV 2, 572 e; D 431.

Alphabet, type 1; but  $\bigcirc$ =ov (genitive),  $\bar{\epsilon}$ = $\epsilon\iota$  (infinitive).

Θεοί.

Θεόδηλος εἶπεν· ἐψηφίσθαι Σουνιεῦσιν· τύχη-

This decree of the deme Sunium provides for the establishment of a new market-place acquired by the



ι ἀγαθῇ· ἐπειδὴ Λεύκι-  
 5 ς δίδωσιν ἀγορὰν τοῖς δ-  
 ημόταις ποιήσασθαι, ἐλ-  
 ἔσθαι αὐτίκα μάλα τρε-  
 ῖς ἄνδρας, οὔτινες ὀριο-  
 ῦσιν τὴν ἀγορὰν μετὰ  
 10 Λευκίου μὴ ἐλάττω ἢ τῇ-  
 ι μὲν δυοῖν πλέθρουν,  
 τῇ δὲ πλέθρου, ὅπως ἂ-  
 ν ἢ εὐρυχωρία Σουσι-  
 εὔσιν ἀγοράζειν καὶ ἄλ-  
 15 λω τῷ βουλομένῳ,  
 ἐπειδὴ ἡ νῦν οὔσα συν-  
 ωκοδόμηται· ἐνοικοδο-  
 μεῖν δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι μή-  
 τε δημάρχῳ μήτε ἄλλ-  
 20 ῳ μηδενὶ ἐντὸς τῶν  
 ὅρων. Ἀναγράψαι δὲ τό-  
 δε τὸ ψήφισμα ἐν στήλ-  
 ει λιθίνει τὸν δήμαρχ-  
 ον μετὰ Λευκίου καὶ στή-  
 25 σαι ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.

bounty of Λεύκιος, more fully given  
 44 16 as Λεύκιος Θεοκλέους [Σου]ριεύς.  
 Several names in that inscription,  
 which occur in the naval documents,  
 show it to be of the age of Demosthenes  
 (see note p. 118). Our decree is  
 probably older. As D points out, the  
 age is clearly too early for a Latin  
 name. Λεύκιος therefore must have  
 been a genuine Greek name, which  
 perhaps afterwards gave rise to the  
 spelling of *Lucius* in Greek with *eu*.

81. A slab of white marble, broken below; found at Kuluri in *Salamis*.  
 Monceaux *BCH* 1882, 525 sqq.; *CIA* iv 2, 591 b.

Alphabet, type 1; ξ is ξ<sub>2</sub>.

Χαιρέδημος Ἐπιχαρίνου Κολωνῆθεν εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ Ἡρά-  
 κλειτος Ἀσκληπιάδου Ἀθμονεὺς πρότερόν τε παρὰ τῷ βα-  
 σιλεῖ Ἀντιγ(ό)νῳ τεταγμένος διετέλει λέγων καὶ πράττ-  
 ων ὑπὲρ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Σαλαμινίων ὅσα ὑπελάμβανεν συμ-  
 5 φέρειν καὶ [τ]οῖς ἰδίᾳ Σαλαμινίων ἀφικνουμένοις πρὸς τὸν  
 βασιλέα συμφιλοτιμούμενο<ι>ς εἰς τὸ μῆθενὸς τῶν δυνατῶ-  
 ν] ἀπράκτους γενομένους ἀπιέναι, καὶ νῦν καθεστηκώς ὑπὸ τ-  
 ο]ῦ βασιλέως στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τοῦ Πει(ι)ραιέως καὶ τῶν ἄλλων  
 τῶν  
 τ]αττομένων μετὰ τοῦ Πειραιέως διατελεῖ πολλὴν πρόνοιαν  
 10 ποιούμενος ὅπως ἂν μῆθὲν ἀδίκημα γίνηται κατὰ τὴν χῶρ-

α]ν, καὶ τῶν τειχῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πεπτωκότων συνεπεμε-  
 λ]ήθη ὅπως ἀνοικοδομηθεῖ, καὶ πολέμου γενομένου τοῦ περὶ Ἀ-  
 λέξανδρον καὶ πειρατικῶν ἐκπλεόντων ἐκ τοῦ Ἐπιλιμνίου  
 τὴν πᾶσαν πρόνοιαν ἐποεῖτο τοῦ μηθὲν βλαβερὸν γίνεσθαι π-  
 15 ε[ρ]ὶ τὴν χώραν, ἀκολούθως τὴν τούτων ἐπιμέλειαν ποιούμεν-  
 ος τῇ τοῦ βασιλέως πρὸς τὸν δῆμον αἰρέσει, ἔτι δε καὶ σώματ-  
 ος ἀρπ[ασ]θέντος ἐκ τῆς νήσου καὶ ἐξαχθέντος εἰς τοὺς  
 ὑπεναντ-  
 ίου]ς ἀ[πέδωκ]εν καὶ τοὺς ἀδικήσαν[τ]ας ἐκόλασεν φανερ[ῶ]ν  
 ποιῶν  
 ὅτι οὐ]κ ἐπιτρέψει τοῖς ἀδικοῦσιν τὰ ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ τὰ  
 ἐν τῇ χώ-  
 20 ρᾷ π[αρέχεται] δὲ καὶ κοινῇ καὶ ἰδίᾳ χρεῖαν τῷ βουλομένῳ Σαλ-  
 αμιν]ν[ῶν κα]ὶ τᾶλλα πράττων διατελεῖ τὰ συμφέροντα  
 Σαλαμινί-  
 οis καὶ ἰδία]ι κα[ὶ] κοινεῖ· ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι τῷ δήμῳ  
 τῷ Σ[αλ-  
 αμινέων ἐπαινεῖσαι] Ἡρά[κλει]τον Ἀσκ[λη]π[ιάδου] Ἀθμονέα κτλ.

The fragment contains the preamble of a decree of the cleruchs in Salamis in honour of one Heraclitus, who had furthered the interests of the cleruchs at the court of Antigonos Gonatas and had performed various services as commander of his garrison in the Piraeus and Attica, had protected Salamis in the contest with Alexander (son of Craterus, and half-brother of Antigonos) and the pirates, and had effected the release of a captured Salaminian and punished his captors. CIA IV 2, 371 *b* is also a fragment of a decree in honour of Heraclitus. The date may be about 254 B.C.; cf. CIA IV 2, 371 *c*, a decree also having reference to the war with Antigonos, which took place probably in 255 B.C.

8. τῶν ἄλλων κτλ.: perhaps 'the other districts associated with the Piraeus.'

13. Ἐπιλιμνιον does not appear to be elsewhere mentioned.

**82.** A slab of Pentelic marble. Found at Kuluri in *Salamis*, now in the 'Theseum' at Athens. CIG 108 (cf. Vol. I p. 900); CIA II 594.

Alphabet, type 6; except that α, β, δ, μ, ξ, ψ conform to type 1; π is π<sub>1</sub> or π<sub>2</sub>. Lines 40 to end are plain and in thicker character (σ = σ<sub>2</sub>). ζ does not occur. A space of one or two letters is left at the end of each paragraph.

131/0 <sup>B.C.</sup> Ἐ[πλ] Ἐπικλέους ἄρχοντος ἐν ἄστει, ἐν Σαλαμῖνι δὲ  
 Ἀνδρονίκ[ου]

Μεταγειτνιῶνος τετράδι μετ' εἰκάδας· Θεογένης Κ[α]λλι-

μάχου Λευκονοεὺς εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ Θεόδωτος Εὐστρόφου  
 Πειραιεὺς χειροτονηθεὶς γυμνασιάρχος εἰς τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν  
 5 τὸν ἐπὶ Ἐργοκλέους ἄρχοντος τὰς τε θυσίας ἐβου-  
 θ[ύ]τησε[ν

ἀπάσας τὰς καθηκούσας καὶ ὑπεδέξατο τοὺς ἀλειφο-  
 μένους πάντας· συνετέλεσεν δὲ καὶ τὰ Ἑρμαῖα κ[αί] ὑ[πε]-  
 δέξατο πάντας ἀναλώσας εἰς ταῦτα οὐκ ὀλί(γ)ον· προ[σε]-  
 δαπάνησε δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸ μερισθὲν αὐτῷ εἰς τὸ ἔλαιον ἐκ  
 10 τῶν ιδίων· ἀνέθηκεν δὲ καὶ ὄπλα ὀκτὼ καὶ ἀνέγραψεν  
 τοῦ[ς]

νενικηκότας τοὺς δρόμους, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τοὺς τ[ὰ κ]ανᾶ [εἰ]-  
 ληφότας· ἐπανήγαγεν δὲ καὶ τὰς ἐπαναγωγὰς καθ' ἕκα[στ]-  
 τον μῆνα ποιούμενος ἐν ταῖς καθηκούσαις ἡμέραις·  
 ἦρξεν δὲ καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ἐν τοῖς λοιποῖς δικαίως κα[τὰ]

15 κατὰ τοὺς νόμους φιλοτιμίας καὶ σπουδῆς οὐθὲν ἔλλε[ι]-  
 πων, εἰς ταῦτα ἅπαντα ἀνηλώσας πλεῖον ἀργύριον·  
 ὠκοδόμησεν δὲ καὶ τὸν τοῖχον ἐκ τῶν ιδίων τῆς στο[ᾶς]  
 τὸν βλέποντα πρὸς νότον, καὶ περὶ τούτων πάντων[ν]  
 ἀπολελόγισται τεῖ βουλευεῖ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ, δέδωκε δ[ὲ] καὶ

20 τὰς εὐθύνας· ὅπως ἐφάμιλλον ἢ πᾶσι τοῖς βουλομέ[νοις]  
 φιλοδοξεῖν εἰδόσιν ὅτι καταξίως τιμηθήσονται τ[ῶν]  
 εὐεργεσιῶν, ἀγαθὴ τύχει δεδόχθαι τεῖ βουλευεῖ,  
 τοὺς λαχόντας προέδρους εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἐκ-  
 κλησίαν χρηματίσαι περὶ τούτων, γνώμην δὲ ξυμ-

25 βάλλεσθαι τῆς βουλῆς εἰς τὸν δῆμον ὅτι δοκεῖ τεῖ βου-  
 λεῖ ἐπαινέσαι τὸν γυμνασιαρχήσαντα τὸν ἐνιαυ-  
 τὸν τὸν ἐπὶ Ἐργοκλέους ἄρχοντος Θεόδωτον Εὐστρό-  
 φου Πειραιέα καὶ στεφανώσαι αὐτὸν χρυσῷ στεφά-  
 νῳ κατὰ τὸν νόμον φιλοτιμίας ἕνεκεν τῆς εἰς τὸν δῆ-  
 30 μον τὸν Σαλαμινίων καὶ ἀνειπεῖν τὸν στέφανον

τούτον Διονυσίων τῶν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι τραγῳδοῖς, ὅταν  
 πρῶτον γίνηται, καὶ Αἰαντείοις τῷ γυμνικῷ ἀγῶνι.  
 ἀναγράφαι τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τοῦ δή-  
 μου εἰστήλας λιθίνας [δ]ύο καὶ στήσαι μίαν μὲν ἐν τῷ

35 γυμνασίῳ, μίαν δὲ ἐν τῷ ἐπιφανεστάτῳ τῆς ἀγο-  
 ρᾶς τόπῳ· τῆς δὲ ἀναγορεύσεως τοῦ στεφάνου  
 καὶ τῆς ἀναθέσεως τῶν στηλῶν ἐπιμεληθῆναι τοὺς  
 ἐπιμελητάς, μερίσαι δὲ τὸν ταμίαν Φιλοκλῆν Πειραι-  
 εῖα ἐκ τῶν εἰς τὰ κατὰ ψηφίσματα ἀναλίσκομένων

40 τῶ]ι δῆμῳ

Ὁ δῆμος ὁ Σαλαμινίων

(in corona :)

Θεόδοτον

Εὐστρόφου

Πειραιέα γυμνασι-

45

αρχήσαντα ἐπὶ Ἐ[ρ-

γοκλέους ἄρ-

χοντος.

This is a decree of the Salaminian cleruchs, in honour of a gymnasiarch. For the date of the Attic archon, Epicles (whose name occurs in a decree, CIA II 459), see Ferguson *Corn. St.* x 74 sqq.

On Attic cleruchies generally see *D.A.* s.v. *Colonia*. It must be noted that Salamis itself never ranked as an Attic deme; the island therefore immediately on its subjugation in the time of Solon, and long before the similar occupation of Chalcis, must have been colonised by cleruchs (Wilamowitz *Hermes* xii 342, Köhler *Mitht.* iv 253 sqq.; cf. Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup>, note 686). That the cleruchs themselves belonged to Attic demes appears both from this inscription and from several others (e.g. CIA II 592, 593, 595; CIG 2270, *Delos*) in which the demotic name is added.

Note that, as regards internal government, those cleruchies which occupied continuous territories, from which the former inhabitants were entirely removed, formed miniature copies of Athens, with but trifling variations. Gilbert *C.A.* 450.

2. τετραῖδι μετ' εἰκάδας: *Rem.* vi, p. 128.

6. τοὺς ἀλειφομένους: 'the youths in training.' The same appellation is found frequently, e.g. CIA III 739 Οἱ ἀλειφόμενοι . . . | . . . ν' Ἀρχέλαον | Μαραθώνιον | γυμνασίαρχον. Cf. the expression ἀλείφεισθαι παρά τινι *Arr. Epict.* i 2, 26.

7. On the Ἑρμαῖα, a festival celebrated by boys, formerly in the gymnasia and later in a palaestra (cf. *Plat. Lysis*, p. 206 D), see *D.A.*

8. ἀναλῶσας, 16. ἀνηλώσας. According to Meisterhans *Gr.* 173 the augment of the pluperfect has occasionally forced its way into the perfect and from the indicative into participles (συννηρ[η]μένοι CIA II 813, B 7, probably before 400 B.C., εἰστηκότα **118** c Col. i, 19, 408 B.C., ἀνηλώσας, as here, εἰσάμενος *BCH* v 262, 1st century), into the subjunctive (ἀνηλώσωσιν CIA II 595, 4, 2nd century) and even into the noun (ἀνήλωμα II 595, 12, 624, 5, 2nd century).

10. ὄπλα: 'shields.'

11. τὰ κανᾶ. Rangabé suggests that these were prizes, possibly second prizes. Α κανοῦν appears in the inventory of votive offerings at Oropus, *IG Sept.* 303, 55.

12. ἐπανήγαγεν δὲ κτλ.: probably referring to naval exercises such as those described **65** 20 sq., 24 sqq.

15. κατοὺς. This combination is not found in Attic inscriptions till after 363 B.C.; cf. κατὰδε ἐμίσθωσαν CIA II 1055, 1 (345 B.C.), κατὰ εἰλωθῶτα **42** 15 (unless it is a slip of the engraver for κατὰ τὰ). Meisterhans *Gr.* 218.

31. τραγωδοῖς, όταν πρῶτον γίνηται: i.e. 'at the exhibition of tragedies, so soon as there shall be an exhibition'; for that in some years no exhibition took place seems to follow from the formula οὐκ ἐγένετο found in several διδασκαλῖαι. For διδασκαλῖαι see *Index* s.v. and cf. Koehler *Mitth.* III 104 sqq. For the Αἰάντεια see 65 24.

37. τοὺς ἐπιμελητάς. An ἐπιμελητής or 'overseer' was sent out to cleruchies as well as to colonies. See Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> I 508.

38. Φιλοκλῆν. Up to 300 B.C. we find the ending -κλέα in these forms, after that date it is -κλῆν: in the imperial time both -κλέα and -κλῆν. Accusatives in -κλῆ are not found in Attic inscriptions. Meisterhans *Gr.* 133.

39. ἐκ τῶν εἰς κτλ.: 33 57, 38 8.

83. A slab of Hymettian marble found at *Eleusis*. D. Philios 'Εφ. ἀρχ. 1883, p. 81; CIA IV 2, 597 c; D 605. Cf. Haussoullier *Rev. Cr.* 1900, p. 25.

Alphabet, type 1; ξ=ξ<sub>2</sub>.

Θρασυφῶν Ἱεροκλείδου Ξυπεταιῶν εἶπεν·  
ἐπειδὴ ὁ ἱεροφάντης Χαιρήτιος εὐνοὺς ὦν δι-  
ατελεῖ τῷ γενεῖ τῷ τε Κηρύκων καὶ Εὐμολ-  
πιδῶν καὶ λέγει καὶ πράττει ὅτι ἂν δύνηται  
5 ἀγαθὸν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν καὶ τοῖς ἀποδημοῦσιν ἐ-  
πὶ τὰς σπονδοφορίας διατελεῖ μετ' εὐνοίας  
ἀπογράφων τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν, ἀναστρέφεται  
δὲ καὶ ἐν τεῖ ἀρχεῖ τῆς ἱερεωσύνης εὐσχημό-  
νως, ἀνέγκλητον ἑαυτὸν παρασκευάζων· ὅπως  
10 ἂν οὖν καὶ τὰ γένη φαίνηται τιμῶντες τοὺς  
ὄντας εὐνοὺς τε καὶ ἀξιόους ἑαυτῶν, ἀγαθεῖ  
τύχει, δεδόχθαι Κήρυξι καὶ Εὐμολπίδαις ἐπαινέ-  
σαι τὸν ἱεροφάντην Χαιρήτιον Προφήτου Ἐλευ-  
σίνιον καὶ στεφανῶσαι μυρρίνης στεφάνῳ ᾧ  
15 πάτριόν ἐστιν αὐτῷ εὐνοίας ἕνεκεν ἣν ἔχων  
διατελεῖ εἰς τὰ γένη· καὶ ἀναγορεύειν τοῦτον  
τὸν στέφανον Διονυσίῳ τῷ πατρίῳ ἀγῶνι  
Ἐλευσίνι ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ· τῆς δὲ ἀναγορεύσεως  
τοῦ στεφάνου ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τοὺς ἄρχοντας  
20 τοὺς αἰὲ καθισταμένους ἐξ ἑκατέρου τοῦ γένους·  
ἀναγράφαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα ἐν στήλει λιθίνει  
καὶ στήσαι Ἐλευσίνι ἐν τεῖ αὐλεῖ τοῦ ἱεροῦ, τῆς  
δὲ ποιήσεως τῆς στήλης καὶ τῆς ἀναθέσεως ἐπι-  
μεληθῆναι τοὺς ἄρχοντας τῶν γενῶν.



(in corona:)

25

Κήρυκες  
καὶ Εὐμολπίδαι  
τὸν ἱεροφάντην Χαιρήτιον  
Ἐλευσίμιον.

The inscription is a decree of the two clans, the Eumolpidae and the Herald, in honour of a hierophant. Thrasyphon, the proposer, appears also as proposer of a decree CIA iv 2, 323 b, in the archonship of Polyuctus, 275/4 B.C. (cf. CIA ii 323), and our decree is probably of about the same time.

2. From the fact that here and l. 13 the name of the hierophant is added during his lifetime Dittenberger *Herm.* xx 13, note, infers that these officers were not yet, as they were in Roman times, *ιερόννυμοι*, quoted as sacred functionaries without name.

5 sqq. D thinks that what is meant is that Chairetios commended by letter those who were proclaiming the mystery-truce to the good will of the magistrates and councils of the places which they visited. (Otherwise A. Mommsen *Feste* etc. 208, note 5.) On the *σπονδοφόροι* see no. 124 4 and note.

12. Κήρυξι καὶ Εὐμολπίδαις. Similarly these two *γένη* act together in CIA ii 605, 11.

13. Ἐλευσίμιον: the record here given of the hierophant's deme shows that the Eumolpid family must have been resident at Eleusis from the primitive age when Eleusis and Athens were separate, at least until the time of Clisthenes. This was not the case with the family of the Cerycees (*Herm.* xx p. 9), nor, in Roman times, with the hierophants either; cf. CIA iii 1282, *ιεροφάντης Παργήντιος ὁ ποτὲ Φέρμιος*.

17. ἀγῶνι: the rural Dionysia of the Eleusinian deme (cf. CIA iv 2, 574 c, 10, 574 b, 6, 20, 32). Proclamations of honours were made there as well as at the Greater Dionysia at Athens. Cf. Dem. *De Cor.* 267, Aeschin. c. *Ctes.* 41. D.

84. A slab of Pentelic marble, broken below, engraved on both sides, found on the site of *Declelea*. CIA ii 841 b and iv 2, p. 205; D 439. Cf. J. L. Ussing *Vidensk. Selsk. Skrifter*, 6<sup>te</sup> *Raekke*, *hist. og philos. Afd.* 2, iv Hauniæ 1889, p. 307 sqq.; J. Pantazidis *Ἐφ. ἀρχ.* 1888, p. 1 sqq.; J. B. Tarbell *Pap. Am. sch. Ath.* 1892, 170 sqq.; H. Sauppe *De phratr. Att.* Göttingen, 1890; E. Szanto *Rh. M.* xl 510 sq.; G. Gilbert *Jahrb.* cxxxv (1887), 23 sqq.; R. Schoell *Sb. bay. Ak.* 1889, ii 1 p. 1 sqq.; J. B. Tarbell *AJA* v (1889) 135 sqq., 318; W. R. Paton *ib.* vi (1890) 314; Busolt *Müller Hdb.* iv 1<sup>2</sup>, 207 sqq.; W. R. Paton *C. R.* v (1891) 221; Wilamowitz *Ar. u. Ath.* ii 259 sqq.; Haussoullier *Rev. Cr.* 1900, p. 24.

Alphabet, type 1; but, except in ll. 114—126, which are probably not earlier than 360 B.C., E=ε, εἰ, O=o, ον (once even in the diphthongal ον of Oκ l. 36, OΔENA l. 37; also in TOTΩ|, TOΣOTO| l. 77; cf. Meisterhans *Gr.* 63). Στοιχηθόν.

- Διὸς Φρατρίου  
 ἱερεὺς Θεόδωρος Εὐφαντίδου ἀν-  
 ἔγραψε καὶ ἔστησε τὴν στήλην.  
 ἱερεῶσυνα τῷ ἱερεὶ διδόναι τ-  
 5 ἄδε· ἀπὸ τοῦ μείου κωλῆν, πλεῦρον, οὖ-  
 ς, ἀργυρίου |||. ἀπὸ τοῦ κουρείου κωλῆ-  
 ν, πλεῦρον, οὖς, ἐλατήρα χοινικια-  
 ῖον, οἶνον ἡμίχουν, ἀργυρίου ἰ.  
 τάδε ἔδοξεν τοῖς φράτερσι ἐπὶ  
 396/5 10 Φορμίωνος ἄρχοντος Ἀθηναίои-  
 B.C. ς, φρατρίαρχοῦντος δὲ Παντακλέ-  
 ους ἐξ Οἴου·  
 Ἱεροκλῆς εἶπε· ὁπόσοι μήπω διεδικάσ-  
 θησαν κατὰ τὸν νόμον τὸν Δημοτιωνιδ-  
 15 ῶν, διαδικάσαι περὶ αὐτῶν τοὺς φράτερ-  
 ας αὐτίκα μάλα ὑποσχομένους πρὸς τοῦ Δ-  
 ιὸς τοῦ Φρατρίου, φέροντας τὴν ψῆφον ἀπ-  
 ὸ τοῦ βωμοῦ· ὃς δ' ἂν δόξῃ μὴ ὦν φράτηρ εἰσα-  
 χθῆναι, ἐξαλειψάτω τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ ὁ ἱερ-  
 20 εὺς καὶ ὁ φρατρίαρχος ἐκ τοῦ γραμματεῖ-  
 ου τοῦ ἐν Δημοτιωνιδῶν καὶ τοῦ ἀντιγράφ-  
 ου, ὁ δὲ εἰσαγαγὼν τὸν ἀποδικασθέντα ὀφε-  
 ιλέτω ἑκατὸν δραχμὰς ἱερὰς τῷ Διὶ τ-  
 ῷ Φρατρίῳ, εἰσπράττειν δὲ τὸ ἀργύριο-  
 25 ν τοῦτο τὸν ἱερέα καὶ τὸν φρατρίαρχο-  
 ν ἢ αὐτοὺς ὀφείλειν. τὴν δὲ διαδικασίαν  
 τὸ λοιπὸν εἶναι τῷ ὑστέρῳ ἔτει ἢ ᾧ ἂ-  
 ν τὸ κούρειον θύσῃ, τῇ κουρεώτιδι Ἀπατ-  
 ουρίων, φέρειν δὲ τὴν ψῆφον ἀπὸ τοῦ βωμοῦ.  
 30 ἔαν δέ τις βούληται ἐφείναι εἰς Δημοτιων-  
 ῖδας, ὧν ἂν ἀποψηφίσωνται, ἐξείναι αὐ-  
 τῷ, ἐλέσθαι δὲ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς συνηγόρους τ-  
 ὸν Δεκελειῶν οἶκον πέντε ἄνδρας ὑπὲρ  
 ρ τριάκοντα ἔτη γεγονότας, τούτους δὲ  
 35 ἐξορκωσάτω ὁ φρατρίαρχος καὶ ὁ ἱερε-  
 υς συνηγορήσειν τὰ δικαιοτάτα καὶ οὐκ  
 ἑάσειν οὐδένα μὴ ὄντα φράτερα φρατρίζ-  
 ειν· ὅτου δ' ἂν τῶν ἐφέντων ἀποψηφίσωντα-  
 ι Δημοτιωνίδαι, ὀφειλέτω χιλίας δρα-

40 χαμὰς ἱεράς τῷ Διὶ τῷ Φρατρίῳ, εἰσπρ-  
 αττέτω δὲ τὸ ἀργύριον τοῦτο ὁ ἱερεὺς  
 τοῦ Δεκελειῶν οἴκου ἢ αὐτὸς ὀφειλέτω· ἐ-  
 ξεῖναι δὲ καὶ ἄλλῳ τῷ βουλομένῳ τῷ-  
 ν φρατέρων εἰσπράττειν τῷ κοινῷ. ταῦ-  
 45 τα] δ' εἶναι ἀπὸ Φορμίωνος ἄρχοντος· ἐπι-  
 ψ]ηφίζειν δὲ τὸν φρατρίαρχον περὶ ὧν ἂ-  
 ν διαδικάζειν δέη κατὰ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν  
 ἕκαστον· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἐπιψηφίσῃ, ὀφειλέτ-  
 ω πεντακοσίας δραχμὰς ἱεράς τῷ Διὶ  
 50 τῷ Φρατρίῳ[ι, εἰ]σπράττειν δὲ τὸν ἱερέα  
 κ]αὶ ἄλλο[ν τὸν βου]λόμενον τὸ ἀργύριον  
 τοῦ]τ[ο τῷ κοινῷ]. τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ἄγειν τὰ  
 μεία καὶ τὰ κούρει]α εἰς Δεκέλειαν ἐπὶ τ-  
 ὸν βωμόν, ἐὰν δὲ μὴ θύσῃ ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ, ὀφ-  
 55 ελέτω πεντήκοντ]α δραχμὰς ἱεράς τῷ-  
 ι Διὶ τῷ Φρατρίῳ, εἰσ]πραττέτω δὲ ὁ ἱερ-  
 εὺς τὸ ἀργύριον τοῦτο ἢ] αὐτὸς ὀφει[λέ-  
 τω, εἰ μὴ λοιμός τις ἔσται ἢ πόλεμος·  
 ἐὰν δὲ τι τούτων διακωλύῃ, ὅποι ἂν ὁ ἱ-  
 60 ερεὺς προγράψῃ, ἐνθαῦθα ἄγειν τὰ μεί-  
 α καὶ τὰ κούρεια· προγράφειν δὲ πρόπεμπ-  
 τα τῆς Δορπίας ἐν πινακίῳ λελευκωμ-  
 ἐνῷ μὴ ἔλαττον ἢ σπιθαμιαίῳ ὅπου ἂν Δ-  
 εκελειῆς προσφοιτῶσιν ἐν ἄστει. τὸ δ-  
 65 ἐ ψήφισμα τόδε καὶ τὰ ἱερεώσυνα ἀναγ-  
 ράψαι τὸν ἱερέα ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ πρ-  
 ὅσθεν τοῦ βωμοῦ Δεκελειᾶσιν τέλεσι το-  
 ῖς ἑαυτοῦ. Νικόδημος εἶπε· τὰ μὲν ἄλλα κατ-  
 ἂ τὰ πρότερα ψηφίσματα ἂ κεῖται περὶ τ-  
 70 (ῆ)ς εἰσαγωγῆς τῶν παίδων καὶ τῆς διαδ-  
 ικασίας, τοὺς δὲ μάρτυρας τρεῖς οὓς εἴρη-  
 ται, ἐπὶ τῇ ἀνακρίσει παρέχεσθαι ἐκ τ-  
 ῶν ἑαυτοῦ θιασῶν μαρτυροῦντας τὰ ὑπερωτώμε(να)  
 καὶ ἐπομνύντας τὸν Δία τὸν Φράτριον·  
 75 μαρτυρεῖν δὲ τοὺς μάρτυρας καὶ ἐπομνύ-  
 ναι ἐχομένους τοῦ βωμοῦ· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ᾧσι ἐν τ-  
 ῶ(ι) θιάσῳ τούτῳ τοσοῦτοι τὸν ἀριθμόν, ἐ-  
 κ τῶν ἄλλων φρατέρων παρεχέσθω· ὅταν

δὲ ἡ ἢ διαδικασία, ὁ φρατρίαρχος μὴ π-  
 80 ρότερον διδότη τῇ[ν] ψῆφον περὶ τῶν παί-  
 δων τοῖς ἅπασιν φράτερσι, πρὶν ἂν οἱ αὐ-  
 τοῦ τοῦ εἰσαγομένου θιασῶται κρύβδην ἀ-  
 πὸ τοῦ βωμοῦ φέροντες τὴν ψῆφον διαψηφ-  
 85 ῖσονται· καὶ τὰς ψήφους τὰς τούτων ἐναν-  
 τίων τῶν ἀπάντων φρατέρων τῶν παρόν-  
 των ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ὁ φρατρίαρχος διαρ-  
 ιθμησάτω καὶ ἀναγορευέτω ὁπότερ' ἂν  
 ψηφίσωνται· ἐὰν δὲ ψηφισαμένων τῶν θ-  
 90 ιασωτῶν εἶναι αὐτοῖς φράτερα οἱ ἄλλο-  
 ι φράτερες ἀποψηφίσωνται, ὁφειλόντ-  
 ων ἑκατὸν δραχμὰς ἱερὰς τῷ Διὶ τῷ Φ-  
 ρατρίῳ οἱ θιασῶται, πλὴν ὅσοι ἂν τῶν  
 θιασωτῶν κατήγοροι ἢ ἐναντιούμενοι  
 φαίνωνται ἐν τῇ διαδικασίᾳ. ἐὰν δὲ  
 95 ἀποψηφίσωνται οἱ θιασῶται, ὁ δὲ εἰσά-  
 γων ἐφῇ εἰς τοὺς ἅπαντας, τοῖς δὲ ἅπασ-  
 ι δόξει εἶναι φράτηρ, ἐνγραφέσθω εἰς τ-  
 ἀ κοινὰ γραμματεῖα· ἐὰν δὲ ἀποψηφίσω-  
 νται οἱ ἅπαντες, ὁφειλέτω ἑκατὸν δρα-  
 100 χμὰς ἱερὰς τῷ Διὶ τῷ Φρατρίῳ· ἐὰν δὲ  
 ἀποψηφισαμένων τῶν θιασωτῶν μὴ ἐφῇ-  
 ι εἰς τοὺς ἅπαντας, κυρία ἔστω ἡ ἀποψηφ-  
 ισις ἡ τῶν θιασωτῶν· οἱ δὲ θιασῶται με-  
 τὰ τῶν ἄλλων φρατέρων μὴ φερόντων τὴν  
 105 ψῆφον περὶ τῶν παίδων τῶν ἐκ τοῦ θιάσου  
 τοῦ ἑαυτῶν. τὸ δὲ ψήφισμα τόδε προσαναγ-  
 ραψάτω ὁ ἱερεὺς εἰς τὴν στήλην τὴν λι-  
 θίνην. Ὁρκος μαρτύρων ἐπὶ τῇ εἰσαγω-  
 γεῖ τῶν παίδων· μαρτυρῶ ὃν εἰσάγει ἐα-  
 110 υτῷ ὅν εἶναι τοῦτον γνήσιον ἐγ γαμετ-  
 ῆς· ἀληθῇ ταῦτα νῆ τὸν Δία τὸν Φράτριο-  
 ν· εὐορκῶ(ν)τι μὲν μοι πολλὰ καὶ ἀγαθὰ εἶν-  
 αι, εἰ δ' ἐπιорκοῖην τάναντία.  
 Μ]ενέξενος εἶπεν· δεδόχθαι τοῖς φράτερσι περὶ  
 115 τῆς εἰσαγωγῆς τῶν παίδων τὰ μὲν ἄλλα κα-  
 τὰ τὰ πρότερον ψηφίσματα, ὅπως δ' ἂν εἰδῶσι οἱ  
 φράτερες τοὺς μέλλοντας εἰσάγεσθαι, ἀπο-

γράφεσθαι τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτει ἢ ᾧ ἂν τὸ κούρειο-  
 ν ἄγει τὸ ὄνομα πατρόθεν καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῇ-  
 120 ς μητρὸς πατρόθεν καὶ τοῦ δήμου πρὸς τὸν  
 φρατρίαρχον, τὸν δὲ φρατρίαρχον ἀπογραφ-  
 αμένων ἀναγράφαντα ἐκ[τιθέναι ὅπου ἂν Δεκ-  
 ελεῆς προσφοιτῶσι, ἐκτιθ[έναι δὲ καὶ τὸν ἱερέα  
 ἀναγράφαντα ἐν σανιδίῳ λευκῷ ἐν τῷ ἱερ-  
 125 ῳ τῆς Λητοῦς. τὸ δὲ ψ[ήφισμα τόδε ἀναγράψαι  
 εἰς τήν] στή[λην - -

[See the Note below, p. 227.]

So far as concerns the opening lines the inscription might be classed under Section VI (*Edicts of Priests* etc.), but the decrees of the *phratría* of the Demotionidae clearly formed the most important part of the document, to which was prefixed an edict of their priest, claiming certain contributions, *ιερέωννα* (cf. 87 6), to be made to him for the purpose of sacrifices. Then follows, ll. 9—113, a decree of the *φράτερες* prescribing rules (9—26 retrospective, 26—68, with a supplement 68—113, prospective; cf. τὸ λοιπὸν l. 27) of procedure in the case of illegal enrolment of members. Ll. 114—126 form part of a decree, passed some decades later, containing further provisions.

1. Διὸς Φρατρίου. This possessive genitive denoting consecration to a deity is common. For a fuller form cf. *ιερὰ Διονύσου* (sc. *στήλη*), CIA IV 2, 623 d. That by *ιερεὺς* in l. 2 is meant the priest of Ζεὺς Φράτριος appears from l. 25. He must be also identical with ὁ *ιερεὺς τοῦ Δεκελειῶν ἄκου*; see l. 41 below.

4. *τάδε* refers to what follows, as in l. 44 below *ταῦτα* refers to what precedes.

5 sqq. On the third day of the Apaturia (see D.A.), called Κουρεῶτις (l. 28), the *φράτερες* on behalf of their sons performed a double sacrifice, the *μεῖον* and the *κούρειον* (wrongly said to be names for one and the same sacrifice, Schol. Ar. *Ran.* 797). The *κούρειον*, as Pollux VIII 107 shows, was the victim offered by the fathers on the occasion of the first hair-cutting (*κουρά*) of their sons, when their names were enrolled in the register of the *φρατρία* (117 sqq.). The *μεῖον*, though inflexionally not identical with the neuter of *μείων*, probably denotes the lesser sacrifice offered when the children born in the preceding year were presented to the *φράτερες*. On the orthography of *κούρειον* see below, l. 118. For *ἐλατήρ* see the *lexx.*

9. *φράτερες*: clearly the same as the *Δημοσιωνίδαι*, l. 14 etc. D compares the promiscuous use of ὁ *δῆμος* and Ἀθηναῖοι in decrees.

12. *Οἶον*: sc. *Δεκελείου*, of the tribe Hippothontis, not *Οἶον Κεραμεικόν*, which belonged to the Leontis.

13 sqq. The process of *διαδικασία* indicated here was clearly not the species of private suit known under that name; see D.A. s.v. *διαδικάζειν* in the *phratría* corresponds to *διαψηφίζεσθαι* (which itself is used below, l. 83) in the deme; it is the examination and voting upon the title of persons claiming to be *φράτερες*. Correlatives of these terms are (once l. 22) *ἀποδικάζειν* and (l. 31 etc.) *ἀποψηφίζεσθαι*, 'to decide against the claim.'



14. τὸν νόμον. Clans, phratries and other corporations might make laws, provided that they did not violate the laws of the state. Cf. Andoc. *De myst.* 127, Isaeus *περὶ τοῦ Ἀπολλοῦ*. κλ. 15, 16, Just. *Dig.* XLVII 22, 4 (Schoell *l.c.*).

16. ὑποσχομένους κτλ. Cf. 70 9.

17. φέροντας κτλ. For this custom cf. Hdt. VIII 123, Plat. *Legg.* VI 753 c, Dem. *De Cor.* 271, Plut. *Them.* 17, *Per.* 32, quoted in P.-W. *Real-enc.* I 2 p. 1690.

21. ἐν Δημοσιωνιδῶν: sc. *ιερώ* or some such word. The ellipse (with the exception noted in 11 14) appears to be confined to petrified expressions connected with sanctuaries, demes and the like; see Meisterhans *Gr.* 214.

29. φέρειν. The subject is the *Δεκελειῶν οἶκος*; see l. 33.

30. ἐφεῖναι. For the meaning of *ἐφesis* cf. 7 74. From the *Δεκελειῶν οἶκος*, as part of the *φρατρία*, appeal might lie to the whole *φρατρία* just as in l. 96 below the *θιασῶται* as part of the *φρατρία* might appeal to the whole *φρατρία*. Cf. D l. c. who criticises other explanations offered. Schoell l. c. explains ὁ *Δεκελειῶν οἶκος* to have meant first the building in which meetings were held (ὁ *Κηρύκων οἶκος* at Eleusis 124 24, ὁ *ιερός οἶκος* ὁ *Κλυτιδῶν* D 571, 24, *Chios*) and then the corporation which met there; D adds τὸ *Βακχεῖον* (cf. 92 8), and the use of *θέατρον* to denote the spectators. The *Δεκελειῶν οἶκος* was apparently an influential section of the Demotionidae, whose verdict in ordinary cases would be accepted when they *ἀπεψηφίσαντο* a candidate for admission to the *φρατρία*.

53. ἐς Δεκέλειαν ἐπὶ τὸν βωμόν. This provision may have been due to a desire to bring back to Decelea as a centre rites which may have fallen into desuetude during the many years through which Decelea had been in the hands of the Lacedaemonians.

60. ἐνθαῦθα: cf. 9 13.

62. τῆς Δορπίας. As a reckoning would be certainly made to the first and not the middle day of a festival (here the *Apaturia*; cf. l. 5), the evidence of this inscription is conclusive, D thinks, in favour of those authors who make the *Δορπία* the first, and the *Ἀνάρρυσσις* the second, day of the festival. The *πινάκιον λελευκωμένον*, on which the notice was published for temporary purposes, was probably of wood. Sometimes in the case of records intended to be permanent it was explicitly directed that the first draft should be temporary, and if approved should be transferred to stone; cf. CIG 2360 (Ceos) 40 sqq.: ἀναγράφειν δὲ εἰς λεύκωμα ἐξῆς τοὺς αἰὶ νικῶντας τὸν γραμματέα [ᾧ]ν δὲ δόξῃ ὁ νόμος, ἀναγράψαι εἰς στήλην.

63. ὅπου ἂν κτλ.: cf. Lysias κατὰ Παγκλ. 3: ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὸ κουρείον (note the accent) τὸ παρὰ τοὺς Ἑρμᾶς, ἵνα οἱ Δεκελεῖς προσφοιτῶσιν, ἡρώτων κτλ.

68. The formula for an amendment or supplement passed at the same meeting would have been: τὰ μὲν ἄλλα καθάπερ Ἱεροκλῆς (cf. 7 70). It is probable therefore that, though these lines are written by the same hand as the preceding, the resolution, which in effect annuls some of the foregoing provisions, was carried at a later meeting (cf. 115 sq.). The words *οὐς εἰρηται* l. 71 show that there were more *ψηφίσματα* than that of Hierocles.

70. By *παίδων* is meant the youths after the offering of the *κούρειον*, not the children born in the preceding year; cf. l. 26 sqq.

72. παρέχεσθαι. The subject seems to be the claimant or litigant.

73. θιασοὶ would seem to have existed previously in the *φρατρία*, but not to have taken part in the examination of claimants for membership of the *φρατρία*.

Members of an individual *θιασος* are here opposed to the whole *φρατρία* in the same way as at Delphi in the *φρατρία* of the Labyadae individual clans (*πατρίαι*) are opposed to the whole *φρατρία* (DI 2561 B 5, *si lectio certa*). Cf. D 438, note 31.

118. τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτει ἢ ᾧ ἂν: 'in the first year after that in which.' *κούρεον* should probably be ranked with cases like *ἰέρεια* for *ἰέρεια*; cf. 26 33. Above l. 6 the stone has ΚΟΠΕΙΟ, and l. 28 ΚΟΠΕΟΝ; the fluctuation makes it doubtful whether even at the time of the later decree, 114 sqq., we should transliterate by *κούρειον*.

122 (cf. 64). Δεκελεύς: see Meisterhans *Gr.* 141.

*Note.* The following remarks will further the explanation of the foregoing inscription and nos. 85—88. After the reforms of Clisthenes the *φρατρίαι*, though they were named after *γένη* or clans, e.g. *Δημοσιωνίδαι*, as above, *Θεβρίκιάδαι* CIA II 1652, *Ἀχινιάδαι* *ib.* 1653, no longer consisted only of these but also of the *θιασοι* or the sacrificial guilds composed of ordinary citizen families not belonging to the *γένη*. The members of the *γένη* were called *γεννήται*, in reference to an original relationship, afterwards looser and not necessarily one of blood. The bond of union was the common ancestor and common cultus, especially that of *Ζεὺς Ἐρκείος* and *Ἀπόλλων Πατρῶς*. From the worship of the latter as a common tribal ancestor came the names *ομοπάτερες*, *φράτερες*, *ομογάλακτες*, beside the name *γεννήται*. At the head of the *γένος* stood an annually changing *ἄρχων*. The *θιασοι* themselves, the members of which were called *θιασῶται* and formerly *ὀργεῶνες* (no. 87), in general depended upon blood relationship. They existed before Clisthenes, but it was he who first incorporated them in his phratries along with *γένη*, so that there ceased to be any political distinction between *γεννήται*, as such, and cult-members, as such. The *ὀργεῶνες* as *φράτερες* consequently took part in the cult of *Ζεὺς Ἐρκείος* and *Ἀπόλλων Πατρῶς* peculiar to the *γεννήται*, and this cult became in the case of each citizen the test of his genuine burgher origin, though the word *γεννήται* in the strict sense implies a closer and more legitimate relation to these deities. Cf. Müller *Hdb.* iv<sup>2</sup> 1, 2 p. 205 sqq. and the authorities quoted.

85. A stele of Hymettian marble, found at Merenda, now in the museum at Athens. CIA II 600. Cf. Buermann *Drei Studien auf d. Geb. d. att. Rechts*, 645; Dareste etc. *Inscr. jur.* I p. 264; Billeter *Gesch. d. Zinsfusses*, 1898, 17 sqq.

Alphabet, type 1; but φ is + (cf. 51) and in l. 1 π appears to be π<sub>5</sub>. Koehler notes that the Λ and the Ω in the inscription are hardly distinguishable from each other. Στοιχηδόν.

... αρχος εἶπεν· δεδόχθαι Δυα[λεῦσιν·  
μισθῶσαι τὸ χωρίον τὸ Μυρρινο[ῦντι τὸ  
κ]οινὸν Δυαλέων Διοδώρῳ κατὰ συν[θήκ-

- α]ς τάσδε· Κατὰ τάδε ἐμίσθωσαν τὸ χωρί[ο-  
 5 ν τὸ Μυρρινοῦντι ο[ι] φρατρίαρχοι Κα[λλ]-  
 ικλ[ῆ]ς Ἀριστείδου Μυρρινούσιος κα[ι] Δ-  
 ι]οπέιθ[η]ς Διοφάντου Μυρρινούσιος [κα-  
 ἰ τὸ κοινὸν Δυαλέων τ[ῆ]ν Σακκην(?) καλ[ου]-  
 μένην ἔτη δέκα, ᾧ γείτων βορράθεν .
10. γος, νοτόθεν δὲ Ὀλυμπιοδώρου χωρίον, ἡλ-  
 λου ἀνιόντος ὁδός, δυομένου Ὀλυμπιοδ-  
 ώρου χωρίον, Διοδώρῳ Κ[α]νθάρου Μυρρι-  
 νουσίῳ [Π], τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ἐκάστου ἀτ-  
 ε]λὲς καὶ ἀνεπιτίμητον [τῶν] τε ε[γ]δι ο[ι] . .
- 15 δ]ντων καὶ πολεμίῳν ἐ[γ]βολῆ]ς καὶ φιλιό-  
 ν στρατοπέδου καὶ τελῶ[ν κ]αὶ [ε]ἰσφορᾶς  
 καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων· ἐπ[ι]σκ[ε]υάζειν δ-  
 ἐ τὴν οἰκίαν Διόδωρον [γλ. .] σμεν . . ε . ε  
 . . η] τὰς ἀμπέλους . . ν . . . νε[π] . . κ[λα]σι[α]ν
20. εἶναι τοῖς φρατρίαρχοις, κα[ι] σ[κ]α[ψ]φει  
 τ]ὰς ἀμπέλους δις κα[τὰ πᾶ]σ[αν] τ[ῆ]ν ὥ[ρα]ν· σ-  
 π]ερεῖ δὲ τῆς γῆς σίτῳ τ[ῆ]ν ἡμίσειαν, τῆ-  
 ς δὲ ἀργοῦ ὁσπρεύσει ὀπό[ση]ν ἂν βούλητ-  
 αι· ἐργάζεται δὲ καὶ τὰ λ[α δ]έν[δρ]α τὰ ἡμ-  
 25 ε[ρ]α· ἀποδιδόναι δὲ τῇ[ς] μ[ι]σθώσεως τὴν μ-  
 ἐ]ν ἡμίσειαν μηνὸς Βοηδρομιῶνος ἔνῃ,  
 τὴν δ' ἡμίσειαν μηνὸς Ἑλαφβολιῶνος [ἐ-  
 νῇ] τοῖς φρατρίαρχοι[ς] Δυαλέων τοῖς [ἀ-  
 ε]ἰ φρατρίαρχοῦσιν· ἄ[ρ]χει τῆς μισθώσε-
- 300/299 B.C. 30 ως ὁ ἐπὶ Ἡγεμάχου Μουνιχιῶν· μὴ ἐξεῖνα-  
 ι δὲ Διοδώρῳ κόψαι τῶν δένδρων τῶν ἐ[κ  
 τοῦ χωρίου μηθὲν μηδὲ τὴν οἰκίαν καθ[ε]-  
 λεῖν· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἀποδιδῶ τὴν μίσθωσιν ἐ-  
 ν] τοῖς χρόνοις τοῖς γεγραμμένοις ἢ μὴ
- 35 ἐ]ργάζεται τὸ χωρίον κατὰ τὰ γεγραμμέ-  
 ν]α, ἐξεῖναι τοῖς φρατρίαρχοις καὶ Δυα-  
 λεῦ]σιν ἐνεχυράζειν πρὸ δίκης καὶ μισ-  
 θῶσαι ἐτέρῳ τὸ χωρίον ᾧ ἂν βούλ[ω]ντα-  
 ι, κ]αὶ ὑπόδικος ἔστω Διόδωρος ἐὰν τι π[ρ]-  
 40 οσ]οφείλει τῆς μισθώσεως ἢ καθέλε[ι] τ[ι]  
 τ]ῆς οἰκίας ἢ κόψει τι τῶν ἐκ τοῦ χωρίου·  
 ἐὰ]ν δὲ βούληται ἐν τοῖς δέκα ἔτεσιν Διόδω-

ρ]ος ἢ οἱ κληρονόμοι αὐτοῦ, καταβαλόντων  
 Δυναλεύσιν ₪ δραχμάς, καὶ ἐάν [τινα] μί-  
 45 σθωσιν προσοφείλωσιν, ἀποδ[ό]σθ[ω]σ[α]ν α-  
 ὕ]τοῖς οἱ φρατρίαρχοι καὶ Δυναλεῖς τὸ χ-  
 ωρί]ον κομισάμενοι τὸ ἀργύριον· ἐὰν δ[ε]  
 μῆ] καταβάλωσιν τὰς ₪ καὶ ἐάν τι προσ[ο-  
 φ]είλωσιν τῆς μισθώσεως ἐν τοῖς δέκα ἔ-  
 50 τεσιν, μὴ εἶναι Διοδώρῳ μηδὲ τῶν Διοδ-  
 ώρου μηθενὶ συνβόλαιον πρὸς τὸ χωρ[ί]ο-  
 ν τοῦτο μηθὲν καὶ μισθωσά<ν>τωσαν Δυναλ-  
 εῖς ᾧ ἂν βούλωνται τοῦ πλείστου. Ἀναγ-  
 ράψαι δὲ τὴν μίσθωσιν ταύτην ἐν στήλε-  
 55 ι λιθίνει τοὺς φρατριάρχους καὶ στ[ή]σ-  
 αι] //////////////////////////////////////  
 ////////////////////////////////////// ἐπὶ τὸ χωρίον.

The decree defines the terms on which an estate is let by the *φρατρία* of the *Δυναλεῖς* to a certain Diodorus. On the constitution of the *φρατρία* see Müller *Hdb.* iv<sup>2</sup> 1, 208 sqq., and the *Note* on p. 227 above. As the lessee may at any time within the ten years over which the lease extends buy the estate for 5000 drachmae (l. 42), we see that the rent, 600 drachmae (l. 13), comes to 12 per cent. of the purchase-price. For other percentages cf. **130** 27.

5. From the fact that more than one phratriarch is assigned to the *κοινὸν* *Δυναλέων* (? two phratriarchs), it may perhaps be inferred that the *κοινόν* here is a union of two *φρατρία* (Müller *Hdb.* l. c. 145, note 5).

9. *ἐτη δέκα*. In **21** 13 and 37 the language in a similar connexion varies between *εἴκοσι ἔτη* and *κατὰ εἴκοσι ἐτών*. ᾧ γείτων κτλ.: a common formula in definitions of boundaries; cf. **111** 3 etc., **112** 1.

13 sqq. It would seem that Diodorus is to have the property free of taxes and not subject to assessment for state purposes, such as the ejection of enemies (?), the maintenance of a friendly force or taxes generally or war-tax or anything of the kind. Cf. **131** 6 sqq.: *ἐὰν δὲ τις εἰσφορά γ[ι]γνηται ἀπὸ τῶν χωρίων τοῦ τιμήματος, τοὺς δημότας ε[λ]ίσφerein*.

20. *καὶ σκάψει κτλ.* Cf. the conditions imposed in the lease *Tabl. Heracle.* IGSI 645 i 172 sq.: *δένδρεα . . . περισκαφεῖ καὶ ποτισκαφεῖ καὶ περικοφεῖ*.

23. *ὀσπρέψει*: 'shall sow with beans.' The verb does not appear to be found: *ὀσπρια* according to Galen, *De alim. facult.* i (p. 314, 14 ed. Bas.), are *ἐκεῖνα τῶν Δημητρίων σπερμάτων*, *ἐξ ὧν ἄρτος οὐ γίνεταί* and among these he puts *κύαμοι* in the first place.

29. *ἄρχει κτλ.* For the formula cf. Ro. i **291** 3 (*Elis*) *ἄρχοι δὲ κα τοῖ* (sc. *ἔτος*) and below **129** 18. 32 etc. *μηθέν*: **130** 19.

42 sqq. The construction is somewhat involved though the sense is clear, even if the restoration at the end of l. 44 is not absolutely correct. 'If within the ten years over which the lease extends Diodorus or his heirs wish to do so, they may buy the estate on payment of 5000 drachmae to the *Dyaleis*, and the

phratriarchs and Dyaleis may sell the estate to them; only if there be arrears of rent, they must first have recovered the sum due; but if within the ten years they do not pay the 5000 drachmae, or if there be arrears of rent, then no contract with regard to the estate shall subsist (between the Dyaleis) and Diodorus or any of his kin.'

86. A slab of marble said to have been found in the village of Marcopoulo in the Mesogaea of Attica. CIA II 609. Cf. Ross *Demes* p. iv (with Meier's notes); Ziebarth *Griech. Vereinswesen*, 141 sq., 182.

Alphabet, type 1.

Ἐπαμείνων Ἀμεινίου εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ τι-  
 νες ἐναντίον τῷ ὄρκῳ ὃν ὥμοσαν καὶ τε[ι  
 ἀρᾷ ἦν Εἰκαδεύς ἐπηράσατο διατελ-  
 οῦσι πράττοντες καὶ λέγοντες κατὰ Ε-  
 5 ἰκαδέων ἐπὶ βλάβει τῶν κοινῶν τῶν  
 Εἰκαδέων, ἀφ' ὧν τὰ ἱερὰ τοῖς θεοῖς θ-  
 ύουσιν Εἰκαδέες, καὶ τοῖς δικαζομέν-  
 οῖς Εἰκαδεῦσιν συνδικοῦσιν ὑπε-  
 ναντία τοῖς Εἰκαδεῦσιν καὶ μεμαρ-  
 10 τυρήκασιν ἐπὶ τοῦ δικαστηρίου ἐ-  
 πὶ βλάβει τοῦ κοινοῦ τοῦ Εἰκαδέων  
 ψευδεῖς μαρτυρίας, ἐλέσθαι τρεῖς  
 ἄνδρας ἤδη ἐξ Εἰκαδέων οἵτινες  
 συναγωνιοῦνται τῷ ἐπεσκημμέν-  
 15 ῳ ταῖς μαρτυρίαις Πολυξένῳ, ὅπω-  
 ς ἂν δίκην διδῶσιν οἱ τὰ ψευδῆ μαρτ-  
 υροῦντες· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ Πολύξενον  
 Διοδώρου καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρυσῷ στ-  
 εφάνῳ ὅτι δίκαιός ἐστιν περὶ τὰ κοι-  
 20 νὰ τὰ Εἰκαδέων καὶ ἐπεσκήψατο τοῖς  
 μάρτυσιν, ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισ-  
 324/3 μα τοὺς ἄρχοντας τοὺς ἐφ' Ἡγησίου ἄρ-  
 B.C. χοντος εἰς στήλην λιθίνην καὶ στήσ-  
 αι ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ Πα-  
 25 ρνησίου.

The Εἰκαδεῖς were (Meier *l. c.* thinks) a religious club or *θιασος*, which held meetings on the 20th of each month for the purpose of a common sacrifice or banquet. The Parnessian Apollo (l. 24) would seem to have been the chief object of their cult. Εἰκαδεύς (l. 3) was the mythical Eponymus of the club.



2. τῷ ὄρκῳ...τεῖ ἄρκῳ. For the combination of the oath and the imprecation cf. what Aeschines c. *Ctes.* 109 sq. says of the Amphictyons: ὄρκον ὤμοσαν ἰσχυρὸν...ἀρὰν ἰσχυρὰν...ἐποιήσαντο; and for the construction cf. Soph. *El.* 388: τίν', ὦ τάλαινα, τόνδ' ἐπηράσω λόγον; and Dem. *De Cor.* 275: τί οὖν ταῦτα ἐπήραμαι;

7. καὶ τοῖς δικάζομένοις κτλ. In a law-suit in which the Εἰκαδεῖς were engaged certain members of the club appear to have taken sides against the club (συνδικοῦσιν ὑπεναντία) and in the opinion of the club to have given false witness. By the decree a crown is voted to Polyxenus as ἐπεσκημμένος ταῖς μαρτυρίαις. For the procedure see *D.A.* s.v. *Martyria*.

22. ἄρχοντες: cf. the ἄρχοντες τοῦ γένους. (As the φρατρίαρχος stood at the head of the φρατρία, so at the head of the γένος stood the ἄρχων τοῦ γένους who was at the same time high-priest of the γένος, *D.A.* s.v. *genos*.) See the *Note* p. 227.

24. Παρνήσιος: only here with σσ. The ordinary form is Παρνήθιος (restored by Bentley in Arist. *Ach.* 348).

**87.** A slab of Pentelic marble, broken at the top and bottom, found in the Piraeus. Foucart *Assoc. rel.* p. 189; *CIA* II 610.

Alphabet, type 1; but π is π<sub>4</sub>, ψ is ψ<sub>3</sub>, ω is ω<sub>3</sub>; once α is α<sub>2</sub>, and μ is μ<sub>2</sub>. The mark (:) appears before and after numerical signs.

. . . . . ναικε . . . ε . . . ας ὅπόσοι ἐν τῇ[ι] στήλ-  
 η ἐγ[γεγρα]μμένοι εἰσὶν ἢ το[ύς] τ[ούτων] ἐκγόνους. ἐὰν δέ  
 τις θύῃ  
 τῇ θεῷ τῶν ὀργεῶνων οἷς μέτεστιν τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἀτελεῖς αὐτοὺς  
 θύειν·  
 ἐὰν δὲ ἰδιώτης τις θύῃ τῇ θεῷ διδόναι τῇ ἱερέᾳ γαλαθηνοῦ  
 μὲν : | C  
 5 κ[αὶ] τὸ δέρμα καὶ κωλὴν διανε[κ]ῇ δεξιάν, τοῦ δὲ τελέου : ||| :  
 καὶ δέρμα καὶ  
 κ[ωλὴν] κατὰ ταυτὰ, βοὸς δὲ : | C | : καὶ τὸ δέρμα διδόναι δὲ  
 τὰ ἱερώσυνα τῷ-  
 ν μ[ε]ν θηλ[ε]ῶν τῇ ἱερέᾳ, τῶν δὲ ἀρρένων τῷ ἱερεῖ. παραβώμια  
 δὲ μὴ  
 θύειν [μ]ηδέ[να] ἐν τῷ ἱερώ[ι] ἢ ὀφείλε[ι]ν : Ϟ : δραχμάς.  
 ὅπως δ' αὖν ἡ οἰκία καὶ  
 τ[ὸ] ἱερὸν ἐπισκε[υ]άζεται, τὸ ἐν[οίκιον] τῇς οἰ[κίας] καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ  
 ὅσου ἅμ[α] πρᾶθῃ ἐ-  
 10 ἰς τὴν ἐπισκευὴν τοῦ ἱεροῦ [καὶ τῇς] οἰκίας, εἰς ἄλλο δὲ μὴδὲν  
 ἀναλίσκειν, ἔ-  
 ως αὖν [τὸ] ἱερὸν ἐπισκευ[ασ]θῇ κ[αὶ] ἡ οἰκία, ἐὰν μὴ τι ἄλλο  
 ψηφίσωνται οἱ ὀργεῶνε[s]

..... το]ὺ Ἰα-  
25 γηλιῶνος.]

6. *ιερώσυνα*: contributions to priests or priestesses for the purpose of sacrifices. See **84** 4, where the form is *ιερεώσυνα*.

7. παραβώμια: sacrifices made without presenting the victim at the altar.

9. ἐνοίκιον: house-rent. The οἰκία may be a house connected with the temple and rented to a private individual. Foucart would explain it as a θιασῶν (Hesych. θιασῶνες· οἴκοι ἐν οἷς συνιόντες δειπνοῦσιν οἱ θιασοί).

16. ἀγορὰν καὶ ξύλλογον. Perhaps this is a technical expression 'meeting and assembly.' In CIA iv 2, 624 b 8 (cf. 623 d 30) we have also ἡ σύνοδος τῶν ὀργεῶνων.

19. The contribution had to be paid before the 16th of Thargelion; on the 19th were celebrated the Bendidia. Hence Koehler infers that the place of meeting was the chapel of Bendis. Cf. CIA ii 620, 11 (decree of thiasotae): [καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ] ἱερῷ[ι τ]ῆς [Βε]νδίδο[ς; and CIA iv 2, 573 b, an inscription surmounted by a relief, in which a female figure in Thracian dress, according to Trendelenburg that of Bendis, is placed side by side with Æsculapius.

20. καὶ ὑγιαίνων. Cf. CIA ii 630 ('Ηροίστα), 14: ἐὰν μὴ τινι συμβῇ διὰ π[ε]νθος ἢ δι' ἀσθένειαν ἀπολειφθῆναι.

88. A slab of Hymettian marble built into a wall south of the Dipylon. D<sup>1</sup> 426; CIA iv 2, 618 b. The stone is cut across the upper margin, not fractured, but it is clear that the beginning of the inscription has been cut away.

Alphabet, type 1; ξ=ξ<sub>2</sub>, π is once π<sub>2</sub>. Στοιχηδόν.

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| .....        | .....        |
| .. ενι ..    | .....        |
| Δ]ωρίων      | Καλλ[ίστιο]ν |
| Ν]ουμήνιος   | Δόρκιον      |
| Φ]ειδίας     | Κόμψη        |
| 5 ΚΛ]ειγένης | Σιμάλη       |
| ..... ης     | Μηλίσ        |

230—228 'Αγα]θῇ τύχῃ, ἐπὶ Διομέδοντος ἄρχοντος, Σ-

B.C.

Cf. 59. κίρο]φοριῶνος, ἀγορᾶ κυρία· Διονύσιος Τ-

... ιος εἶπεν· δεδόχθαι τῷ κοινῷ τῶν θι-

10 ασωτ]ῶν· ἐπεὶ τά τε ἄλλα πράττουσιν καλῶς

καὶ εὖσεβῶς τὰ κατὰ τοὺς θεοὺς, ἀναθεῖναι

α]ὐτοὺς καὶ στήλην ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τῆς Ἀρτέμι-

δο]ς καὶ τὰ ὀνόματα ἀναγράψαι τῶν θιαστωτῶ-

ν π]άντων, ἀναγράφειν δὲ καὶ τῶν ἱερεί(ω)ν τῶ-

15 ν α]εὶ γενομένων κατ' [ἐ]νιαυτὸν ἀπὸ Διομέδο-

ν]τος ἄρχοντος, ἐὰν δόξει τῷ κοινῷ ὀρθῶς ἐ-

π]ιμεμελῆσθαι τῶν κατὰ τὴν θεόν· ἀναγράφε-

ειν δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐπεισιόντων συνθιαστωτῶν

τὰ ὀνόματα ἐπὶ ἀν καταβάλωσιν τὸ ἐπιβάλλο-

20 ν] αὐτοῖς τοῦ ὑπάρχοντος ἀργυρίου κατὰ τὸ-  
ν ν]ό[μ]ον ἐν τῷ ἐράνῳ, ἐνγραφέτω δὲ ἕκαστος  
αὐτὸν τῷ αὐτοῦ ἀναλώματι μετὰ τοῦ ταμ-  
[ί]ου καὶ τοῦ γραμματέως.

Τὸν ταμί-  
25           αν  
Διονύσιον.

Τὸν γραμ-  
ματέα  
Θεόπροπον.

For the guild of the thiasotae see *Note* p. 227 above. The decree enjoins the inscription of the names of the guild-priestesses and of present and future members. The assembly at which the decree was passed was called ἀγορὰ κυρία l. 8, and this was the usual formula in such decrees of guilds: cf. CIA II 619, 621 etc. In 611 we have more precision: μνηρὸς Πυανοψιδῶνος πέμπτει ἱσταμένου· ἀγορὰ κυρία τῶν θιασωτῶν. Cf. *Rem.* ix, p. 205 and for the epithet κυρία 'ordinary' see *Rem.* iv, p. 86.

5. The stone has . . ΣΙΓΕΝΗΣ. For the form Κλειγένης cf. 99 a 1 and Κλειδήμος (ΚΛΕ) CIA I 437, 8, CIA II 1249, 2 (400—350 B.C.) beside Κλεόδημος; so also Κλείβουλος, Κλεόβουλος. Meisterhans *Gr.* 21 and 117.

10. πράττουσι: probably the subject is the θιασῶται themselves.

14. ἱερει(ῶ)ν: for ω the stone has Δ.

16. δόξει: the singular is perhaps sufficiently justified by the expression τῶν αἰεὶ γενομένων 'the priestess for the time being.'

19. ἐπὰν κτλ. 'when they have paid their due share of the standing fund(?).'

21. ἐνγραφέτω κτλ. Each is to have his name inserted at his own expense with the consent of etc.

24—6. Possibly the lost upper portion contained a decree in honour of these officers.

89. A slab of white marble found at Athens, now at Paris in the Louvre. CIG 2910; Froehner *Inscr.* 66; CIA III 16.

Alphabet, type 2; π is π<sub>4</sub>. ΝΕ and ΗΝ are once ligatured.  $\overline{\Gamma}^{\circ}$  = Τίτρον.

. . . . . Ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ . Δεύκιππος .  
ψήφισ]μα τὸ γενόμενον ὑπὸ τῶν Πανελλήνων  
ἐπειδὴ Μάγνητες οἱ] πρὸς τῷ Μαιάνδρῳ ποταμῷ, ἅποικοι  
ὄντες Μαγνητῶν] τῶν ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ, πρῶτοι Ἑλλήνων  
5 διαβάντες εἰ]ς τὴν Ἀσίαν, καὶ κατοικήσαντες σὺν ἄ-  
λλοις Ἑλλήσι] πολλάκις, Ἰῶσι καὶ Δωριεῦσι καὶ τοῖς ἐ-  
κ τοῦ αὐτοῦ γ]ένους Αἰολεῦσι, τιμηθέντες καὶ ὑπὸ  
τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ῥωμ]αίων δι' ἃς ἐποίησαντο συμμα-  
χίας πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ δ]ωρεῶν ἐξαιρέτων τυχόντες ὑ-

10 πὸ θεοῦ Ἀδ]ριανοῦ, πατρὸς Τ. Αἰλίου Καίσαρος  
 Αὐτοκράτο]ρος Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀντωνείνου τὰς? . . . . .

The inscription contains the preamble of a decree of the Panhellenes and concerns the inhabitants of Magnesia πρὸς Μαϊάνδρῳ, whose inclusion in the bond was probably ordered in the lost portion of the decree. The name Λεύκιππος in l. 1 has nothing to do with the decree. He was the mythical founder of Magnesia, beneath whose statue possibly the decree was placed. The council of the Panhellenes was established by Hadrian at Athens. It is clear from l. 11 that the decree belongs to the reign of Antoninus Pius A.D. 138—161.

4. Θεσσαλία. The form with σσ (for Θεττ.) is found once in an Attic inscription, in a list of allies, CIA II 184, 2, 323/2 B.C., and on an Attic tombstone (perhaps of a Thessalian) of the v—iv century: Θεσ(σ)αλός CIA IV 1, 491<sup>14</sup> p. 115. Here the σσ is doubtless due to the κοινή.

7. Αἰολέουσι. Though situated in Caria, Magnesia was regarded by the ancient geographers as an Aeolian town (Strabo XIV 647: πόλις Αἰολίς).

90. On a stelè of white marble, surmounted by a pediment; the lower part of the stelè is broken away. H. 1 ft. 6 in.; B. 1 ft. 11½ in.; Th. 6¼ in. From the Elgin Collection (hence, though doubtfully, assigned to Athens). CIG 349; Lüders *Dion. Künstl.*, pp. 74, 177; BMI 49; CIA III 22.

The alphabet does not conform to a single type. The letters in l. 1 belong to type 7, those of the other lines partly to type 5; but ζ and ξ are absent, π is π<sub>4</sub>, σ is once σ<sub>1</sub>, the ψ of l. 2 has the peculiar form ψ<sub>4</sub>. ME, ΓE, HNE (of Εὔσεβ| ΝΕον, l. 6) are ligatured.

### Ἀγαθῇ—Τύχη

ψήφισμα τῆς ἱερᾶς Ἀδριανῆς Ἀντωνεί[ν]ης  
 θυμελικῆς περιπολιστικῆς μεγάλης συνόδου  
 τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκουμένης περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον καὶ  
 5 Ἀυτοκράτορα Καίσαρα Τίτον Αἴλιον Ἀδριανὸν  
 Αὐ[τωνείνου Σ]εβαστὸν Εὔσεβῇ νέον Διόνυσον  
 τεχνιτῶν. - - - - -

The decree itself is lost: the heading only remains. It is a "Decree of the sacred dramatic (θυμελικῆς) itinerant great guild, named the Hadriana Antonina, of the artists from the whole world concerned with the worship of Dionysus and of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, the new Dionysus." It was not uncommon for Corporations of this kind to name themselves after some monarch to whom they paid divine honours as their patron; e.g. the Attalists, Eupatorists, Basilists (CIG III p. 419). On the Διονυσιακοὶ τεχνῖται see Lüders *op. c.* and Foucart *De Collegiis &c.* See also Mr Hicks's fuller commentary BMI 49.



If the inscription is Attic the *σύνοδος* may have received its title 'Αδριανή on the occasion of Hadrian's visit to Athens, 135 A.D., when he celebrated the Dionysia with great pomp as Athenian archon.

91. On the drum of a column belonging to the Hall of the Iobacchi, S. of the Areopagus. The inscription is divided into two columns, surmounted by a pediment in low relief, with a crater, a bull's head, and two panthers and vine branches. S. *Wide Mitth.* xix (1894) p. 248 sqq., E. Maass *Orpheus* p. 18 sqq.; D 737. Cf. Ziebarth *Das gr. Vereinswesen* p. 141.

Alphabet, type 9. Frequently |, once (l. 79) Y, is surmounted by two dots. *Iota mutum* is omitted throughout. For the numeral signs see *Index* and for the confusion between  $\epsilon\iota=\epsilon$  and  $\dot{\iota}=\epsilon\iota$  (e.g. ll. 2, 19, 54 etc.) cf. 93 58.

### Column I.

Ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ.

Ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἀρ. Ἐπαφροδείτου, μηνὸς  
Ἐλαφηβολιώνος ἡ' ἑσταμένου, ἀγορὰν  
συνήγαγεν πρῶτως ὁ ἀποδειχθεὶς  
5 ἱερεὺς ὑπὸ Ἀῦρ. Νεικομάχου τοῦ ἀνθι-  
ερασαμένου ἔτη ιζ' καὶ ἱερασαμένου  
ἔτη κγ' καὶ παραχωρήσαντος ζῶντος  
εἰς κόσμον καὶ δόξαν τοῦ Βακχείου  
τῷ κρατίστῳ Κλα. Ἡρώδῃ, ὑφ' οὗ ἀνθιερέως  
10 ἀποδειχθεὶς [ἀν]έγνω δόγματα τῶν  
ἱερασαμένων Χρυσίππου καὶ Διονυσίου  
καὶ ἐπαινέσαντος τοῦ ἱερέως καὶ τοῦ ἀρ-  
χιβά(κ)χου καὶ τοῦ προστάτου ἐξ. τούτοις  
αἰὲ χρώμεθα—καλῶς ὁ ἱερεὺς—ἀνακτῆσαι  
15 τ]ὰ δόγματα σοὶ πρέπει—εὐστάθειαν τῷ  
Βακχείῳ καὶ εὐκοσμίαν—ἐν στήλῃ τὰ δό-  
γματα—ἐπερώτα· ὁ ἱερεὺς εἶπεν· ἐπεὶ καὶ  
ἐμοὶ καὶ τοῖς συνιεῦσί μο[v] καὶ ὑ-  
μεῖν πᾶσιν ἀρέσκει, ὡς ἀξίου γε, ἐπε-  
20 ρωτήσομεν· καὶ ἐπηρώτησεν ὁ πρό-  
εδρος Ῥοῦφος Ἀφροδεσίου· ὅτῳ δοκεῖ  
κύρια εἶναι τὰ ἀνεγνωσμένα δόγμα-  
τα καὶ ἐν στήλῃ ἀναγραφῆναι, ἀράτω  
τὴν χεῖρα. πάντες ἐπήραν. ἐξ. πολλοῖς

25 ἔτεσι τὸν κράτιστον ἱερέα Ἡρώδην—  
 νῦν εὐτυχεῖς, νῦν πάντων πρῶτοι  
 τῶν Βακχείων—καλῶς ὁ ἀνθιερεὺς—ἡ στή-  
 λη γενέσ(θ)ω. ὁ ἀνθιερεὺς εἶπε· ἔσται ἡ  
 στήλη ἐπὶ τοῦ κείνου, καὶ ἀναγραφή-  
 30 σονται, εὐτονήσουσι γὰρ οἱ προεστῶ-  
 τες τοῦ μηδὲν αὐτῶν λυθῆναι.

Μηδενὶ ἐξέστω ἰόβακχον εἶναι, ἐὰν μὴ  
 πρῶτον ἀπογράφηται παρὰ τῷ ἱερεῖ  
 τὴν νενομισμένην ἀπογραφὴν καὶ  
 35 δοκιμασθῇ ὑπὸ τῶν ἰοβάκχων ψή-  
 φῳ, εἰ ἄξιός φαίνοιτο καὶ ἐπιτήδειος  
 τῷ Βακχείῳ. ἔστω δὲ τὸ ἰσηλύσιον  
 τῷ μὴ ἀπὸ πατρὸς ✕ ν' καὶ σπονδὴ  
 ὁμοίως, καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ πατρὸς ἀπογραφέ-  
 40 σθωσαν ἐπὶ ✕ κέ', διδόντες ἡμιφόριον  
 μέχρις ὅτου πρὸς γυναῖκας ὦσιν.

Συνίτωσαν δὲ οἱ ἰόβακχοι τὰς τε ἐνά-  
 τας καὶ τὰς ἀμφιετηρίδας καὶ Βακχεί-  
 α καὶ εἴ τις πρόσκαιρος ἑορτὴ τοῦ θεοῦ,  
 45 ἕκαστος ἡ λέγων ἡ ποιῶν ἡ φιλοτει-  
 μούμενος καταβάλλων μηνιαίαν  
 τὴν ὀρισθεῖσαν εἰς τὸν οἶνον φοράν.

Ἐὰν δὲ μὴ πληροῖ, εἰργέσθω τῆς στιβά-  
 δος, καὶ εὐτονείτωσαν οἱ τῷ ψηφίσμα-  
 50 τι ἐνγεγραμμένοι χωρὶς ἡ ἀποδημίας  
 ἡ πένθους ἡ νόσου ἡ σφόδρα ἀνανκαῖός  
 τις ἣν ὁ προσδεχθησόμενος εἰς τὴν στιβά-  
 δα κρεινάντων τῶν ἱερέων. Ἐὰν δὲ ἰοβάκ-  
 χου ἀδελφὸς ἰσέρχεται ψήφῳ δοκιμασθείς,

55 διδότω ✕ ν'. ἐὰν δὲ ἱερὸς παῖς ἐξωτικός καθεσ-  
**Ζ**θεὶς ἀναλώσῃ τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ τὸ Βακχεῖον,  
 ἔστω μετὰ τοῦ πατρὸς ἰόβακχος ἐπὶ μιᾷ  
 σπονδῇ τοῦ πατρός. Τῷ δὲ ἀπογραφασμένῳ  
 καὶ ψηφοφορηθέντι διδότω ὁ ἱερεὺς ἐπισ-  
 60 τολὴν ὅτι ἐστὶν ἰόβακχος, ἐὰν πρῶτον  
 δοῖ τῷ ἱερεῖ τὸ ἰσηλύσιον, ἐνγραφομένου  
 τῇ ἐπιστολῇ τὰ χωρήσαντα εἰς τὸδε τι.

Οὐδενὶ δὲ ἐξέσται ἐν τῇ στιβάδι οὔτε ᾄσαι  
 οὔτε θορυβῆσαι οὔτε κροτῆσαι, μετὰ δὲ  
 65 πάσης εὐκοσμίας καὶ ἡσυχίας τοὺς μερισ-  
 μούς λέγειν καὶ ποιεῖν προστάσσοντος  
 τοῦ ἱερέως ἢ τοῦ ἀρχιβάκχου. Μηδενὶ  
 ἐξέστω τῶν ἰοβάκχων τῶν μὴ συντελε-  
 σάντων εἰς τε τὰς ἐνάτας καὶ ἀμφιητηρί-  
 70 δας εἰσέρχεσθαι ἰς τὴν στιβάδα, μέχρις ἂν  
 ἐπικριθῇ αὐτῷ ὑπὸ τῶν ἱερέων ἢ ἀπο-  
 δοῦναι αὐτὸν ἢ ἰσέρχεσθαι. Μάχης δὲ  
 εἰάν τις ἄρξηται ἢ εὕρεθῇ τις ἀκοσμῶν ἢ  
 ἐπ' ἀλλοτρίαν κλισίαν ἐρχόμενος ἢ ὑβρί-  
 75 ζων ἢ λαιδορῶν τινα, ὁ μὲν λαιδορη-  
 θεὶς ἢ ὑβρισθεὶς παραστανέτω δύο ἐκ  
 τῶν ἰοβάκχων ἐνόρκους, ὅτι ἤκου-  
 σαν ὑβριζόμενον ἢ λαιδορούμενον,  
 καὶ ὁ ὑβρίσας ἢ λαιδορήσας ἀποτιν[νύ-  
 80 τω τῷ κοινῷ λεπτοῦ δρ. κέ' ἢ ὁ αὐτίος  
 γενόμενος τῆς μάχης ἀποτιννύτω  
 τὰς αὐτὰς δρ. κέ' ἢ μὴ συνίτωσαν ἰς τοὺς  
 ἰοβάκχους, μέχρις ἂν ἀποδῶσιν.

Column II.

Ἐὰν δέ τις ἄχρι πληγῶν ἔλθῃ, ἀπογραφέσ(θ)ω  
 85 ὁ πληγεὶς πρὸς τὸν ἱερέα ἢ τὸν ἀνθιερέα·  
 ὁ δὲ ἐπ' ἀνανκες ἀγορὰν ἀγέτω καὶ ψή-  
 φῳ οἱ ἰόβακχοι κρεινέτωσαν προηγου-  
 μένου τοῦ ἱερέως, καὶ προστειμάσθω  
 πρὸς χρόνον μὴ εἰσελθεῖν, ὅσον ἂν δύο-  
 90 ξη, καὶ ἀργυρίου μέχρι ✕ κέ'. Ἐστω δὲ  
 τὰ αὐτὰ ἐπιτείμια καὶ τῷ δαρέντι καὶ  
 μὴ ἐπεξελθόντι παρὰ τῷ ἱερεῖ ἢ τῷ  
 ἀρχιβάκχῳ, ἀλλὰ δημοσίᾳ ἐγκαλέσαν-  
 τι· ἐπιτείμια δὲ ἔστω τὰ αὐτὰ τῷ εὐκόσ-  
 95 μῳ μὴ ἐκβαλόντι τοὺς μαχομένους.  
 Εἰ δέ τις τῶν ἰοβάκχων εἰδὼς ἐπὶ τοῦ-  
 το ἀγορὰν ὀφείλουσαν ἀχθῆναι μὴ ἀ-

παντήσῃ, ἀποτεισάτω τῷ κοινῷ λε-  
 90 πτοῦ δρ. ν', ἐὰν δὲ ἀπειθῇ πρασσόμε-  
 100 νος, ἐξέστω τῷ ταμίᾳ κωλύσαι αὐτὸν  
 τῆς εἰσόδου τῆς εἰς τὸ Βακχεῖον μέ-  
 χρις ἂν ἀποδοῖ. Ἐὰν δέ τις τῶν  
 εἰσερχομένων τὸ ἰσηλύσιον μὴ  
 105 διδοῖ τῷ ἱερεῖ ἢ τῷ ἀνθιερεῖ, εἰργέσ-  
 θω τῆς ἐστιάσεως, μέχρις ἂν ἀπο-  
 δοῖ, καὶ πρασσέσθω, ὅτῳ ἂν τρόπῳ  
 ὁ ἱερεὺς κελεύσῃ. Μηδεὶς δὲ π(ρ)οσ-  
 φωνεῖτω μὴ ἐπιτρέψαντος τοῦ ἱε-  
 ρέως ἢ τοῦ ἀνθιερέως, ἢ ὑπεύθυνος  
 110 ἔστω τῷ κοινῷ λεπτοῦ δρ. λ'.  
 Ὁ ἱερεὺς δὲ ἐπιτελείτω τὰς ἐθίμους  
 λειτουργίας στιβάδος καὶ ἀμφιετη-  
 ρίδος εὐπρεπῶς καὶ τιθέτω τὴν  
 τῶν καταγωγῶν σπονδὴν στι-  
 115 βάδι μίαν καὶ θεολογίαν, ἣν ἥρ-  
 ξατο ἐκ φιλοτεϊμίας ποιεῖν ὁ ἱε-  
 ρασάμενος Νεικόμαχος. Ὁ δὲ ἀρχί-  
 βακχος θνέτω τὴν θυσίαν τῷ  
 θεῷ καὶ τὴν σπονδὴν τιθέτω  
 120 κατὰ δεκάτην τοῦ Ἑλαφηβολι-  
 ῶνος μηνός. Μερῶν δὲ γεινομέ-  
 νων αἰρέτω ἱερεὺς, ἀνθιερεὺς,  
 ἀρχίβακχος, ταμίας, βουκολικός,  
 Διόνυσος, Κόρη, Παλαίμων, Ἀφρο-  
 125 δείτη, Πρωτεύρυθμος—τὰ δὲ ὀνό-  
 ματα αὐτῶν συνκληρούσθω  
 πᾶσι. Ὃς δ' ἂν τῶν ἰοβάκχων λάχῃ κλή-  
 ρον ἢ τειμὴν ἢ τάξιν, τιθέτω τοῖς ἰο-  
 βάκχοις σπονδὴν ἀξίαν τῆς τάξεως,  
 130 γάμων, γεννήσεως, χοῶν, ἐφηβείας,  
 πολειτείας, ραβδοφορίας, βουλείας, ἀ-  
 θλοθεσίας, πανέλληνος, γερουσίας,  
 θεσμοθεσίας, ἀρχῆς ἥς δήποτε οὔν,  
 συνθυσίας, εἰρηναρχίας, ἱερονείκου,  
 135 καὶ εἴ τίς τί ἐπὶ τὸ κρεῖσσον ἰοβάκχος ὦν  
 τύχοιτο. Εὐκοσμος δὲ κληρούσθω ἢ καθισ-

τάσθω ὑπὸ τοῦ ἱερέως ἐπιφέρων τῷ ἀκοσ-  
 μουντι ἢ θορυβοῦντι τὸν θύρσον τοῦ θε-  
 οῦ· ᾧ δὲ ἂν παρατεθῇ ὁ θύρσος ἐπικρεί-  
 140 ναντος τοῦ ἱερέως ἢ τοῦ ἀρχιβάκχου,  
 ἐξερχέσθω τοῦ ἐστιατορείου. Ἐὰν δὲ ἀ-  
 πειθῇ, αἰρέτωσαν αὐτὸν ἔξω τοῦ πυλῶ-  
 νος οἱ κατασταθησόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν  
 ἱερέων ἵπποι, καὶ ἔστω ὑπεύθυνος  
 145 τοῖς περὶ τῶν μαχομένων προστεί-  
 μοις. Ταμίαν δὲ αἰρείσθωσαν οἱ ἰόβακ-  
 χοι ψήφῳ εἰς διετίαν, καὶ παραλαμβα-  
 νέτω πρὸς ἀναγραφὴν τὰ τοῦ Βακχεί-  
 ου πάντα καὶ παραδώσει ὁμοίως τῷ  
 150 μετ' αὐτὸν ἐσομένῳ ταμίᾳ· παρεχέτω  
 δὲ οἴκοθεν τὸ θερμόλυχνον τὰς τε ἐ-  
 νάτας καὶ ἀμφιετηρίδα καὶ στιβάδα  
 καὶ ὅσαι ἔθιμοι τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμέραι καὶ  
 τὰς ἀπὸ κλήρων ἢ τειμῶν ἢ τάξε-  
 155 ων ἡμέρας. Αἰρείσθω δὲ γραμμα-  
 τέα, ἐὰν βούληται, τῷ ἰδίῳ κινδύνῳ·  
 συνκεχωρήσθω δὲ αὐτῷ ἡ ταμιευ-  
 τικὴ σπονδὴ, καὶ ἔστω ἀνείσφορος  
 τὴν διετίαν. Ἐὰν δὲ τις τελευτή-  
 160 σῃ ἰόβακχος, γεινέσθω στέφανος αὐ-  
 τῷ μέχ(ρ)ι ✕ ε', καὶ τοῖς ἐπιταφήσασι τι-  
 θέσθω οἴνου κεράμιον ἕν, ὃ δὲ μὴ  
 ἐπιταφήσας εἰργέσθω τοῦ οἴνου.

The Hall of the Iobacchi in which this inscription was found is doubtless the ἐστιατόρειον mentioned in l. 141, called also Βακχεῖον l. 101. This partly occupied the site of an early shrine of Dionysus, identified by Professor Dörpfeld with the Dionysion ἐν Αἰμναῖς (*Mith.* xix, 1894, p. 147).

The inscription consists of two parts; a resolution of the Iobacchi to record the old regulations of their society upon a stele, ll. 1—31; and the text of these regulations, ll. 32—end. The Iobacchi are an example of the private clubs for religious purposes common in Greece. The date is probably in the later days of Herodes Atticus (d. 177 A.D.). Cf. l. 9.

2. Ἄρ. can hardly be an abbreviation for anything but a Roman gentile name, Arrius is the most probable. The archon Epaphroditus is mentioned CIA III 1070, 4, but his exact date is not known.

3. ἐσταμένον—probably only an illiterate mistake; both accident and syntax are erratic in this inscription.



4. ὁ ἀποδειχθεὶς ἱερεὺς: the priest has the right of nominating his successor. Aurelius Nicomachus, having been vicar 17 years and priest 23, resigned in the interests of the society, so as to make way for Herodes, who then nominated him as vicar.

8. Βακχεῖον is used either for the society or its club-house (l. 101); cf. 84 30 sqq.; Βακχεῖα is the name of the festival, l. 43; cf. Ἱοβάκχεια, Dem. in Neaer. 1371.

9. Κλα. Ἡρώδης. This is probably the well-known Herodes Atticus; the title κράτιστος is given officially to Roman senators and magistrates; and the circumstances suggest that the ἱερεὺς was a man of great eminence, whose appointment was purely honorary.

10. δόγματα. These decrees, referred to again in ll. 15, 16, etc., were apparently preserved in ms, but not inscribed. They cannot be earlier, in their present form, than the time of Hadrian, since the Panhellenic Council instituted by him is referred to in l. 132; but this may be an interpolation.

13. The προστάτης probably was the "patronus" or legal representative of the society.

ἐξ(εβόησαν). This formula, with the exclamations following it, which looks more like a journalistic report than an official document, is not uncommon in late inscriptions; cf. D 607, 16 (*Chalcis in Euboea*), and see Wilhelm *Arch. Ep. Mitth. aus Oesterr.* xx p. 62, note 18. Cf. also the reports of proceedings in the Roman senate, Scriptt. Hist. Aug., e.g., *Vit. Alex. Sev.* 6, 7; *Vit. Taciti*, 5.

14. ἀνακτήσαι (edd. ἀνάκτησαι, and a break after δόγματα); cf. CIA II 628, 13 ἀνεκτ[ή]σα[το τὰς] πατρίους ταῖς θεαῖς θυσίας.

20. The formulae here used recur to a great extent in the late decree of Chalcis quoted above.

28. ἔσται κτλ. This phrase fits the facts as already stated; the inscription with its frame and pediment resembles a stele carved on the column.

35. δοκιμασθῇ: cf. CIA III 23, 30 νόμος ἔραν[ισ]τῶν· [μῆ]δενὶ ἐ[ξ]έστω (ε)ισ[τύν]αι [εἰς] τὴν σεμνοτά[την] σύνοδον τῶν ἐρανιστῶν π[ρὶ]ν ἂν δοκιμασθῇ.

37. τὸ (εἰσηλύσιον: cf. Hesych. εἰσηλούσιον· τίμημα εἰσόδου ἢ τέλος, and CIG 3173, 14 (*Smyrna*): οἱ πεπληρωκότες τὰ (εἰσηλύσια.

38. τῷ μὴ ἀπὸ πατρός. It was customary to reduce the entrance fee for sons of members; cf. IGSept. I 2308, 40 (*Hyettus*), with the note of D 740 *ad loc.*, where the son or representative of a member is elected free of charge; cf. l. 55 below.

41. μέχρις κτλ. This can only mean, as D says, "until they are of marriageable age"; cf. *tempestiva viro* of a girl. Boys are admitted at half fees.

42. τὰς τε ἐνάτας κτλ.: "on the ninth of every month, and the anniversary of the foundation, and the Baccheia, and on any special occasion for a festival," the last as opposed to annual or recurring festivals.

46. μηνιαίαν: an ἔρανος or club subscription was usually paid monthly; cf. Harpocr. s.v. ἐρανιστής.

48. τῆς στιβάδος: cf. ll. 52, 112, 114, 152. From these passages it appears that the στιβάς was the name of a definite festival, which is apparently identical with Βακχεῖα l. 43. Στιβάς properly means a bed of rushes or leaves (see L. and S.), such as was used on a campaign, or by those "camping out" in the Asclepieion (Ar. *Plut.* 663); such were used as couches at the Lacedaemonian feast called Κορίς (Ath. IV 138 f., 140 f.), and Herodes entertained citizens and

strangers at the Dionysia in the ceramicus ἐπὶ στιβάδων κίττου Philostr. *Vitt. Soph.* II 3, p. 549. Probably the name here belongs properly to the 'pulvinar' provided for the gods, cf. l. 124; and hence is transferred to the festival.

49. οἱ τῷ ψηφίσματι ἐνγεγραμμένοι are interpreted by D as the officials mentioned: Maass understands the whole body of Iobacchi, of whom a list was to have been appended. The vagueness of the word εὐτονεῖτωσαν leaves it ambiguous whether the official act of excluding others or the general duty of attending is here prescribed.

50 sqq. On the constructions of χωρίς, χωρίς ἧ, χωρίς ἧ ὅτι, to none of which the present usage exactly corresponds, see L. and S. D supplies εἰ before σφόδρα.

51. Presumably, if a near relation was a candidate for admission, a member might absent himself to allow free discussion.

55. ἱερὸς παῖς evidently means the son of a member; such are admitted on special conditions, if domiciled apart from their fathers. It follows that οἱ ἀπὸ πατρός, l. 39, means those succeeding to membership on their father's death. ἐξωτικὸς καθέσθεις: domiciled away from his father's house.

61. δοῖ: this and the similar forms below, l. 102 sqq., are clearly subjunctives formed on the analogy of contracted verbs in -ω.

ἐνγραφομένου is probably middle; it is in any case bad grammar, being a loose genitive absolute, and must apply to the priest, the drafter of the decree having become confused by the preceding alternation of nominative and dative.

62. τὰ χωρήσαντα εἰς τόδε τι is an awkward expression; it can hardly mean anything but "the contributions in each respective case."

65. τοὺς μερισμούς: the parts assigned for impersonation; cf. l. 121 sqq.

72. ἧ (εἰ)σέρχεσθαι: "or to enter (without paying a fine)"; (μὴ), suggested by Maass and D, is not required for the sense.

74. κλισίαν: this implies a "feast of tabernacles" such as was not uncommon. Cf. Kaibel *Ep. Gr.* 810, 7: Βάκχου κλισίας συνέστιον.

76. παραστανέτω. The nearest parallel to this strange dialectical form is στανέσθων (Crete) CIG 2556, 66.

80. λεπτοῦ. Mommsen (*Herm.* v 136) shows that when the denarius superseded the old Attic drachma, its approximate equivalent, the name drachma was retained to signify the old obol=1/6 drachma (cf. 96 note, p. 254). This is here called the λεπτόν (νόμισμα).

94. τῷ εὐκόσμῳ: cf. l. 136; this official was evidently charged with the preservation of order in the assemblies.

102. ἀποδοῖ: see l. 61.

107. προσφωνεῖτω: "address the assembly," cf. προσφωνηματικὸς λόγος=a public oration, Dion. H. 5.

112. στιβάδος καὶ ἀμφιπηγίδος: genitive of time.

114. τῶν καταγωγῶν: "the festival of the Return" of Bacchus to Athens. Such celebrations of absence and return of a deity are common among all peoples, especially with divinities, like Bacchus, associated with vegetation. At the Great Dionysia, the statue of Dionysus Eleutherios was escorted to the Academy and back.

115. θεολογίαν: a sacred discourse or sermon.

121. *μερῶν δὲ γεινομένων*. At first sight this suggests *μερισμοί*, l. 65. But the context hardly admits such an interpretation. *Μέρη* must therefore mean the distribution of portions of the victim, which are to be taken, not by all the Iobacchi, but by the priests and by certain members chosen by lot (l. 126) to impersonate certain gods for the occasion.

123. The *βουκολικός* is evidently one of the officials. Cf. *βουκόλοι* as a name of a Bacchic thiasus at Pergamon (D 743) and elsewhere in Asia Minor.

124. Persephone is often associated with Bacchic rites; Palaemon's mother, Leucothea, is mentioned in Orph. Hymn LXXIV 1, 2 as *θρέπτειρα Διονύσου*. Aphrodite, as goddess of fruitfulness of vegetation (see Roscher, p. 398), comes appropriately into the same cycle. We have no means of identifying the divinity here called *Πρωτεύρθεος*.

127. *κληρον*: an 'inheritance'; there is of course no reference to *συνκληρούσθω* in the line before. On all occasions of honour, advancement, etc., an Iobacchus is to treat his fellows.

130. *χωῶν*, intermediate between birth and coming of age, evidently refers to the ceremony of acknowledging a boy at the Feast of the Choes; cf. CIA III 1342.

131. *ραβδοφορίας*: being an officer to keep order in the theatre, Schol. Ar. Pac. 733.

132. *πανελλήνος*: member of the Panhellenic council instituted by Hadrian, cf. IGSept. I 106, 12 (*Megara*), CIA III 534, 7; 68 13.

*γερονσίας*: the sacred *γερονσία* of Eleusis is the only one with this title which an Athenian was likely to belong to. Cf. CIA III 702.

133. *θεσμοθεσίας*: the name *thesmothetae* is applied to all nine archons in later times; cf. CIA III 716, 3: *ἀρξάντα τὴν τοῦ Βασιλέως ἐν θεσμοθέταις ἀρχήν*.

134. *συνθύται*, D thinks, are officers of some sacrificial guild. The *εἰρηνάρχης* is a municipal 'peace officer' of the imperial period. He appears in the Oxyrhynchus Papyri, e.g., G and H. Pt. I LXXX 7, and in CXLII 5 mention is made of an *εἰρηναρχεῖον*.

136. For the middle *τύχοιτο* Maass compares Hymn. Orph. XLIV 6: *τιμὰς τευξαμένη παρ' ἀγανῆς Περσεφονείης*. On *εὐκοσμος* see l. 94.

144. *ἵπποι*: these subordinate attendants suggest the Sileni who are mentioned in the Pergamene inscription, D 743, 29. Sileni and Satyrs often appear in half equine shape on early Ionic and Attic vases; e.g. the François vase (Baumeister *Denkm.*, fig. 1883).

151. *θερμόλυχνον*: the word is otherwise unknown, but must mean oil for the lamps, cf. D 633, 9 *παρέχειν δὲ τῷ θεῷ...ἐλαιον ἐπὶ βωμῶν καὶ σχίζας καὶ σπονδῆν*.

160. *στέφανος*, cf. Kaibel, *Epigr. Gr.* 153, 11 *στέμμα δέ [μοι πλέξαντο] Διονύσου θιασῶται*.

## Section IV. Imperial Ordinances, Laws, Edicts and other documents.

**92.** A slab of white marble, from the Elgin Collection. CIG 354; CIA III 39; BMI 50 (a small fragment only is in the British Museum).

Alphabet, type 2; but λ is λ<sub>2</sub>, ξ is ξ<sub>2</sub>, π is π<sub>4</sub>, φ is φ<sub>6</sub>.

δέχονται τὸ ἀργύριον, ἐπιτίμιον ὀρίζετῶσαν  
 αὐτοῖς κατὰ τὴν τῆς ἀπε[.]θείας ἀξίαν. ἐ[ἀν] δ[ἐ] οἱ πα-  
 ραδο[θέ]ντες εἰσφέρειν μὴ βούλωνται, [εἰ]τα  
 ὑπεύθυνοι ἔστωσαν πρῶτον μὲν ἑκατοστιαίων τόκω[ν]  
 5 ἀφ' οὗ δέον ποιήσασθαι τὴν εἴσο(δ)ον οὐκ ἐποίησαν-  
 το, μέχρι μηνῶν ἄλλων δύο τῆς τελευταίας ἀπο-  
 δόσεως, μετὰ δὲ τοὺς μῆνας τοὺς (δύο) τούτους, εἰ μένειεν  
 μὴ πειθόμενοι, ἀποδόσθωσαν οἱ ἀργυροταμίαι μετὰ  
 τοῦ κήρυκος τὰς ὑποθήκας, ἐ(χόν)των αὐτὰς ἐξουσίαν  
 10 λύσασθαι ἐξήκοντα ἡμερῶν πρῶτον μὲν τῶν δεδωκότ-  
 ων, εἶτα καὶ τῶν ἐγγυητῶν οἵτινες ὑπεύθ(ν)ο<ε>[ι τῶν  
 <των> ἐνδεησάν(τω)ν οφελου νευθανοι των ενδεησατων  
 . . ἐξήκοντα ἡμαιρῶν ἂ [ὀ]φίλουσι ἐκτείσει[ν].

This document appears to be a fragment of an imperial ordinance or rescript. The form ἡμαιρῶν l. 13 for ἡμερῶν seems to show that the inscription belongs to the time of Hadrian or even a later period. The only example of *ai* for *ε* which Meisterhans *Gr.* p. 34 can quote before Hadrian's time is Ἑρικαίεύς CIA III 1100, 13 (about 110 A.D.). Then come Ἑρικαίεύς, *ib.* 1023 III 11 (138/140 A.D.), Διομαιεύς *ib.* 1023 v, 5 (138/140 A.D.) etc., ἐλαίου=ἐλέου *ib.* 170, 3 (2nd century A.D.), καίκλυτι=κέκλυθι *ib.* 171, a 7 (2nd or 3rd century A.D.) and later examples. Cf. 68 Col. II 16; 93 9, 94 29, 95 4.

The inscription deals with certain persons who have to pay (εἰσφέρειν) revenues to the public exchequer. These appear to be the farmers of the taxes, who had of course, in all cases, to find security up to the amount of their contract, together with sufficient sureties. When these farmers are called upon by the magistrates who receive the revenue (δέχονται τὸ ἀργύριον l. 1) to pay in the moneys (ποιήσασθαι τὴν εἰσοδον) for which they are liable, should they

neglect the summons (*ἀπειθία*), they are to be proportionally fined (l. 2). If *οἱ παραδοθέντες*, i.e. reported delinquents, still refuse to meet their liabilities; three months grace will be given, interest being paid upon the debt at 12 per cent. (*ἐκατοστιαῖοι τόκοι*, l. 4, = *centesimae usurae*, a Latinism which in Attic would be represented by *τόκος ἐπὶ δραχμῇ*). After three months the *ἀργυροταμίαι* are to sell by auction (ll. 7—9) the securities of the defaulter, right being reserved both to defaulter and surety to redeem their property within 60 days.

8. *ἀργυροταμίαι*. Cf. 93 66. Perhaps the title was invented to prevent the office from being confused with that of the Roman Quaestors, for which the word *ταμίαι* was appropriated.

11. *τῶν ἐνδεησάν(τω)ν*: 'the defaulters.' The copy has *ΕΝΔΕΗΣΑΝΔΟΝ*, where the *νδ=ντ* is possibly another anticipation of modern pronunciation. The words that follow in l. 12 in the faulty copy are possibly a careless repetition by the copyist of parts of ll. 11—13. For *[δ]φίλουσι* cf. 93 57.

93. On an *anta* behind the portico of 'Αθηνᾶ ἀρχήγευς. Spon *Itin.* T. III P. II, p. 24 sqq.; Wheeler *Journey into Greece* p. 389 (cf. Chandler *Inscr. Syllab.* p. xxx); CIG 355; Dittenberger, *CIA* III 38. Cyriac and Muratori have the first three lines as copied 'ad Hadriani arcum' and 'in palatio Hadriani'; whence Boeckh infers that there may have been duplicates at Athens, one in Olympieum, the other in the agora.

Alphabet, type 2;  $\pi$  is  $\pi_4$ ,  $\phi$  is  $\phi_7$ ,  $\psi$  is  $\psi_2$ . *Iota mutum* omitted.

117—138  
A.D.

E O E

ΚΝΘ 'Αδριανού

οἱ τὸ ἔλαιον γεωργοῦντες τὸ τρίτον  
καταφερέτωσαν, ἢ τὸ ὄγδοον οἱ τὰ  
'Ιππάρχου χωρία τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ φύσκου  
5 πραθέντα κεκτημένοι· μόνα γὰρ ἐ-  
κεῖνα τὸ δίκαιον τοῦτο ἔχει. καταφε-  
ρέτωσαν δὲ ἅμα τῷ ἄρξασθαι συνκο-  
μιδῆς κ]ατὰ μέρος, πρὸς λόγον τοῦ  
συγκομιξ]ομένου, τοῖς ἐλεώναι[s  
10 οὔτινες ἀέλ] προνοοῦσιν τῇ[s  
δημοσίας χρεία[s]. ἀπογραφέσθω[σαν δὲ  
. . . . τῇs] συνκομιδῆς πρὸ-  
s τοὺς ταμίαις κα]ὶ τὸν κήρυκα δύο  
. . . . . ἰδόντες ὑπογρα-  
15 φέν. [ἡ] δὲ ἀ[πογραφ]ῇ ἔστω μετὰ ὄρκου  
καὶ πόσον συνεκόμισεν τὸ πᾶν,  
καὶ ὅτι διὰ δούλου τοῦδε ἢ ἀπελευ-  
θέρου τοῦδε· ἐὰν δὲ πωλήσῃ τὸν



καρπὸν ὁ δεσπότης τοῦ χωρίου, ἡ ὁ  
 20 γεωργὸς ἡ ὁ καρπώνης. ἀπογραφέ-  
 σθω δὲ πρὸς αὐτοὺς καὶ ὁ ἐπ' ἐξα-  
 γωγῇ πιπράσκων, πόσον πιπράσκει  
 καὶ τίνι καὶ ποῦ ὀρμ[ε]ῖ τὸ [π]λοῖον. ὁ δ[ε]  
 ἀπογραφῆς χωρὶς π[ιπράσκων] ἐπ' ἐξα-  
 25 γωγῇ, κὰν ὁ ὥφειλεν ἡ κα[τενηνοχῶς  
 τῇ πόλει, στερέεσθω τοῦ πραθ[έντος·  
 ὁ δὲ ψευδεῖς ἀπογραφὰς ποιήσα[ς  
 ἡ τὰς περὶ τῆς συνομιδῆς [ἡ τ]ὰ[ς περὶ  
 τῆς ἐξαγωγῆς, ἡ ὑπὲρ χωρίου [δ μὴ πα-  
 30 ρὰ φίσκου ἐπρίατο μὴ Ἱππάρχ[ειο-  
 ν [δ]ν ὄγδοον κατενεγκών, σ[τερέ-  
 σθω, τὸ δὲ ἥμισυ ὁ μὴ]νύσας λαμ[β]α[νέτω.  
 δς δ' ἂν ἐπ' ἐξαγ[ω]γὴν ἀναπόγ[ραπτα? πρίηται . . . .  
 . . . . . εἰρεεῖμ . . . . .  
 35 . . . . . των ἀπ[ο]στε[ρ] . . . . .  
 . . . . . ος αὐτὸς ἡ δν  
 ἂν ἔληται, πιπρασκ]έτω μὲν ἐξ ἀπ-  
 ογραφῆς, τ]ῆς δὲ τειμῆς [τ]ὸ [μὲν ἡ-  
 μισυ κατεχέτω, εἰ μήπω δέδωκεν, ἡ λαμ-  
 40 βανέτω, τὸ δὲ ἥμισυ ἔστω δημόσιον.  
 γραφέσθω δὲ καὶ ὁ ἔμπορος, τί ἐξάγει  
 καὶ πόσον παρ' ἐκάστου· εἰ δὲ μὴ ἀπο-  
 γραψάμενος φωραθῇ ἐκπλέων, στερέ-  
 σθω· εἰ δὲ ἐκπλεύσας φθάσῃ καὶ μηνυ-  
 45 θῇ, γραφέσθω καὶ τῇ πατρίδι αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ τοῦ  
 δήμου κάμοι. τὰς δὲ περὶ τούτων δίκας  
 μέχρι μὲν πεντήκοντα ἀμφορέων ἡ βου-  
 λὴ μόνη κρεινέτω, τὰ δὲ ὑπὲρ τοῦτο μετὰ  
 τοῦ δήμου. εἰ δὲ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου τις  
 50 μηνύσῃ, ἐπάναγκες ὁ στρατηγὸς τῇ ἐξῆς  
 ἡμέρᾳ βουλὴν ἀθροισάτω, εἰ δ' ὑπὲρ τοὺς  
 πεντήκοντα ἀμφορεῖς εἴῃ τὸ μεμνην-  
 μένον, ἐκκλησίαν· καὶ διδόσθω τῷ ἐλέγ-  
 ξαντι τὸ ἥμισυ. εἰ δὲ ἐκκαλέσῃται τις ἡ  
 55 ἐμὲ ἡ τὸν ἀνθύπατον, χειροτονεῖτω συν-  
 δίκους ὁ δῆμος. ἵνα δὲ ἀπαραίτητα ἡ τὰ  
 κατὰ τῶν κακουργούντων ἐπι[τ]είμι[α], τει-

μῆς ἰς τὸ δημόσιον καταφέρέσθω τὸ ἔλαι-  
 ον, ἥτις ἂν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ᾗ. εἰ δέ ποτε εὐφορί-  
 60 ας ἐλαίου γενομένης πλέον εἴη τὸ ἐκ τῶν  
 τρίτων ἢ ὀγδόων καταφερόμενον τ[ῆ]ς εἰς  
 ὄλον τ[δ]ν ἐνιαυτὸν δημοσίας χρείας, ἐξέ-  
 στω τοῖς μ[ἐν γεωργ]οῦσιν τὸ ἔλαιον ἢ πᾶν  
 ἢ μέρος δευτέραν ἀπογραφὴν ποιησαμέ-  
 65 νοις καὶ δημόσιον τό τε ὀφειλόμενον  
 πόσον ἐστὶν . . . . ὃ οἱ ἐλαιῶναι ἢ ο[ἱ] ἀργυ-  
 ροταμία[ι] οὐ βούλονται παρ' αὐτῶν λαβεῖν,  
 φυλά[ττειν] . . . . .  
 ξετα . . . . .  
 70 σκ . . . . .

This is a law prescribing that oil-cultivators shall sell to the state for its uses  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the produce, or in the case of some estates,  $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the produce; if the proportions of  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd and  $\frac{1}{8}$ th more than sufficed for the state's needs (e.g. for the gymnasia), the proportions might be reduced. Regulations are also laid down concerning the sale for export (τὸ πιπράσκειν ἐπ' ἐξαγωγῇ) and the export itself. Cf. Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> i 54 sq. It is to be noted that the proportion of oil claimed by the state was in no sense a vectigal or tax; the state merely retained the right of buying it.

1. Boeckh conj. κε(λεύει) νόμος θε(σμῶν) Ἀδριανοῦ; D, κελεύει νόμος θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ and thinks that the words may have been inscribed after the death of Hadrian.

3. καταφερέτωσαν: they are to deposit it for the use of the state, to be paid for as arranged.

4. τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ φίσκου πραθέντα. Philostratus, *Vitt. Soph.* ii 1, 2, alludes to the confiscation by the Imperial treasury of the property of Hipparchus, grandfather of Herodes Atticus.

7. ἄμα τῷ ἀρξασθαι κτλ. They are to deliver their quota as soon as they begin the harvest, field by field (κατὰ μέρος) in proportion to the amount harvested, to the public buyers of oil, whose business it is to provide for the state needs (cf. l. 63), for gymnasia, games, baths, sacrificial rites, the prytaneum.

9. For ἐλαιῶνης = ἐλαιῶνης cf. 92.

11. The cultivators are required to declare the amount (Boeckh doubtfully supplies τὸν καρπὸν before τῆς συνκομιδῆς) of the produce harvested to the ταμίαι. After δύο perhaps ἀπογραφάς might be restored. Cf. 15 39.

14. ἰδόντες ὑπογραφέν: 'after they have seen it entered' (?).

16. καὶ πόσον κτλ.: 'and shall state how much in all deponent has harvested.'

18. ἐὰν δέ κτλ.: 'and shall declare whether it is the landlord of the estate or the cultivator or the oil-merchant who is selling the produce.'

21. ἐπ' ἐξαγωγῇ. On the supposed prohibitions of Solon against exports, see Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> i 54.

30. ἡ ὑπὲρ χωρίου κτλ.: 'or if he has delivered an eighth part only (instead of a third) on account of any estate, other than that which belonged to Hipparchus, which he did not purchase from the Imperial treasury.'

39 sq. These lines seem to deal with the case of a man who has sold oil without having declared and, having subsequently confessed, is entitled to keep as a reward for his confession half the value, if he has not yet surrendered it, or to receive such half, the remainder going to the state.

50. ὁ στρατηγός: sc. ἐπὶ τὰ ὅπλα. See 36 19.

54. ἐκκαλεῖσθαι here = 'provoke ad.'

55. σύνδικοι was the name of extraordinary functionaries at Athens, appointed soon after the overthrow of the Thirty Tyrants to exercise jurisdiction in disputes concerning confiscated property. Possibly the σύνδικοι of our inscription were officers of this kind.

56. ἀπαράιτητα: 'inexorably enforced.'

57. τειμῆς κτλ.: the quota of oil which is to be delivered over to the state is to be sold at the price current in Attica—not at an insignificant price as might happen in a forced sale. For the orthography of τειμῆς cf. 67 7. For *ls=els* see 91 and Meisterhans *Gr.* 48. The prevalence of the change dates from Tiberius; but much earlier examples, perhaps in some cases errors, are found.

66. ἀργυροταμίαι: 92 8.

94. A slab of Pentelic marble; H. 6 ft.; Br. 2 ft.; Th. 7 in. Pittakis thinks that about 120 lines have been lost from the beginning. Formerly in the pavement of the church called Μεγάλο Μοναστήρι, afterwards transferred to the Portico of Hadrian. CIG 356; Pittakis *Eph.* 520; CIA III 48.

Alphabet, type 8. *Iota mutum* omitted throughout.

1. 5 fin. . . . [τ]φ ἀνθ[ρ]ώ[π]ω or ἀνθ[ρ]ω[πίν]ω  
 6 . . . . . αὐτῶ[ν] μ . . . .  
 7 . . . . . π[ρ]ο[τέρ]ου . . . . .  
 8 . . . . . ἡμέρα καλεῖ[ν] . . . .  
 9 π[ρ]α[ρ]αδύσεσ[θ]α[ν] (?) · εἰ [γ]ὰ[ρ].  
 10 εὐποιείας 11 εὐφροσ[ύ]νη . . . . εἰναμεναι αναρ  
 12 [μετὰ?] φροντίδο[ς κ]αθ[ε]ρίζοντες, μήτι κατὰ τ[ύ]χην . . .  
 13 . . . . .]ευμένον ὑφ' ἡμῶν λάθοι, δι' οὗ π[ρ]οφ[ανεί]σα ἡ  
 π[ρ]οπέτεια τ[ῶν]  
 β[ο]υ[λ]ομένω[ν δὲ] ἐπιβουλεύειν τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν τῶν  
 ἀναιτιῶν τινὰς [ἀν]δρ[ων] ἐ[σ]τειν?  
 15 . . . . . τοῖς ἐπιβ[ου]λάουσιν [ρή]μασιν ῥήθημεν δεῖ[ν δ]ιορθω-  
 θῆναι . . . ἀρέσκ[ει]?  
 . . . . . εἰς τ[ὴν] πρὸ ιγ καλ. Ὀκτωβριῶν τῆς ἡμετέρας  
 δηλαδ[ὲ] ὑπατείας

305 Κωσταντίου καὶ Γαλερ]ίου Μαξ[ι]μ[ι]ανοῦ τῶν Σεβαστῶν τὸ  
A.D. πέμπτον, ἀπὸ παρασημ[ι]ώσεω[ν] . .

τινὸς [ἐ]ναντ[ι]ας τ[ι]χης, κρίσεισιν ὑποβληθ(έ)ντες τόπον  
[τ]ῷ ταμείῳ ἐ[π]ο[ι]ήσα[ν] . . . .

--- ο[ἱ] τοι τῆς [ἡ]μετέρας εὐσεβείας ταῖς εὐεργεσίαις ἐλευθ[ε]-  
20 ρευθῶσ[ι], καὶ τοῦ λοιπ[ο]ῦ [δὲ] μηδεμί[α]ν καθόλου τοιουτό-  
τροπον ταμιακὴν διό[χ]λησιν - - - - -  
τ[α]μιῶ[ν], εὐλ[α]βῶ[ν] τα[ι] λ[ί]α[ν]? [π]αρὰ δίκ[η]ν τ[ῆ] διανοίᾳ  
τῆς ἡμετέρας φιλανθρωπίας  
κ[α]τα[ν]τ[ῆ]σαι? ὥστε ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν [γ]ρ[α]μμάτων διοχλη-  
θῆναί τινας, ἅπερ ἡ ἐκ

- - - - μετὰ τὴν τελευτὴν ἐκδικήσει ἐσπουδακώς, ἀπε-  
χθ[ῆ]ς ὢν [. . . . . μ]ένῃ [ῶ]σπερ εἰς σποράν κέρδους ἢ καὶ  
διαρπαγῶν ἢ ἀμέτρ[η]-

25 τος τῶν Κ[α]ισ[αρ]ιανῶν κ[ακ]οήθεια ἢ ἐπάρατος ἐπλάσατο.  
ἵνα δὲ τῶν τοιου-

τοτρόπων διοχ[λ]ήσεων οἱ τ[ι]τλοι ἐκ ῥιζῶν ἐκκοπέντες  
[ἀ]εὶ ἂν κατ[α]κομι[σθ]ῶσιν,

γινώσκете τοῦ ἡμετέρου θεσμοῦ προ[κ]εχωρηκέναι τὰς  
ἐντο[λὰς], ὥστε ἀπάσας μὲν

π[α]ντελῶς τὰς παρασ[η]μιώ[σ]εις τὰς εἰς τὴν προειρημένην  
ἡμέραν ἐν ταῖς τοῦ τα-

μιείου τάξεσιν ἀπομεμενηκυίας ἐν βιβλ[ι]οῖς εἴτ[ε] διφθέρες  
ἢ καὶ χάρταις ἢ ἐ-

30 ν οἷς δῆποτ' οὖν γραμματεῖοις, εὐθέως εἰς τὸ στρατόπαιδον  
ἀποσταλῆναι δηλα-

δῆ, καὶ μετὰ ταύτας τὰς τῆς [τ]μετέρας εὐσεβείας φιλαν-  
θρωπίας, ὡ[ς] ἂν μὴ, ἀπο-

μ[ε]νόντων τῶν τοιουτοτρόπων γραμμ[α]τ[ε]ίων παρὰ ταῖς  
προειρημέναις τάξεσιν,

τῷ συνήθει τρόπῳ [τ]οῦ ἀεὶ α . . . . εἰν τοῦ[ς] ἡμ[ε]τέρους  
ἐπαρχικοὺς τοῖς καισαρια-

νοῖς προφάσεις, μ[ε]ταδό[ξ]η(?). Μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ οὐκ ἄλλως,  
εἰ μὴ ἐκ [φ]ανερῶν

35 ἀπο[δ]εῖξ[ε]ων καὶ [γ]ραμμα[τε]ίων ὀρθῶ[ς] ἐπιγεγραμ-  
μέν[ω]ν, εἰς τὸ ταμιακὸν

κ[α]λεῖ[σθαι] δικασ[τ]ήριον, [μ]όνων? δὲ τῶν ἡμετέρων  
δηλώσεων τῇ διδασκαλεί[ᾳ] χρῆσθαι? τῶν

ἐ[πεσ]ταλμένων, ἵν' εἰ [μὲν τις] τοῦ λοιποῦ ὁμοίῳ τρόπῳ τοῦ  
ἡμετέρου ταμειί[ου]

τοῖς λογισ[τ]αίοις? παρασημι[ώσεις] προσπορί<σα>σειεν,  
 μηδενὸς ἐξ ὀνόματο[ς] α[ῦ]τῶν διο-  
 χληθέντος ἅπασαι εἰς τὸ ἡμ[έτε]ρον στρατόπαιδον εὐθέως  
 ἀποσταλῶσιν ὅθεν ἀκο-  
 40 λούθως τῷ θεσμῷ τῆς [ῆ]μετέρας φιλανθρωπίας κατασκο-  
 πεύτ[αι]. Ἐάν τιτι ἀπὸ τού-  
 του τοῦ τίτλου τῶν παρα[ση]μ[ί]ων διόχλησις συνκει-  
 νηθῇ, δεῖν αὐτὸν ἐντυχεῖν  
 τῷ τοῦ ἡγεμόνος ἢ καὶ τῶν ἐπάρχων δικαστηρίῳ· ὦν τῆς  
 ἀποφάσεως ἐξε-  
 νεχθείσης, καὶ τοῦ ἀδικ<ε>ίαν ἀφισταμένου πρόνοια γί-  
 γνοιτο, καὶ κατὰ τούτω[ν],  
 οὕς[π]ερ αὖ ἐν τῇ προτέρᾳ ἀνθαδίᾳ διαμένειν συνστήη,  
 εὐ[τ]ονίᾳ τῇ προσηκ[ού]-  
 45 σῇ ἢ [ἐ]κδικία γίγνοιτο.

This is an edict of Constantius Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus, belonging to 305 A.D., their fifth consulship (ll. 16, 17). The subject is the annoyances caused by the Caesariani in the matter of confiscations. The Caesariani, sometimes called Caesarienses and Catholiciani, were attendants or assistants of the imperial procurator. See Facciolati Lex. s.v. The decree orders that certain 'παρασημιώσεις,' which up to A. D. XIII cal. Oct. of the year 305 A.D. had remained in the quaestorium, should be sent to the camp (i.e., acc. to Boeckh, the camp of Galerius Maximianus Caesar, whom Maximianus Augustus had put in command of the East). When Constantius and Galerius entered upon their fifth consulship they were still *Caesars*, while Diocletian and Maximianus the elder were *Augusti*. But in ll. 16, 17 the two former are called Σεβαστοί, whence it is clear that this inscription was engraved after the abdication, in 305 A.D., of Diocletian and Maximianus the elder. See Gibbon *Rom. Emp.* ch. xiii, and for the distinction between the titles *Augustus* and *Caesar*, *ibid.* ch. iii.

The word παρασημιώσεις, as Boeckh shows from Dig. XLVIII 17 and the Graeco-Latin Glosses (Ducange s.v.), means 'note' or 'annotation.' These 'notes' were made in the search for accused persons, whose property, unless they surrendered themselves, had to be confiscated; and it was in the use of these notes that the officials had acted vexatiously.

12—15. In these lines complaint is made that the rashness of those who are constantly desirous of plotting against property might ruin some innocent people: we thought it right, say the emperors, that reform should be effected by fitting words.

16. The Roman notation of date is found in a Greek inscription as early as 170 B.C., IGSept 1, 2225 A 2 (*Thisbe*).

16—20. The general purport seems to be as follows: provision is to be made that those who as the notes show, in consequence of some untoward chance, having been unfairly defeated in trials (? κρίσειον ὑποβληθέντες) have



'afforded opportunity for the treasury,' may, 'by the benefit of our righteousness,' be set free, and for the future may be altogether exempt from such vexatious treatment at the hands of the fiscal officers. The expression *τόπον τῷ ταμείῳ ἐποίησαν* seems to be a rendering of a Latin formula, Cod. Justinian x 1 (*de iure fisci*) 5: *Prohibitum est, cuiuscunque bona, qui fisco locum fecisse existimabitur, capi priusquam a nobis forma fuerit data. Et ut omni provisionis genere occursum sit Caesarianis, &c.* The words are those of Diocletian and Maximianus at about the same date as that of our inscription.

21. Between lines 20 and 21 a whole line appears to have been omitted.

21—25. Fiscal officers are hereby cautioned against opposition to the intention of 'our imperial benevolence.' By *τούτων τῶν γραμμάτων* may be meant the *παρασημειώσεις*.

24. ὥσπερ κτλ.: 'as in order to sow the seed for lucre or even plunder the immeasurable accursed malignity of the Caesariani fabricated.'

26. τίτλοι: perhaps 'subjects' or 'causes.' *κατ[α]κομι[σθ]ῶσιν*: perhaps 'may be removed.' 29. *τάξεις*: perhaps 'records.'

29. ἐν βιβλίοις κτλ.: 'in books, parchments, or papers, or in any document whatever.' Probably *διφθέρης* corrected by edd. to *διφθέρας*, and *συνστή* corrected to *συνσταίη*, and conversely *στρατόπαιδον* ll. 30, 39, corrected to *στρατόπεδον*, and possibly also *ἀδικεῖαν* l. 43, are not due to the engraver's error; cf. 91.

33. α . . . ειν: qu. α[ῦξ]ειν or, if there is room, α[ῦξάν]ειν?

38. ἐξ ὀνόματος αὐτῶν. Probably a translation of *earum nomine*, 'on their account.' 40. ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ τίτλου: 'under this head.'

42. τοῦ ἡγεμόνος. The word denotes 'the governor or procurator of a province.' Cf. Matth. 27, 2, Acts 23, 24.

ὧν τῆς ἀποφάσεως κτλ.: 'whose verdict having been published, both let thought be taken for the person who refrains from injustice, and against those persons, whosoever may be known to persist in their former stubbornness, let vengeance be exacted with befitting vigour.' Can *συνστή* be a Latinism for 'constet'? Latinisms quite as odd occur in the Herculaneum Rolls.

95. A fragment now in the Museum of the Archaeological Society at Athens. CIA III 57.

Alphabet, type 5; π is π<sub>4</sub>, σ in lines 8 sqq. is σ<sub>3</sub>; ζ and φ are missing. The numeral sign 5', l. 12, appears on the stone as  $\overline{\text{H}}$ ; \* denotes denarii. *Iota mutum* is sometimes omitted.

Ὁ κῆρυξ τ[ῆς] ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου βου-  
λῆς καὶ ἀρχιερεὺς Σεβαστῶν καὶ  
Σεβαστῆς [οἰκίας . . . . .  
δης Διομα[ιεύς] ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἔδωκε  
5 τῷ σεμνοτάτῳ συνεδρίῳ τῶν Ἀρε-  
οπαγιτῶν πάσας (?) τὰς ὑπογραφεί-  
σας δωρεά[s  
. . μη]νὸς [ἐ]κ[άστου] ? . . . .

\IONKΩ . . . . . μῆνὸ[s] ἐνὸ[s] ?  
 10 λή]μψοντα[ι ἅπαντες] οἱ Ἀρεοπαγ[εῖται  
 ἔτους νε[άτ]ου μῆνα ἐν πρυταν[είῳ] σείτησιν ?  
 ἕκαστο]ς ✕ σ'. τῇ δὲ [δ]ωδεκάτῃ [τ]ῶν Σκίρων ἔ[καστος τῇ  
 γεν]εθλίῳ μου ἡμέρᾳ ὁμο[ί]ως ἕκαστο[s] . . . .  
 ἕ]καστος ✕ γδ'. βούλομαι [δ]ίδοσθαι . . . . .  
 15 ἐ]πὶ τὸ ἡρώδῳ μου  
 κε]φάλαι[ο]ν . . . . .

The inscription consists of a fragment of a testamentary disposition made by the Herald of the Council of the Areopagus and High-priest of the Emperor and the Imperial House in favour of the *σεμνότατον συνέδριον* of the Areopagites. One of the provisions appears to be (l. 11) that at the end of the year, *ἔτους νεάτου*, entertainment shall be provided in the Prytaneum from the legacy for a month long. There is nothing to indicate the date; another example of a Will, CIA III 59, is as late as the time of M. Aurelius.

1. *κῆρυξ*. The importance of this officer may be judged from the fact that his name immediately follows those of the Thesmothetae; cf. CIA III 1005, 15.

4. *Διομα[ιεύς]*: see 92.

5. The appellation *συνέδριον* applied to the Areopagites appears to have been convertible with that of *βουλή* or *δικαστήριον*.

10. [λή]μψονται. On this form, which may be due to a confusion between Ionic *λάμψομαι* and *λήψομαι*, see H. W. Smyth *Ionic Dialect*, p. 136. It occurs in the New Testament and in Lycian inscriptions CIG 4244, 6, 4247, 20, 4253, 15, and in the *Papyr. du Louvre*, xiv 47.

12. By Σκίρων (Σκίρα) seems to be meant the Skirophoria celebrated on the 12th of Skirophorion (cf. Schol. Ar. *Eccl.* 18) and not, as A. Mommsen (*Feste*, p. 313) thinks, a part of the Thesmophoria which were celebrated in Pyanepsion.

14. Before the δ' on the stone stands Γ. So in CIG 1992 (*Thessalonica*), 3265 (*Smyrna*) we find ✕ Ζ Φ = *δηνάρια φ'*, where similarly the Ζ is used merely as a mark of separation. Cf. for another use of the symbol 91 I 57, II 99.

96. Built into the church of Παναγία Πυργιώτισσα are six slabs of white marble, on four of which all trace of letters has disappeared, while the other two are inscribed each in three columns. On these latter however the lacunae are so numerous that we have thought it better to give a specimen only of the more intact portion of the first stone. Eustratiades *Eph. nov.* 415; Th. Mommsen *Herm.* v, p. 129 sqq.; CIA III 61.

(For the forms of letters see the facsimile tables at the end.)

Slab A, Column II, 14—38.

(Note. The sums given at the end of the long lines, without any break, are totals of the sums in the several paragraphs.)

Κλ. Πάνν[υχ]ος χωρ. Ἰωνιδῶ(ν) πρὸς τῷ ✕' εχπξ . .  
 15 ἀνδροφόνῳ κώνῳ ✕[α]φξβ . .

- ἐσχατιᾶς Ὁρεαδῶ(ν) \*χκ[ε] σχαστη-  
 ριῶν Βατῆσι \*' ,ασν Ἀετοῦ  
 πρὸς τῷ Κορ(υ)ωδάλῳ \*' ,αρνς  
 ΔΡΑΣ Ἀμπελουργῶν καὶ Συκα-  
 20 μείνου Ἀθ[μ]ονοῖ \*' αἱγ ΔΡΔΣ ὁμ(οῦ)  
 Κλ. Δαμῶ ἡ καὶ Συναμάτη χωρ. Ἀν- \*τοε  
 κυλῆσι καὶ Ἀγρυλῆσι πρὸς τῷ  
 Ὑμηττῷ  
 Φλ. Φίλα χωρ. Κυπρίων Λαμπτράσι \*'αρκε  
 25 \* σπα ΔΡ ας Θρ[ά]σωνος Λαμπτράσι  
 \* τιβ < Θριωσίῳ πρὸς τῷ Μύρμη-  
 κι καὶ ἄλλου χωρ. μέρους τρίτου  
 \* φλα ΔΡ ας [όμοῦ  
 Κλ. Ἐλευθέριον χωρ. Πύργου καὶ Κω- \*φ  
 30 μωδῶν Παλληνῆσι ἐν μεσο-  
 γείῳ [όμοῦ  
 Εὐκαρπία Ἡρακλείδου χωρ. Ἀθμονοῖ \* χλ  
 Φλ. Δωρόθεος, Φλ. Φιλότειμος, Φλ. Λολ- \* χπζ <  
 λία, Φλ. Μεγίστη κήπου πρὸς τῇ  
 35 Ἀχαρνικῇ πύλῃ προσαγορευομέ-  
 νου Κειονίου  
 Νυμφόδοτος > χωρ. Πολυστράτου Στη- \* τοε  
 λης καὶ Ἐλ[π]ιωνιανο[ύ].

The introduction to this remarkable document, if there was one, is lost; but Mommsen, *l.c.*, has argued with great probability that the inscription contains the details of a deed of endowment or *obligatio praediorum* such as the private endowment-scheme described by Pliny (*Ep.* vii 18) or the alimentation scheme of Trajan, the details of which we have in the famous Tablet of Veleia, CIL Vol. xi, Pt 1, no. 1147 (cf. Merivale *Rom. Emp.* ch. 63). The sums of money are made over to the owners under the obligation for themselves and their successors to pay the interest on these sums for all time for a specified purpose. Dittenberger (CIA) inferring from the coincidence of several names with those found in other inscriptions, known to be of Hadrian's time, ascribes this document also to that period. In the enumeration of estates and amounts the following order is observed:

1. the name in the nominative of a free-man or free-woman, the owner of the estate;
2. the name of the estate in the genitive;
3. a definition of the locality;
4. a sum of money.

If several estates are assigned to one person the separate sums are added

together at the end and the total given with the sign  $\text{M}$  = ὄμοῦ prefixed. Mommsen (*l. c.*) points to the nearly identical language of the Ligurian Alimentation-deed (CIL ix 1455): *P. Camurio Fortunato fund(i) Lusiani et casae Popilianicae, pago Mefano, adf(ine) Valerio Valeriano, aest(imatorum)* HS LXXX in HS VII and then HS CLXXV. In the Latin document the name of owner is in the ablative case; perhaps it implies *dabuntur ab illo*, while in the Greek the formula will be *dabit ille*.

For the  $\star$  of the text above, which is the more usual form of the symbol, the stone itself has  $\times$ , here denoting a *denarius*;  $\Delta$  P denotes a *drachma*, which is not the ancient Attic drachma, but a sixth part of the denarius (see 91 80 note);  $<$  denotes half a denarius, S half a drachma or  $\frac{1}{12}$ th of a denarius, — an obol or  $\frac{1}{36}$ th of a denarius,  $\bigcirc$  a half-obol or  $\frac{1}{72}$ nd of a denarius. An almost identical explanation found in a notice which frequently occurs in the tables of Galen, as quoted by Hultsch *Metrol. scr.* i 226:  $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\gamma\iota\omicron\nu \wedge \epsilon\iota\varsigma \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu \tau\acute{\alpha} \delta\epsilon\chi\iota\acute{\alpha} \tau\alpha\iota\varsigma \kappa\epsilon\rho\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota\varsigma \nu\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\nu \delta\rho\alpha\chi\mu\acute{\eta}\nu \delta\eta\lambda\omicron\iota <, \epsilon\iota\varsigma \delta\acute{\epsilon} \tau\acute{\alpha} \epsilon\upsilon\omega\nu\nu\mu\alpha \acute{\eta}\mu\iota\sigma\epsilon\iota\alpha\nu > .$  Τὸ δὲ Ῥωμαϊκὸν σίγμα παρ' ἐνόις μὲν τριώβολον, παρ' ἡμῖν δὲ παντὸς σταθμοῦ τὸ ἡμισυ S. πλάγιον δὲ ἐν μὲν ὀβόλῳ  $\omega$ , δύο δὲ διώβολον  $\varpi$ . ἔσω δὲ ἐστραμμένον τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν σίγμα ἡμιώβολον  $\bigcirc$ .

Further, the alphabetic, not the ancient 'Herodianic,' numerals are used. See *Index s.v.* Numerals.

Mommsen, *l.c.*, points out that the capital sums enumerated after the owner's name agree best, and in fact only, with the assumption of an 8 per cent. rent. Thus, to take the example of Claudius Pannychus (A Col. ii, 14 sqq.), we have the following calculation :

| Capital received.                         | Annual rent to be charged. |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1562 $\frac{1}{2}$ Denarii                | 125 Denarii                |
| 625        "                              | 50        "                |
| 1250       "                              | 100       "                |
| 1156 $\frac{1}{4}$ "                      | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ "         |
| 1093 $\frac{3}{4}$ "                      | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ "         |
| <u>5687<math>\frac{1}{2}</math>     "</u> | <u>465     "</u>           |

and this percentage suits very well what we know of such financial arrangements in the provinces in the imperial period (Mommsen *l.c.* p. 132 and note). In Italy itself, in the case of alimentation endowments at least, not more than 5 to 6 per cent. was given.

Slab A. Col. ii, 14—38.

(The *iota mutum* is throughout omitted.)

14—20. Claudius Pannychus—on account of the estate belonging to the deme Ionidae near the murder pine 1562 $\frac{1}{2}$  denarii; on account of the border estate belonging to the deme Oreadae 625; on account of the rope-walks(?) at Bate 1250; on account of the estate (formerly belonging to) Aetos near Coryodalus 1156 $\frac{1}{4}$  (i.e. 1156 + 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm.); on account of the vineyards(?) and mulberry plantation in the Athmonean deme 1093 $\frac{3}{4}$  (i.e. 1093 + 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm.). Total 5687 $\frac{1}{2}$  denarii.

14. Note the absence of praenomen in the name Cl. Pannychus and in other names. The praenomen in fact appears only four times in these tables (A 2, 6 ; 3, 7 ; B 2, 49, 50). According to Mommsen, *l.c.*, in the period after Diocletian, even in Italian documents, the use of the praenomen is very rare.

21, 29. Κλ. i.e. Claudia.

24—28. Flavia Phila: on account of the 'Cyprian' lands at Lamptrae . . . . the lands of Thraso at Lamptrae . . . . the land at Thrision (?) adjoining (that of) Myrmex, and a third part of other land . . . . Total . . . .

29. For the form of Ἐλευθέριον see *Index* s.v. Personal names, neuter.

37. Νυμφόδοτος ∩. For the symbol ∩ see **68** p. 188.



## Section V. Finance.

**Remark X. i. *Treasure Lists.*** On the completion of the Parthenon in 438 B.C. the treasures which had been hitherto kept elsewhere on the Acropolis (cf. 2 c 30) were, with one or two exceptions (cf. 102, 103, 104), transferred to the newly dedicated building. The treasure was placed under the charge of a board of ten ταμίαι, appointed by lot yearly, one from each tribe, from among the πεντακοσιομέδιμνοι. Their office extended from one annual Panathenaic festival to another, and each recurrence of the Great Panathenaea marked the beginning of a new financial period (πεντητηρίς—αἱ τέτταρες ἀρχαί). The expression *ἱερὰ χρήματα τῆς Ἀθηναίας* was of wide import: it comprised (1) ἀναθήματα, various precious objects dedicated by States (ἀριστεία τῆς πόλεως) or individuals, (2) the tenth of the spoils in war, (3) the money accruing from sacred lands, (4) the balance of the national income which was not required for current expenses and which was kept as a reserve fund only, to be drawn upon for some special necessity.

The series of marble stelae containing the inventories of the treasure, drawn up every four years, is nearly complete from 434 to 404 B.C. The separate treasure-houses mentioned in these inventories are the *Pronaos* (πρόνεως) the *Hecatompedos* (or *Cella*), the *Parthenon* and the *Opisthodomus*. On the relation of these buildings or compartments to each other see the note on 10 B 22 sqq.

Examples of Treasure Lists and Inventories are nos. 97, 101, 102, 103, 104. Many of these inscriptions fall under the category of παραδόσεις. The articles enumerated are handed over (cf. παρέδοσαν 97 2) by one set of officers to their successors. In IGSept. 303, 8 (*Oropus*) the articles so passed on are called παραδόσιμα.

ii. *Public Accounts.* To those accounts which consist mainly of mere inventories may be added the following, all testifying to the care and vigilance which was bestowed upon the preservation of the treasure:

(a) Accounts of disbursements for state purposes, as to military officers on foreign service (nos. 98, 99). It seems certain (Newton *Essays* p. 109) that bills were drawn on the Athenian treasury by generals on foreign service, though we have only the barest hint of such a practice on existing marbles (cf. 99 17);

(b) Accounts of the Logistae; monies due, with interest, to the Treasurers of the Gods (109); for nos. 106—108 see **Rem. xi**, p. 288;

(c) Accounts of the Poetae, e.g. of monies realised by the sale of confiscated properties (110, 111), proceeds of mines (112);

(d) Accounts of the *ἐκατοσταί* (113);

(e) Accounts of the Curators of Public Works, including those concerning the building of the Erechtheum (114—118);

(f) Accounts of the Curators of Dockyards (119, 120);

(g) Accounts of the Delian Amphictyony (121, 122);

(h) Accounts of other public officers (123—125);

(i) Accounts of the *δερματικά*, or proceeds from the sale of hides at sacrifices. See no. 100, one of the series of documents belonging to the financial administration of the orator Lycurgus.

**97.** Four fragments of Pentelic marble found in the Acropolis. CIA 1 170—173. For previous authorities, including CIG 139, see CIA. Fragments *a* and *b* only (=CIA 1 170, 171) are given here; the rest is almost an exact repetition. Cf. Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> II 142 sqq.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, εϵ, η) ΞΗ (= η) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ [ΧΣ = ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω)  
ΓΡΣΤΥΦΧ (ΦΣ = ψ). ∴

(The text of the inscription is given on pp. 258—9.)

This inscription, containing inventories of treasure, relates to two of the four years, Ol. 89. 3—90. 2 (422/1—419/8 B.C.), as is seen from the names of the First (or 'Senior') Treasurers and the Secretaries, a chronological list of whom is given on p. 48 of the BMI, Part 1 (cf. CIA 1, p. 225). Each year of the quadriennium is introduced by a general heading, that of the first differing slightly from those of the remaining three; cf. *a* 2 sqq., *b* 1 sqq. After the heading comes the inventory; in some inscriptions (not in this one) is appended a list of objects added during the term of office of the outgoing board: *ἐπέτεια ἐπεγένετο* or *ἐπέτεια ἐπεγένετο ἐπὶ τῶν ταμίων οἱ δὲ δῶνα ἐγραμμάτευσεν* (CIA 1 117, 118 etc.). Such additions are inventoried in their proper place in the next year. The inventories preserved refer to the Pronaos, the Hecatompedos and the Parthenon proper; see **Rem. x**, p. 256. The annual inventories for each separate division were kept on separate slabs. Here we have those of the

α Θ ε ο ι Έ [π ι  
 Τάδε παρέδωσαν 'αι τέτταρες ἀρχαὶ 'αὶ ἐδίδωσαν τ[ὸν λόγον ἐκ Παν-  
 μίαςι, 'οῖς Πρεσβίας Σημί[ου Φη]γαίεὺς ἐγραμμάτενε, ['οῖ δὲ ταμίαι,  
 ἐγραμμάτενε, παρέδωσαν τοῖς ταμίαισι, : 'οῖς Νικέας Εὐ[θυκλέους 'Αλι-  
 5 Κολλυτεῖ καὶ ξυνάρχουσι: ἐν τῷ Παρθενῶνι· στέφανος χρ[υσοῦς]  
 αθμὸν τούτων : [HHHΔΔΔΔΤΤ: χρυσίον ἄσημον· σταθμὸν τού-  
 γυ]ρον: 'έχον, ἱερὸν τοῦ 'Ηρακλέους τοῦ ἐν 'Ελαι[ε]ῖ· σταθμὸν τού-  
 ὡσ'· σταθμὸν τούτοι· H· · · · ΤΤΤΤ: πρόσωπον 'υπάργυρον  
 υραῖ: HΔΔΔΠΙΙΙ: κέρας ἀργυροῦν· σταθμὸν τούτων : ΤΤΧΧΧ  
 10 λήμιον περίχρυσον· στάχυνες : ΔΙ· [κ]ανῶ 'υποξύλω καταχρύ-  
 λ: κόρη ἐπὶ στήλης κατάχρυσος Ι· κοίτη 'υπόξύλ[ος] κατάχρυ-  
 σος, γρύψ: γρυνὸς προτομή, γρύψ: λέοντος κεφαλὴ 'ό[ρμ]ος ἀν-  
 ρυσος. ἀσπίδες ἐπὶ χρυσο[ι] 'υπόξύλοι : ΔΠ: κ[λῖναι Χιουργε]ῖς  
 ι: ΠΙΙΙΙ: ξίφη: Π: θώρακες Δ[ΠΙ]. ἀσπίδες ἐπίσημοι: [Δ]Ι: ἀσπί-  
 15 λαι: ΠΙΙΙΙ: λύρα κατάχρυσος[ς] : Ι: λύραι ἐλεφάντιναι : ΙΙΙΙ: λύ-  
 λινῶν πόδες ἐπ[ὶ] ἀργυρο[ι] : ΔΙΙΙ: π[έλ]τ[η]. φιάλαι ἀργυραῖ: ΙΙΙΙ: κύλ-  
 ν τούτων : [HHHHH: ἀσπίδε ἐπιχρύσω 'υποξύλω ΙΙ. ἀκινάκης  
 αθμὸν τούτων : [HHHHΠΤΤ: ποτ[ή]ρια Χαλκιδικὰ ἀργυρὰ [Ι]ΙΙΙ:  
 μναίων ἐλεφαντίνη κατάχρυσος. ἀσπίς ἐγ' Λέσβου: ἐπίσημος χρυ-  
 20 α] ἀργυρὰ : ΙΙΙ: καρχησιῶ ἀργυρῶ : [Ι]Ι: σταθμὸν τούτων : [HHH  
 HHHΔΔ: στέφανος χρυσοῦς· σταθμὸν τούτου : ΔΠΤΤΤΤΙΙΙ. στέφα-  
 ῖκης στέφανος χρυσοῦς· σταθμὸν τούτου : ΔΔΠΤΤΤΤΤ: στέφανος  
 ῖκης στέφανος χρυσοῦς. σταθμὸν τούτου : ΔΔΔΤΤΤΤ: τετράδραχ-  
 ν δακτύλιον χρυσοῦν : [ξ]χ[ων· ἄ]σταθμο[s].  
 b  
 25=CIA ταδε 'ο[ι] ταμίαι [τῶν 'ιερῶν χρη]μάτων τῆς 'Αθηναίας, Εὐφημ[ος]  
 171, 1. κέ]ας ['Αλιμούσιος ἐγραμμάτε]νε, π[αρ]έδωσαν τ[οῖς] ταμίαισι, ['οῖς 'Επιγέ-  
 ν-  
 αμ]μάτενε, Εὐφιλήτω Κηφισιεὶ καὶ ξυν[άρχου]σι, παραδεξάμενοι παρὰ τῶν  
 πρεσβίας [Σημί]ου Φηγαίεὺς ἐγραμμάτενε. ἐν τῷ Παρθενῶνι. κ.τ.λ.

Parthenon, which contained at this time a large number of silver bowls (φιάλαι ἀργυραῖ, over 150) and articles of furniture, such as chairs (δίφροι) etc., all of which were employed at festival time, besides a quantity of weapons and musical instruments which we may suppose to have been used in the various contests at the Panathenaea.

α (CIA 170. First year of the pentaeteris, Ol. 89. 3=422/1 B.C.)

1. θεοὶ ἐπικούριοι. For the restored formula cf. Pausanias viii 41, 7, where he speaks of ὁ ναὸς τοῦ 'Απόλλωνος τοῦ 'Επικουρίου at Bassae.

2. αὶ τέτταρες ἀρχαί: the four successive annual boards. For the form ταμίαι see 5 14, 10 intr. Euphemus was the Senior Treasurer for Ol. 89. 4=421/0 B.C.; he and his colleagues passed on the account, l. 25 sqq., to Euphiletus and his colleagues, treasurers for Ol. 90. 1=420/19 B.C.

of no. 97.

κ ού ρ ι ο ι

αθηναίων ἐ]ς Π[αναθήναια· τοῖς τα-

·οῖς Πρεσ]βίας Ση[μίου Φηγαίεως

μούσιος ἐ]γγραμμά[τευσ, Εὐφήμω

- (5) σταθμὸν τοῦ]του [Δ. φιάλα[ι χρυσαῖ Π· στ-  
του Η[· · ··· καρχήσιον] χ[ρυσ]οῦν : τὸμ πυθ[μένα ὑπάρ-  
τ[ου ΗΔΔΔΠΤΤ]Τ. ἥλω δύο ὑπαργύρω καταχρ-  
κατά[χρυσον· σταθ]μὸν τούτου : ΗΔΠΤ : φ[ιάλαι ἀργ-  
ΗΗΗΠΤΤ]Τ. Ἀριθμὸν τὰ]δε· ἀκινάκαι περ[ίχρυσοι Π]·

- (10) σω ΙΙ. [θυμιατήρι]ον ὑπόξυλον κα[τάχρυσον  
σ[ος Ι· Γοργ]όνειον, κάμπη ἐπίχ[ρυσσ]α· ἵππ-  
[θέμων, δράκ]ων· ἐπίχρυσσ αὐτὰ. [κυνή ἐπίχ-  
ΠΙΙΙ. [κλῖναι] Μιλησιουργεῖς : Δ : ξιφ[ομάχαιρα-  
δε]ς ἐπίχαλκοι ΔΔ]ΔΙ : θ[ρ]όνοι : ΠΙΙ : δίφρο[ι ΙΙΙΙ. ὀκλαδ-

- (15) ραι [Π]ΙΙΙ. [τράπεζα ἤλ]εφαντωμένη. κράνη [χαλκᾶ ΙΙΙ. κ-  
[ικες ΔΙΙΙ ἀργ]υροῖ : ἵππος ἀργ[υροῦς]· σταθμὸ-  
ἐπίχρ[υσος]· ἄσ]τα[θ]μος. φιάλα[ι ἀργυραῖ ΠΙΙΙ· στ-  
σταθμὸν [τούτων] : ΗΔΔΤΤΤΤ : [σ]υβή[νη ἡ παρὰ Μηθ]-  
[σῆ Ι. ἐγ Δ]έσβου Ἰλλυρικ[ὸν χαλκοῦν. φιάλ-

- (20) ΔΔΔ. [Λέ]σ[β]ιοι [κότυλοι] ἀ[ργ]υροῖ : ΙΙΙ· σταθ[μὸν τούτων ΗΗ]  
νος χρυσοῦ[ς]· σταθ]μὸν τούτου : ΔΔΠΤΤΤΤ. [Ἀθηναῖας Ν-  
χρυσ[οῦς]· σταθ]μὸν τούτου : ΔΔΔΤΤΤΤ. Ἀθηναῖας Ν-  
μον [χρυσοῦν· σ]ταθμὸν τούτου : ΠΤΤΤΙΙΙ. ὄνυξ τὸ-

- (25) Κολλυτε]ῦ[ς καὶ ξυν[άρχοντες· οἷς Νι-  
]ης Λυσ[άνδρου Αἰγυλιεύς ἐγρ-  
πρότερον ταμιῶν· οἷς Π-

5. ἐν τῷ Παρθενῶνι. Similarly the inventories relating to the other divisions of the Parthenon are headed ἐν τῷ Προνηίῳ (or Πρόνεω), and ἐν τῷ νεῷ τῷ Ἑκατομπεδέω. The weight of the objects is given in talents, drachmas, and obols; where the weight was not ascertained, the object is described as ἀσταθμος (cf. l. 17).

6. χρυσίον ἄσημον: Thucydides II 13, 4 mentions this as one of the available sources of revenue.

7. Ἐλαιεύς, Ἐλαιοῦς or Ἐλαιούς acc. to Steph. Byz. was a deme of the tribe Hippothontis. For ἥλω cf. Hesych.: ἥλοι· περοναί. The lexx. (cf. Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> II 148) distinguish between ὑπάργυρος, of silver, or with silver substratum, κατάχρυσος, overlaid with gold-leaf, ἐπίχρυσος, overlaid with gold, περίχρυσος, set in gold.

9. *κέρας*: i.e. a drinking-horn; cf. Ath. xi 476 A—E. 'Ἀριθμὸν τάδε: a fresh paragraph; 'reckoned by number (i.e. with no weight specified) are the following.' The ἀκινάκαι and the other arms specified may be Persian spoils; cf. Thuc. ii 13, 4, and Schol. Diod. xii 40, 2, Paus. i 27, 1.

10. *λίθιομ περίχρυσον*: 'a small sheaf with gold setting.' ὑποξύλω: 'of wood, with gold overlaid.' Cf. Xen. Oec. x 3.

11. Γοργόνειον: 'Gorgon's head'; κάμπη (not καμπή, turn): 'caterpillar.'

13. Χιουργεῖς—Μελησιουργεῖς: cf. 110 6, and Critias ap. Athen. xi 486 E.

14. ἐπίσημοι: 'bearing devices.' In the following, θρόνοι were seats of a more stately kind than δίφροι. ὀκλαδῖαι: 'folding-chairs' or camp-stools. Pausanias, i 27, 1, speaks of a δίφρος ὀκλαδίας...Δαϊδάλου πόλημα in the temple of Athena Polias.

16. ἐπάργυροι. See the note on ἐπίχρυσος, l. 7.

18. Χαλκιδικά: from the Euboean Chalcis; they were the produce of the mines on the hill of Chalcis, which also gave the name to a make of swords. Cf. Boeckh CIG i, p. 191, and Steph. Byz. s.v. Χαλκίς. The συβήνη 'flute-case' was perhaps an honorary present.

19. Ἰλλυρικόν: perhaps ξίφος or ποτήριον. These entries may describe spoil taken from Lesbos, which was conquered 428 B.C.

21. Ἀθην. Νίκης στέφανος: probably identified by an inscription on the crown.

23. τετράδραχμον: a gold cast of a (silver) tetradrachm; the weight given, 7 dr. 2½ ob., is too high in proportion, but the cast might be a thick one. ὄνυξ κτλ.: is an onyx set in a golden ring.

24. The letters ΤΟ:ΤΟΥ, following ᾤσταθμοΝ (which should be read ᾤσταθμος), found in Stuart's copy (*Antiqq. Ath.* ii 15), do not appear to have been on the stone.

b (CIA i 171, second year of the pentaeteris, 421/0 B.C.)

25 sqq. On the formula see the introductory note.

98. A fragment of Pentelic marble found in the Acropolis. CIA i 179 (iv p. 30); D 26; H 53. Cf. Boeckh *Kl. Schr.* vi 72 sqq.; H. Müller-Strübing *Aristoph.* etc. 597 sqq.; P. Foucart *Rev. Arch.* xxxiii (1877) 388 sqq.; Stahl *Rh. M.* xl 439; Nissen in v. Sybel's *Hist. Ztschr.* N. F. xxvii (1889) 398, 402; Droysen *Herm.* 9 (1875) 1 sq.; M. Niedermann, *Rev. Phil.* 1897, 167 sq.; Kolbe *Herm.* 34 (1899), 388.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (=ε, [ει], η) . Η (=h, once omitted) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ  
[ΧΣ = ξ] Ο (=ο, ου, ω) ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ. Στοιχηδόν.

433/2  
B.C. Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνήλ]ωσαν ἐς Κό[ρ]κ[υραν τάδε. Ἐπὶ Ἀ-  
ψεύδους ἄρχο]ντος καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς βουλῆς, ἥ Κ[ρι-  
τιάδης Φαείνου] Τειθράσιος πρῶτος ἐγγραμμά-  
τευε, ταμίαι Ἱερῶν χρημάτων τῆς Ἀθηναία-



5 s . . . . ἐκ Κερ]αμέων καὶ ξυνάρχοντες, 'οἷς  
 Κράτης Ναύτ]ωνος Λαμπτρεὺς ἐγραμμάτευε,  
 παρέδωσαν] στρατηγοῖς ἐς Κόρκυραν τοῖς  
 πρώτοις ἐκ]πλέουσι, Λακεδαιμονίῳ Λακιά-  
 δη, Πρωτέα Α]ἰξωνεῖ, Διοτίμῳ Εὐωνυμεί,  
 10 ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰαν]τίδος πρυτανείας πρώτης πρυ-  
 τανεύουσης τ]ρεῖς καὶ δέκα ἡμέραι ἐσεληλυ-  
 θύας ἦσαν . . . ] ΠΤ.  
 'Ἐπὶ Ἀψεύδους] ἄρχοντος καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς βουλῆς,  
 'ἡ Κριτιάδης] Φαείνου Τειθράσιος πρῶτος ἐ-  
 15 γραμμάτευε, ταμ]ῖαι ἱερῶν χρημάτων τῆς Ἀ-  
 θηναίας, . . . . ]ης Ἐρχιεὺς καὶ ξυνάρχον-  
 τες, 'οἷς Εὐθύας Αἰ]σχρωνος Ἀναφλύστιος  
 ἐγραμμάτευε, παρέ]δωσαν στρατηγοῖς ἐς Κόρ-  
 κυραν τοῖς δευτέρ]οις ἐκπλέουσι, Γλαύκωνι  
 20 ἐκ Κεραμέων, Μεταγ]ένει Κοιλεῖ, Δρακοντί-  
 δη Βατήθεν, ἐπὶ τῆς] Αἰαντίδος πρυτανείας  
 πρώτης πρυτανεύουσης τῇ τελευ[ταίᾳ ἡμέ-  
 ρᾳ τῆς πρυτανείας (?) . . . .

The inscription contains a statement of the sums disbursed on two separate occasions, probably within three weeks of each other, for the purposes of the expedition to Coreyra in 433 B.C. (Thuc. i 45, 51). A more complete type of this class of documents is furnished by no. 99.

1. Κό[ρ]κυραν. The spelling Κέρκυρα does not appear in inscriptions before the fourth century B.C. Meisterhans *Gr.* 22. For Ἀψεύδους Rangabé proposed Κράτης because in CIA i 117 sqq. (Treasurers' Accounts beginning with 434/3 B.C.) the Secretary of the Ταμίαι was Κράτης Ναύτωνος Λαμπτρεὺς (cf. l. 6 below) and during their period of office a Κράτης was also Archon. But this would make an interval of more than a year between the first and second payments (cf. l. 7 sq., l. 18 sq.), an interval inconsistent with the statement of Thucydides. Moreover the Secretary of the βουλή in the archonship of Κράτης is shown by 115 4 to have been Metagenes, not Κ[ριτιάδης] as here (restored from 13 9). The explanation of the fact that the ταμίαι whose Secretary was Crates son of Nauton for the year 434/3 B.C. are coupled with Apseudes, who was Archon for 433/2 B.C., is, according to Boeckh, very simple. The new Archon came into office in Hecatombaeon: the Treasurers continued in office ἐκ Παναθηναίων ἐς Παναθήναια, i.e. till the day of the Greater Panathenaic festival, the τρίτῃ φθίνοντος Ἑκατομβαιῶνος.

8. Λακεδαιμονίῳ κτλ. Thucydides i 45, 1, 2 mentions these persons as taking part in the first expedition to Coreyra; he omits the demotic and supplies the fathers' names: Λακεδαιμονίῳς τε ὁ Κίμωνος κτλ. For the connexion of the family of Miltiades and Cimon with the deme Λακιάδαι see the reff. in P. and B. s.v.

10. *Αλαντίδος*, or *Λεωντίδος* and l. 22 *πρώτης* or *τρίτης*. Boeckh and Foucart incline to the former because it is unlikely that the two squadrons described Thuc. i 45 and 50 were separated by an interval of three months.

11. *ἡμέραι*. For other instances of somewhat loose syntax see Meisterhans *Gr.* 203 and cf. 109 4.

17. *Εὐθίας*. Supplied from CIA i 117 sqq.

20. *ἐκ Κεραμίων*. Supplied by Müller-Strübing, p. 600\*\*, from Schol. on Aristid. p. 485 Dind. He also restored *Μεταγένει* from 122 8: *Ἐπιγένης Μεταγένους ἐκ Κοίλης*, and saw that *Δρακοντίδης* was the person whose son *Λυσικλῆς Δρακοντίδου Βατῆθεν* appears as *γραμματεὺς* to the *ταμίαι* in CIA i 126, 128, 158, 159, 182.

The names Glaucion, Metagenes, and Dracontides do not, however, correspond with the enumeration of Thucyd. i 51, 3 who gives two only, *Γλαύκων τε ὁ Λεάγρον καὶ Ἀνδοκίδης ὁ Λεωγόρον*. Probably the mistake is not the historian's, but due to a confusion common in mss. of Thucydides in the case of proper names (cf. Niese *Herm.* 14, p. 423 sqq., cited by Dittenberger).

99. A marble slab (the "Choiseul Marble") engraved on both sides, H. 3' 8" 4''' (or 3' 6" 9'''), L. 2' 4" 6''', Th. 6" 6''', brought from Athens to Paris by Choiseul-Gouffier. Now in the Louvre. Barthélemy *Mém. de l'Ac. des Inscr.* XLVIII p. 337 sqq.; CIG 147; Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> II 2 sqq.; CIA i 188, 189a; Froehner *Inscr.* p. 80, no. 46; D 51. Cf. A. Schmidt *Chron.* 228 sq.; G. F. Unger *Sb. Bayer. Ak. Wiss.* 1875 II 53 sq.; B. Keil *Herm.* XXIX 39 sq.; L. Ziehen *Rh. M.* LI 213 sq.

$\Lambda\text{B}\Lambda\Delta\text{E}$  ( $=\epsilon, \epsilon\iota, \eta$ )  $\cdot$  H ( $=h$ , frequently omitted)  $\odot$  I K L M N  
 $[\chi \Sigma = \xi] \circ$  ( $=o, ou, \omega$ )  $\sqcap$  P  $\Sigma$  T Y  $\Phi$  X [ $\phi \Sigma = \psi$ ].

The symbol ( $:$ ) occurs between many words and especially before and after proper names and the numeral signs. Side *b* is written *στοιχηδόν*.

(The text of the inscription is given on pp. 264—7.)

The inscription is engraved on Side *a* of the stone and continued on the lower half of Side *b*, as indicated in the diagrams below; for an explanation of its position, see the introductory note below.

| <i>a</i> Tab. I. Obv.                               | Tab. II. Obv.   | Tab. II. Rev.  | <i>b</i> Tab. I. Rev.   |
|---|---|--|---|
| Accounts of<br>Ol. 92. 3<br>CIA i 188<br>lines 1—40 | Accounts of<br>Ol. 92. 4<br>(This stone was<br>joined to the<br>right of Tab. I.) | Accounts of<br>Ol. 93. 1 and<br>beginning of<br>Accounts of<br>Ol. 93. 2 | Conclusion of<br>Accounts of<br>Ol. 93. 2<br>CIA i 189b<br>lines 1—27<br>(lines 12—27<br>crowded)<br>.....<br>vacant space<br>.....<br>Continuation<br>of Accounts of<br>Ol. 93. 2<br>CIA i 189a<br>lines 1 sqq |
|   | (Lost)  | (Lost)   |   |

The inscription pp. 264—5, 266—7 contains (*a* 1—40) the accounts of disbursements made by the Treasurers of the Sacred Funds deposited in the temples of Athena (Polias and Nike, lines 4, 5 etc.) for the ten prytanies of Ol. 92. 3=410/09 B.C.; and (*b* 1—25) the disbursements made on various days, from the 13th to the 36th day, of the second prytany of Ol. 93. 2=407/6 B.C. (For the designation of the days of the month see *Rem. vi*, p. 128 sq.) The text of the upper part of Side *b*, not given here, is very defective. Its position is possibly due to a miscalculation of the space available.

*a.*

1. ἐπὶ τῆς βουλῆς κτλ. For the office of γραμματεὺς at this period see *Rem. v* (1), p. 89. For Κλειγένης see **88** 5.

3. ἐκ τῶν ἐπετείων: for the additions made to the funds during the year. Cf. **97** introd. and CIA I 121, 7: ἐπέτ[ε]ια ἐπεγένετο ἐπὶ τῶν ταμιῶν, 'οἷς Θέολλος Χρωμάδου Φλυεὺ[s] ἐγραμμάτευσεν. For ψηφισαμένου τοῦ δήμου we have in CIA I 180 c 14 a fuller formula ψηφισαμένου τοῦ δήμου τήν] ἄδειαν ('passed an Indemnity Bill'); see Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> II 33 sq.

4 sqq. ὕπποις κτλ. 'as maintenance for the cavalry, from the funds of Athena Polias 3 Talents, 3237 Drachmae and half an Obol, from those of Athena Nike 85 Drachmae, 3½ Obols. For the temple of Athena Nike see no. **4**. Keil has shown, *l.c.*, that the year of office of the βουλῇ for 410/9 B.C. began on the 14th of Scirophorion of the year preceding, and that the first prytany lasted till the 20th of Hecatombaeon. The remaining prytanies will end as follows; the second on the 25th of Metageitnion, the third on the 1st of Pyanepsion, the fourth on the 7th of Maemacterion, the fifth on the 12th of Posideon, the sixth on the 18th of Gamelion, the seventh on the 23rd of Anthesterion, the eighth on the 30th of Elaphebolion, the ninth on the 7th of Thargelion, the tenth on the 13th of Scirophorion. Keil's calculation removes the difficulty attaching to the mention of the Panathenaea, II. 6, 7; we see that the second prytany began eight days before the festival. The ἀθλοθέται (I. 5) held office for four years, the interval between the celebrations of the Greater Panathenaea.

6. On the various kinds of *ιεροποιίαι* see **9** 9.

8. For Pericles, son of Pericles and Aspasia, see Xen. *Mem.* III 5, Plut. *Per.* 37. He was granted citizenship by the Athenians and was one of the generals who were put to death after the battle of Arginusae.

9. ἔτερον: 'a further payment.' Cf. CIA I 273 b, 20: ἐτ[έ]ρα δόσις.

10. Ἐρμων is possibly the person of that name who was concerned in the overthrow of the Four Hundred (Thuc. VIII 92, 6). Pylos fell into the hands of the Lacedaemonians in 409 B.C. (Diod. XIII 64, 7). The meaning of διωβελία or διωβολία, the most frequently recurring item in the document, is uncertain. Cf. Arist. *Ἀθ. πολ.* 28, 3: Κλεοφῶν ὁ λυροποιός (one of the successors of Pericles as party-leaders), δὲ καὶ τὴν διωβολίαν ἐπόρισε πρῶτος. Former commentators have referred the word to the θεωρικόν, the fund for paying the price of admission to the theatre at the rate of 2 obols for each of the ordinary seats (cf. Sandys *ad loc.*). But v. Wilamowitz *Ar. u. Ath.* II p. 212 sqq. thinks that it denotes a payment, distinct from the θεωρικόν, of 2 obols a day each to individual citizens.

12. The amount for the διωβελία in this fourth prytany is exceptionally large. On the other hand in the sixth prytany (I. 14 sqq.) there is no mention διωβελία.

α

- Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνῆλωσαν ἐπὶ Γλαυκίππου ἄρχοντος καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς βουλῆς  
 ἐγραμμάτευσεν ταμίαι ἱερῶν χρημάτων τῆς Ἀθηναίας Καλλίστρατος  
 τες παρέδωσαν ἐκ τῶν ἐπετείων ψηφισαμένου τοῦ δήμου ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰαν-  
 ηνοταμίαις παρεδόθη : Καλλιμάχῳ Ἀγνουσίῳ, Φρασιτηλίδῃ Ἰκαριεῖ :  
 5 δ]ος : ΤΤΤΧΧΧΗΗΔΔΔΓΓΓ : Νίκῃς : ΠΔΔΔΠΙΙΙΔ : ἐπὶ τῆς  
 θῆς ἐς Παναθήναια τὰ μεγάλα Φίλωνι Κυδαθηναίῃ καὶ συνάρχουσιν,  
 νιαυτὸν : Διῶλφῳ Ἐρχιεῖ καὶ συνάρχουσιν, ἐς τὴν ἑκατόμβην ΠΗΔΓ-  
 νούσης : Ἐλληνοταμίαις παρεδόθη : Περικλεῖ Χολαργεῖ καὶ συνάρ-  
 χητερον τοῖς αὐτοῖς Ἐλληνοταμίαις, ἵπποις σῖτος ἐδόθη : ΤΤΠΗΗΗΗ :  
 10 Ἐρμῶνι ἐδόθη ἄρχοντι ἐς Πύλον : ΠΓ : ἕτερον τοῖς αὐτοῖς Ἐλληνο-  
 αμαντίδος τετάρτης πρυτανεύουσης : Ἐλληνοταμίαις παρεδόθη :  
 τος ἵπποις ἐδόθη : ΤΤΤ : ἕτερον τοῖς αὐτοῖς Ἐλληνοταμίαις ἐς  
 Κεκροπίδος πέμπτης πρυτανεύουσης : Ἐλληνοταμίαις παρεδόθη :  
 τὴν διωβελίαν : ΤΤΤΤΧΧΗΗ : ἐπὶ τῆς Λεωντίδος ἑκτῆς πρυτανευ-  
 15 Ἐλληνοταμίαις παρεδόθη : Διονυσίῳ Κυδαθηναίῃ καὶ συνάρχουσιν  
 ας Ἐλληνοταμίαις Θράσῳνι Βουτάδῃ καὶ συνάρχουσιν : ΤΤΤΧΠ  
 Ἐλληνοταμίαις παρεδόθη, Προξένῳ Ἀφιδναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσιν, στρα-  
 ῆμα : ΧΧΧΠΗΗΔΔΔΔΙΔ : τρίτῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας Ἐλ-  
 ΧΧΧΠΗΗΗΗΠΓ : ὀγδόῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας : Ἐλληνοτα-  
 20 Η : τριηκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας τὰ ἐξ Σάμου ἀνωμολογήθη : Ἐλληνο-  
 ολυαράτῳ Χολαργεῖ : ΠΠΤΤΧ : ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀντιοχίδος ἐβδόμῃς πρυτα-  
 θῇ Διονυσίῳ Κυδαθηναίῃ καὶ συνάρχουσιν ἐς τὴν διωβελίαν : Τ :  
 σῶνι Βουτάδῃ καὶ συνάρχουσιν ἐς τὴν διωβελίαν : ΤΧΗΗΔΔΔΓΓΓ  
 λωπεκῆθεν καὶ συνάρχουσιν, σῖτον ἵπποις : ΤΤΤΤ : ἑκτῇ καὶ  
 25 νῇ Ἀφιδναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσιν : ΧΠΔΔΔΓΓΓΓΠΙΙ : τετάρτῃ καὶ  
 φιδναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσιν : ΠΗΗΗΗ : ἐβδόμῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτα-  
 αῖς συνάρχουσιν : ΤΧΧΠΠΔΔΠΙΙΙΔ : ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰπποθωντίδος ὀγδόῃς  
 ταμίαις παρεδόθη, Προξένῳ Ἀφιδναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσιν : ΤΤΤΠΗ  
 νείας Ἐλληνοταμίαις ἐδόθη, Διονυσίῳ Κυδαθηναίῃ καὶ συνάρχουσιν  
 30 τῆς πρυτανείας Ἐλληνοταμίαις ἐδόθη, Θράσῳνι Βουτάδῃ καὶ συνάρ-  
 χῆς πρυτανεύουσης, δωδεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας : Ἐλληνοταμίαις  
 ΧΧΗΠΔΔΔΓΓΓΓΓ : τρίτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας : Ἐλληνοτα-  
 . ΤΤΤΠΗΗΠΔΔΔΔΓΓΓΠΙΙ : ἑκτῇ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας :  
 ἀ]ρχουσιν : ΤΤΧΧΧΠΗΗΗΠΙΙΔ : ἑκτῇ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας  
 35 . . . ος στρατηγοῖς ἐς Σάμῳ Δεξικρατεῖ Αἰγυλιδεῖ : ΔΔΤΧ : Πασιφῶντι  
 . . . Εὐώνυμει : ΠΧΧΧΠΗΗΗΠΔΔΔΔΠΓ : Νικηράτῳ Κυδαντίδῃ  
 φ . . . ] ἐπὶ τῇς Πανδιονίδος δεκάτης πρυτανεύουσης : ἑνδεκάτῃ τῆς  
 ἐνῷ Ἀφιδναίῳ καὶ] συνάρχουσιν : ΠΗΗΗΗΔΔΔΔΓΓΓΠΙΙΙ : τρίτῃ καὶ  
 . . . . . καὶ συνάρχουσιν : ΤΤΠΠΔΔΔΔΠΙ : ἑκτῇ καὶ τρια-  
 40 . . . . . καὶ συνάρχουσιν : ΠΧΧΧΧΠΗΠΠΠΠ : κεφάλαιον

of no. 99.

ῆ Κλειγένης Ἀλαιεὺς πρῶτ[ος

Μαραθώνιος καὶ ξυνάρχον[

τίδος πρώτης πρυτανευούσης Ἑ[λλ-

ἵπποις σίτος ἐδόθη : Ἀθηναίας Πο[λιά-

- (5) Αἰγεῖδος δευτέρας πρυτανευούσης : ἀθλοθέταις παρε[δó-

Ἀθηναίας Πολιάδος : ΠΧ : ἱεροποιοῖς κατ' [έ-

τττ : ἐπὶ τῆς Οἰνείδος τρίτης πρυταν[ε]-

χουσιν : ἵπποις σίτος ἐδόθη : ΤΤΠΗΗΗΗΔΔ.

ἕτερον τοῖς αὐτοῖς Ἑλληνοταμία[ις

- (10) ταμίαις ἐς τὴν διωβελίαν : ΤΤ : ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀκ-

Περικλεῖ Χολαργεῖ καὶ συνάρχουσιν : σ[ι-

τὴν διωβελίαν ἐδόθη : ΠΤΤΤΧΗΗΗΠΠ : ἐπὶ τ[ῆ-

Περικλεῖ Χολαργεῖ καὶ συνάρχουσιν ἐ[ς

ούσης : τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς πρυτανείας

- (15) : ΧΗΗΠΔΔΔττττ : ἐνάτῃ τῆς πρυτανε[ι-

ΔΔΔττττ : ἑνδεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας Ἑ-

τηγῶ ἐξ Ἑρετρίας : Εὐκλείδῃ ἀνομολόγ-

ληνοταμίαις Περικλεῖ Χολαργεῖ καὶ συνάρχουσιν : ...

μίαις : Σπουνδί(α)ι Φλυεῖ καὶ συνάρχουσιν : ΤΤΧΧ

- (20) ταμία : Ἀναιτίῳ Σφηττίῳ καὶ παρέδρῳ [Π-

νευούσης : πέμπτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας παρεδ[ό-

έβδόμῃ τῆς πρυτανείας Ἑλληνοταμίαις Θρ[ά-

ΠΟ : τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ Ἑλληνοταμίαις Φαλάνθῳ [Ἀ-

δεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας Ἑλληνοταμίαις Προ[ξέ-

- (25) εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας Ἑλληνοταμίαις Εὐπόλ[ιδι Ἀ-

νείας Ἑλληνοταμίαις Καλλία Εὐωνυμ[εῖ κ-

πρυτανευούσης, δωδεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας : Ἑλ[ληνο-

ΔΔΔττττΠΠΠ : τετάρτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρ[υτα-

: ΤΤΤΧΧΧΗΗΗΔΠτττΠΠΠ : ἕκτῃ καὶ τριακοσ[τῇ

- (30) χουσιν : ΤΧΧΧΗΗΗΔΔΠτττΠΠΠ : ἐπὶ τῆς Ἑρεχθείδ[ος

ἐδόθη, Προξένῳ Ἀφιδναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσιν, . .

μίαις ἐδόθη, Διονυσίῳ Κυδαθηναίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσ[ιν,

Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἐδόθη, Θράσωι Βουτάδῃ καὶ σ[υν-

τὰ ἐχ Σάμου ἀνωμολογήσα[το . . . ]μαχ . .

- (35) Φρεαρρίῳ : ΠΤ : Ἀριστοκρά[τει . . . ] : Π : Ἑ . .

τριηράρχῳ : ΧΧΧ : Ἀριστοφάνει Ἀνα[ . . . ]στ[ράτηγ-

πρυτανείας Ἑλληνο[ταμίαις ἐδόθη,] Πρ[οξέ-

εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας : Ἑλλη[νοταμίαις ἐδόθη . . .

κοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας : Ἑλ[ληνοταμίαις ἐδόθη . . .

- (40) ἀργυρίου σύμπαν ὁ κ . . . . .



## b

Ἐπὶ τῆς Ἐρεχθείδος δευτέρας πρυτανείας Ἑλληνοταμίαις καὶ παρέδροις  
 δη καὶ συνάρχουσι, τρίτῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας, δεκάτῃ φθι-  
 ἐς τὴν διωβελίαν Ἀθηναίᾳς . . . . . Ἑλλη[ν]ο[ταμίαις καὶ παρέ-  
 ῶ καὶ συνάρχουσι, ἐβδόμῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας ἕκτῃ φθίνοντος]  
 5 ἐς τὴν διωβελίαν ἩΔΤΤ. [Ἑ]λληνοταμίαις [καὶ παρέδροις, Λυσιθέφ  
 ἐβδόμῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ τῇς πρυτανείας, ἕκτῃ φθίνοντος Μεταγεινιώνος, ἐς]  
 θηναίᾳ Νίκῃ ΤΤΠΗΗΗΗ[Π]Δ[ΔΔ]ΓΤΤ. Ἑλληνοταμίαις καὶ  
 νάρχουσι, ὀγδόῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας, πέμπτῃ φθίνοντος Μεταγ-  
 ν διωβελίαν] ΔΤΤ. Ἑλληνοταμίαις καὶ παρέδροις, [Πρωτάρχῳ Προ-  
 10 τη καὶ δεκ[άτῃ] τῆς πρυτανείας, τετράδι φθίνοντος Μεταγεινιών-  
 Ἑλληνοταμίαις καὶ παρέδροις, Λυσιθέφ Θυμαϊτάδῃ καὶ συνάρχουσι,  
 τῆς πρυτανείας ἔνῃ καὶ [ν]έᾳ Μεταγεινιώνος, ἐς τὴν διωβελίαν  
 παρέδροις, Θρασυλ[όχῳ] Θ[ο]ρικίῳ καὶ συνάρχουσι, τρίτῃ καὶ εἰ-  
 νία Βοηδρομιώνος, ἐς τὴν διωβελίαν ἩΠΔΤΤΠ. Ἑλληνοταμίαις  
 15 τάδῃ καὶ συνάρχουσι, τετάρτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, δευτέρᾳ  
 διωβελίαν ΓΤΠΠΠ. Ἑλληνοταμίαις καὶ παρέδροις, [Λ]υσιθέφ  
 καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, τετράδι ἱσταμένου Βοηδρομιώνος, ἐς  
 ληνοταμίαις καὶ παρέδροις, Λυσιθέφ Θ[υμ]αιτάδῃ καὶ συνάρχουσι,  
 ας, ὀγδόῃ ἱσταμένου Βοηδρομιώνος, ἐς τὴν διωβελίαν Ἀθηναίᾳς  
 20 ἰ παρέδροις, Λυσιθέφ Θυμαϊτάδῃ καὶ συνάρχουσι, τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυ-  
 νου Βοηδρομιώνος, ἐς τὴν διωβελίαν ΠΔΔΔΤΤ. Ἑλληνοταμίαις  
 χω > Προβαλίσῳ καὶ συνάρχουσι, ἕκτῃ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυτα-  
 δ]ρομιώνος, [ἐς τὴν δ]ιωβελίαν ΔΔΓΤΤΤΤ. Ἑλληνοταμίαις καὶ  
 καὶ συνάρχουσι, ἕκτῃ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, τετράδι ἐπὶ  
 25 διωβελίαν] . . . . .

## a.

14 sqq. From the sixth prytany onwards the style of the document changes. Henceforward the days of the prytany are specified on which payments are made, but only in exceptional cases the objects for which they were destined.

17. στρατηγῷ ἐξ Ἐρετρίας: 'admiral at or near Eretria' (Barthélemy). For the defection of Euboea in 411 B.C. see Diod. xiii 47. By ἀνομολόγημα is meant 'payment made to Eucleides by drawing a bill upon the treasury.' Cf. BMI 23, 5 (CIA i 183d), where Mr Hicks restores δι' ἀνομολογήματος. So below, l. 20, ἀνομολογήθη must mean 'were paid by means of a bill-transaction.' An Eucleides and (l. 20) an Anaetius appear among the Thirty Tyrants, Xen. Hell. ii 3, 2, but the identity is not certain.

19. Σπουνδία: ΣΠΟΥΔΙΑ.

20. τὰ ἐχ Σάμου: 'income from Samos.' After the defection of 440 B.C. the lands at Samos were confiscated and dedicated to Attic deities and heroes, among whom it is not likely that Athena Polias was forgotten. Cf. the

no. 99 continued.

Λυσιθέω Θυμ]αιτά-  
νοντος Μεταγειτ]νιώνος,  
δροις], Θ[ρ]α[συλ]όχῳ Θορικ-  
Μεταγειτνιώνο[ς

- (5) Θυμαιτ]άδῃ καὶ συνάρχουσ[ι,  
τὴν διωβελίαν Ἄ-  
παρέδροις, Πρωτάρχῳ] Προβαλισίῳ καὶ σ-  
νιώνος, ἐς τῇ-  
βαλισίῳ] καὶ συνάρχουσι, ἐνά-  
(10) νος, ἐς τὴν διωβελίαν. Η[Δ] Δ  
δευτέρᾳ καὶ εἰκοστῇ  
Η[Γ] Γ Γ Γ Γ. Ἑλληνοταμίαι[ς καὶ  
κοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας, [ν]ο[ν]μη-  
καὶ παρέδροις, Λυσιθέῳ Θυ[μαι-  
(15) Βοηδρομιώνος, [ἐς τὴν  
Θυμαιτάδῃ καὶ συνάρχουσι, ἕκτη  
τὴν διωβελίαν. Δ[Δ] Δ Δ Γ[Γ] Γ. Ἑλ-  
τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυταν[εί-  
[Ν]ίκεῃ Η[Δ] Δ Γ Γ. Ἑλληνοταμία[ις κα-  
(20) τανείας, ὀγδόῃ ἰστ[α]μέ-  
καὶ παρέδροις, Πρωτάρχῳ <[Π]ρω[τάρ-  
νείας, τετράδι ἐπὶ δέκα [Βοη-  
παρέδροις, Λυσιθέῳ Θυμαιτ]άδῃ  
δέκα Βοηδρομιώνος, [ἐς τὴν

inscription on a boundary stone from Samos (*BCH* VIII 160): *δρος τεμένους* Ἐπωνύμων Ἀθήνηθεν; Kirchhoff *Abh. Ak. Berl.* 1876, p. 67; Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> II 14 note. For the combination ἐχ Σ. cf. Meisterhans *Gr.* 106 and 28 24. It is a strange expansion of the Old Attic usage by which ξ is written Χ Σ.

Polyaratus is mentioned in complimentary terms by Demosthenes *c. Boeot.* *περὶ προικός* 1009, 1015.

35. . . os. Probably this is part of the name of one of the Treasurers who acting for the board caused a bill to be drawn in favour of the naval commanders at Samos. For ἐς Σάμῳ = ἐν Σάμῳ cf. 28 26. Ἀριστοκράτης may be the son of Σκελίας; see Ro I 71.

36. Νικηράτῳ: son of the general Nicias; put to death by the Thirty, 404 B.C. (Lys. *περὶ δημεύσεως* κτλ. 6, ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἀριστ. χρ. 47, Xen. *Hell.* II 3, 39.

b.

1 sqq. Kirchhoff, *l. c.*, agreeing herein with Boeckh, has shown by elaborate calculations that these accounts belong to Ol. 93, 2=407/6 B.C. and that the

year is an intercalary year; otherwise Unger and Schmidt (*Chron.* 228 sqq.). But a reference to the table on p. 88 will show that in an ordinary year, with prytanies of 35 or 36 days, the equation 13th day of second prytany = 21st of Metageitnion is impossible. It is to be noted that, as Keil, p. 68, points out, the arrangement instituted by Clisthenes, by which the order of prytanies began sometimes before, sometimes after the first day of the civil year (see note on *a* 4 sqq.), did not subsist after 410 B.C.

3. 'Αθηναίος. Waddington read on the stone 'Αθηναία Νίκη. Froehner gives the genitive and says that the following words have disappeared. Probably we should supply Νίκης as in *a* 5.

6 sq. Froehner reads ἐκ τῆς Αἰγίνης; but here again and in l. 19 Waddington reads 'Αθηναία Νίκη. The conflict of testimony is hard to explain. It is not clear what meaning we should attach to the phrase διωβελία 'Αθηναία; for ἐκ τῆς Αἰγίνης we may compare ἐχ Σάμου, *a* 20, 34.

17, 23. The T when it follows the symbols denoting obols is of course τεταρτημόριον: see *Rem.* iii p. 44.

100. Eight fragments of a stele, 0.13 m. in thickness, of Hymettian marble. CIA II 741 (after CIG 157; Pittakis, Rangabé) and *Add.* p. 510; D 620 (the part concerning δερματικά). Cf. Koehler *Herm.* I 318, v 223.

Alphabet, type 1; ζ does not occur. Numeral signs are preceded by the mark (·). Στοιχηδόν.

### Side A.

#### Fragn. a.

..... πα]ρ[ἀ .....]ου  
..... ΗΗΗ[ΗΨΔΔ]ΔΔ[Γ]Τ.

κεφάλαιο]ν Δ Δ Δ Δ Τ Τ Χ Χ Π Η Η Η Η Δ

ἐκ τοῦ δερ]ματικοῦ.

334/3  
B.C.

5 ἐπὶ Κτησ]ικλέους ἄρ[χον]τος.  
ἐγ Διο]νυσίων τῶν [ἐμ Πει]ρα[ιεύ παρὰ  
βωων]ῶν : ΗΗΗΔΤ.  
καὶ τ[ὸ περιγε]νόμ[ενον ἀ]πὸ [τ]ῆ[ς  
βο]ωνίας : ΗΗΨΔΔΔ.  
10 ἐγ Διονυσίων τῶν [ἐπὶ Δ]ηναίων[ι  
π]αρὰ μυστηρίων [ἐπιμ]ελητῶν - - -  
ἐκ τῆς θυσίας τῇ[ι Ἀγαθ]ῇ Τύ[χῃ παρὰ  
ἱεροποιῶν : ΗΨΔ - .  
ἐξ Ἀσκληπιείων πα[ρὰ  
15 ἱεροποιῶν : ΗΗΨΔΔΔΔΤ.  
ἐγ Διονυσίων τῶν ἐν ἄστε[ι] π[αρὰ

This document is concerned with the financial administration of Lycurgus. See the introductory note to no. 41. Side A of the stone contains the accounts of the pentaeteris 334/3—331/0 B.C. relating to the receipts from the δερματικά or 'hide-money,' the proceeds from the sale of hides (and probably other portions) of the victims slain at the great public sacrifices at the ἐπιθετοὶ ἐορταί (52 43). The total given below A frg. a 28 for seven months, 5099 dr. 4 ob., shows that these receipts were an appreciable source of the state revenue. See *Dar. and Sagl.* s.v. *Dermatikon*. Side B contains accounts of gold expended in repairing ornaments and other appointments for the canephoroe.

#### Side A.

Fragn. a. 1—3. Conclusion of the accounts of a pentaeteris.

βοωνῶν : Π Η Η Η Π Τ Τ Τ - .  
 ἐξ Ὀλυμπιεῶν παρὰ [τῶν τοῦ  
 δήμου συλλ[ογ]έων : Π Η [Π] Δ Δ Τ .  
 20 ἐκ τῆς θυσ[ίας] τῷ Ἑρμῇ τῷ  
 Ἑγεμονίω[ι] παρὰ [στ]ρατηγῶν - - .  
 ἐγ Βεν[δ]ιδέων παρὰ ἱεροποι[ῶν]  
 Η Η Η Η Π Τ Τ Τ .  
 ἐκ τῆς θυσίας τῷ Διὶ τῷ  
 25 Σωτήρι παρὰ βοωνῶν : Χ [Π] .

κεφάλαιον δερματικῷ  
 ἐπὶ Κτησικλέους ἄρχοντος  
 Π Π Δ Δ Δ Δ Π Τ Τ Τ Τ Ι Ι Ι Ι .  
 ἐπὶ Νικοκράτους ἄρχοντος .  
 30 ἐκ τῆς θυσίας τῇ Εἰρήνῃ  
 παρὰ στρατηγῶν : Π Η Η Η Π Δ Δ Τ Τ Τ Τ .  
 ἐκ τῆς θυσίας τῷ Ἀμμωνι παρὰ  
 στρατηγῶν : Δ Δ Δ Δ Τ Τ Τ Τ Ι Ι Ι Ι C .  
 ἐκ Παναθηναίων παρὰ  
 35 ἱεροποιῶν : Π Δ Τ Ι Ι Ι .  
 ἐκ Παναθηναίων ἐκ[ατόμβης]  
 παρὰ - - - ] Δ Δ Δ Τ Τ Τ Ι Ι Ι .

# Fragn. b.

ἐκ τῆς θυσ[ίας] - - -  
 . . . . . ] τῇ Δαείρ[α] παρὰ  
 ἐπιμελητῶν : Η Η Δ Δ Π Τ Τ Τ Τ [Ι Ι Ι Ι] .  
 ἐγ Διονυσίω[ν] τῶν ἐπὶ Ληναίῳ [παρὰ  
 5 - - - ων - ] Η Π Τ .  
 ἐκ τῆς θυσ[ίας] τῇ Ἀγαθῇ Τύχῃ[ι] παρὰ  
 ἱεροποιῶν : Η [Τ] Ι Ι Ι .  
 ἐξ Ἀσκληπιείων πα[ρὰ]  
 ἱεροποιῶν : Η Η . Δ Δ [Π - ] .  
 10 ἐγ Διονυσί[ων] τῶν ἐν [ἄστει παρὰ  
 στρατηγῶν] : Η Η Η Π Τ - .  
 ἐξ Ὀλυμπιείων πα[ρὰ] τῶν τοῦ  
 δήμου συλλ[ογ]έων : Π - .  
 ἐκ τῆς θυσ[ίας] τῷ Ἑρμ[ῇ] τῷ  
 15 Ἑγεμονίῳ παρὰ στρα[τηγῶν] - - .

With l. 4 begins the new pentae-  
 teris.

4. ἐκ τοῦ δερμ.: sc. ἐλάβομεν;  
 cf. fr. g Col. 3, 12.

6. The Dionysia of the Pi-  
 raeus appear to have been identi-  
 cal with the Rural Dionysia  
 (celebrated in the several demes  
 in Posideon), but from the greater  
 importance of the deme to have  
 become to some extent a state  
 solemnity (*Dar. and Sagl.* s.v.  
*Dionysia*). On βοῶναι see *D.A.*  
 and Boeckh *St.* 3 i 274. The  
 βοωνία, l. 9, was the sum assigned  
 to these officers for the purchase  
 of victims; any surplus came  
 under the head of receipts.

10. The Lenaea took place  
 in Gamelion. The μυστηρίων  
 ἐπιμεληταί were four in number,  
 including one of the Εὐμολπίδαι  
 and one of the Κήρυκες, and with  
 the βασιλεὺς presided over the  
 Eleusinian mysteries; cf. Pollux  
 viii 90. The fact that, as l. 10  
 shows, they also assisted the  
 βασιλεὺς at the Lenaea is now  
 confirmed by Arist. Ἀθ. πολ.  
 57, 1.

12. Cf. 41 c, e 19 sq.

14. Ἀσκληπιέων. Cf. Aesch.  
*c. Ctes.* 67: τῇ ὀγδόῃ ἱσταμένου  
 τοῦ Ἐλαφηβολιῶνος μηνός (before  
 the Great Dionysia), δτ' ἦν τῇ  
 Ἀσκληπιῷ ἡ θυσία καὶ ὁ προαγών.

16. τῶν ἐν ἄστει: in the  
 middle of Elaphebolion.

18. Ὀλυμπιεῶν: between the  
 middle of Elaphebolion and the  
 19th of Thargelion (cf. the note  
 on l. 22); perhaps on the 19th  
 of Munychion (*Plut. Phoc.* 37)—  
 in fact the ἀνθιππασία at the  
 Ὀλυμπία, CIA ii 1291, may  
 have been on the same day.  
 (Mommsen *Feste* 466.) On the  
 συλλογαίς τοῦ δήμου see *D.A.*, s.v.,  
 and cf. 149 35.

ἐγ Βενδιδ[έων παρὰ ἱε[ροποιῶν -  
 ἐκ τῆς θυσι[ας τῷ Δι[ι τ]ῷ[ι Σωτήρι  
 παρὰ βοων]ῶν : ΧΧΠΗΔΙΙΙ·  
 ἐκ . . . . . ω]ν παρὰ βοώνου : Η-

20 ἐκ . . . . . ω]ν π[αρὰ ἱ]εροπο[ιῶν

*Fragm. c.*

. . . . . δ . .

κεφάλαι]ον δερ[ματικοῦ

ἐπὶ Νικ]οκράτο[υς ἄρχοντος·

- - Η]ΗΗΗΠΤΤΤΤ.

332/1  
B.C.

5 ἐπὶ Νικῆ]του ἄρχοντος·

ἐκ τῆς] θυσίας τῇ Εἰρήνῃ [παρὰ  
 στρατ]ηγῶν : ΠΗΗΔ[Ι]ΙΙ·

ἐκ Πα]ναθηναίων παρὰ ἱερο[ποιῶν -·

ἐξ 'Ελε]υσινίων παρὰ ἱεροποιῶ[ν - -·

10 ἐκ τῆς θ]υσί[α]ς τῇ Δημοκρατία[ι παρὰ  
 στρατη]γῶν : [Η]ΗΗΗΔΤΤΤΤΙΙΙ·

ἐξ 'Ασκλ]ηπιείων παρὰ βοωνῶν : Χ·

ἐχ Θησ]έων παρὰ

ἱεροποιῶ]ν : ΧΗΠΔΔΔΤΤΤ·

15 ἐγ Διονυσίων τῶν] ἐμ Πει[ραιεῖ

- - -

*Fragm. d.*

ἐξ 'Ελευσινίων παρὰ

ἱεροπ[οιῶν - -·

ἐκ τῆς θ[υσίας τῇ Δημοκρατίᾳ παρὰ  
 στρατηγ]ῶν - -·

5 ἐξ 'Ασκληπ[ιείων παρὰ - - - -·

ἐχ Θησέων [παρὰ - - - -·

ἐγ Διονυσίω[ν τῶν ἐμ Πειραιεῖ παρὰ  
 στρατηγ]ῶν - -·

10 ἐγ Διονυσίω[ν τῶν ἐπὶ Ληναίω παρὰ  
 στρατηγ]ῶν : - -·

ἐκ [τ]ῆς θυσιά[ς τῇ 'Αγαθῇ Τύχῃ -  
 . . . . .] στρατ[ηγῶν - -·

ἐξ 'Ασκλ]ηπιέω[ν παρὰ - - - -·

ἐγ Διону]σίω[ν τῶν ἐν ἄστει παρὰ

15 - - -

a 20 sq. For 'Ερμῆς 'Ηγεμόνιος  
 cf. Ar. Pl. 1159.

22. Βενδιδέων: on the 19th  
 and 20th of Thargelion. See  
 Mommsen *Feste* 526 and cf. Plato  
*Rep.* i 354 A.

24. Mommsen *l. c.* refers this  
 sacrifice to the Buphonia on the  
 14th of Scirophorion.

30. Mommsen *Feste* 39, com-  
 paring Schol. Ar. *Pac.* 1019 with  
 Plut. *Thes.* 24, assigns this sacri-  
 fice to the 16th of Hecatombaeon.

32. τῷ 'Αμμωνι: apparently  
 between the 16th (see above) and  
 the 28th of Hecatombaeon, the  
 date of the Panathenaic festival  
 (below l. 34). See K. F. Hermann  
*Gottesd. Alterth.* § 54, 14. On  
 the early recognition in Greece  
 of the Libyan deity Ammon see  
*Dar. and Sagl.* s.v.

35. Π (for Boeckh's Π, after  
 Fourmont), is due to Koehler.  
 The sum is too ridiculously small  
 for the whole proceeds of the  
*δερματικόν* from the Panathenaea.  
 Hence Koehler's restoration in  
 l. 36, giving a separate entry for  
 the hecatomb. The *ἱεροποιοί* of  
 l. 35 were annual, as appears  
 from 99 a 6. Cf. the note on 99.

Frg. b. Between frg. a and  
 frg. b a few lines are lost, probably  
 containing the *dermatica* of the  
 Eleusinia, the Asclepieia, the  
 Thesea and the Piraea.

2. τῇ Δαείρ[α]. Boeckh *St.* 3  
 ii 124 sq. collects evidence (Etym.  
 M. p. 244, 34 and Schol. Apoll.  
 Rh. iii 847) to show that Daeira  
 was identical with Persephone,  
 and he refers the sacrifices con-  
 nected with the three deities  
 named in the text to the 'Αλφᾶ,  
 which took place in Posideon  
 (Harpor. s.v. 'Αλφᾶ).

3. ἐπιμελητῶν: sc. of the  
 mysteries; cf. a l. 11 above.



*Fragm. e.*

1, 2 ἀνέθη]κε[ν . . . . τ]ου, 4—6 ἡ βουλῇ  
 ἡ ἐπ[ι . . . ἄρχον]τος ἀνέθη[κε . . . . κατὰ  
 τὸν] νόμον, 7 καὶ ἀργυρ -, 8—11 ἀνέ]θηκεν  
 Σώφι[λος . . . . στεφαν]ωθεὶς ὑπὸ [. . . .  
 ἐπὶ Ν]ικοκρ[άτους ἄρχοντος, σταθμὸν] : Π.

*Fragms. f, g, h,*

(containing parts of three columns).

*Col. 1.*

στέφανος, δν . . . . .]ος ἀνέθηκεν,  
 στεφανωθείς ὑπὸ τοῦ δῆ]μου τοῦ  
 - - -, σταθμὸν -] Π Π Π Π Π Π.  
 στέφανος, δν ὁ δῆμος ὁ 'Αθ]ηναίων  
 5 ἀνέθηκεν, στεφανωθείς ὑ]πὸ τοῦ δῆμο(ν)  
 τοῦ . . . . ., σταθμὸν] : Π Δ Δ Δ Δ Π Π.  
 στέφανος, δν . . . . . ρ]ους  
 . . . . . ἀνέθηκεν, στεφ]ανωθείς  
 ὑπὸ . . . . . ι]νων  
 10 - -, σταθμὸν - -] | C.  
 στέφανος, δν ὁ δῆμος ὁ 'Αθην]αίων  
 ἀνέθηκεν, στεφανωθείς ὑπ]ὸ τοῦ δῆμο(ν)  
 τοῦ - - -, σταθμὸν -] Δ Δ Δ Δ Π Π Π Π.  
 στέφανος, δν ὁ δῆμος ὁ 'Αθην]αίων  
 15 ἀνέθηκεν, στεφανωθείς ὑπ]ὸ τοῦ  
 δῆμου τοῦ - - -, σταθμὸν  
 - - -.  
 στέφανος, δν ἡ βουλῇ ἡ ἐπὶ Χ]αιρώνδου  
 ἄρχοντος ἀνέθηκεν, στεφαν]ωθείσα  
 20 ὑπὸ τοῦ δῆμου κατὰ τὸν νόμο]ν,  
 σταθμὸν - - -].  
 στέφανος, δν . . . . .]θους  
 . . . . . ἀνέθηκεν, στεφανωθ]εὶς  
 ὑπὸ τοῦ δῆμου τοῦ 'Αθηναίων,  
 25 σταθμὸν - - -].

Frg. c. 5 sqq. The third year of the pentaeteris.

9. 'Ελευσινίων : in Boedromion.

10. τῇ Δημοκρατίᾳ. Dittenberger compares CIA III 165 : 'Αθηνᾶς Δημοκρατίας. There was a painted representation of this deity along with Theseus and the Athenian Demos in the porch of Zeus 'Ελευθέριος (Paus. I 3, 3).

13. Θησέων : in Pyanepsion ; cf. 61 3. For the form cf. 124 a 10.

Frg. d. 1 sqq. The fourth year of the pentaeteris ; the beginning is lost, as well as the latter part of the accounts of the preceding year.

Frg. e. Remains of a catalogue of golden crowns dedicated in the acropolis. Probably the words in the left-hand portion (not given in the text) of frg. a l. 16 [στεφανωθείς, l. 24 . . . ἄρχου, l. 25 [στεφανωθείς refer to the same subject.

Frgs. f, g, h. Fragments of three columns, the first two containing a list similar to the preceding, the third containing the accounts of crowns wrought of gold. For the crowns granted in Col. 2 to Charidemus, Nausicles and Neoptolemus, see Dem. de Cor. 264.

Col. 2 (l. 1 is level with l. 4 of Col. 1).

- τ - - - - -  
 ἐ[πὶ - - - ἄρχοντος·  
 σ[τέφανος, δν Χαρίδημος Φιλοξένου  
 Ἀχ[αρνεὺς ἀνέθηκεν, στεφανωθείς  
 5 ὑπ[ὸ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων,  
 στ[αθμὸν - - -·  
 στ[τέφανος, δν Χαρίδημος Φι]λοξένου  
 Ἀχαρ[νεὺς ἀνέθηκεν, στεφανω]θείς  
 ὑπὸ το[ῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων,  
 10 σταθμὸ[ν - - -·  
 στέφανος, [δν Χαρίδημος Φιλο]ξένου  
 Ἀχαρνεὺς ἀ[νέθηκεν, στεφανω]θείς  
 ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμο[ν τοῦ Ἀθηναίων,  
 σταθμὸν ΔΔΔ··  
 15 στέφανος, δν Να[υσικλῆς . .]σάρχου  
 Ὁῦθεν ἀνέθηκεν, σ[τεφανωθε]ῖς ὑπὸ το(ῦ)  
 δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναί[ων, σταθμὸ]ν Η·  
 στέφανος, δν Νεο[πτόλεμος Ἀ]ντικλέος(υς)  
 Μελιτεὺς ἀνέθη[κεν τῇ Ἀθη]νῶ,  
 20 στεφανωθείς ὑπ[ὸ τοῦ δήμου] τοῦ  
 Ἀθηναίων, σταθμ[ὸν - - -·

Col. 3 (l. 1 is level with l. 2 of Col. 2).

- στεφ[άνου ᾧ ὁ δῆμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων  
 ἐστεφάνωσεν τοῦ[s - - - - ,  
 στατήρας ΔΔΔΔΠς[ς]ς· ἐ[τέρων  
 στεφάνων δυοῖν, οἷς ὁ δῆμος[s  
 5 ὁ Ἀθηναίων ἐστεφάνωσε Ἀλέξα]νδρον,  
 στατήρας : ΠΔΔΔΔΠςς  
 καὶ δραχμὴ χρυσίου·  
 στεφάνου, ᾧ ὁ δῆμος ὁ [Ἀ]θηναίων  
 ἐστεφάνωσεν Τεισαμ[ε]νὸν Παιανί[εα,  
 10 στατήρας ΔΔΔΔΠςςςς[ς]ς ἐ[ννέ] ὀβολο[ι].  
 ἀριθμὸς στεφάνων, ἀνθ' [ὧν τὸ] χρυσ[ίον]  
 ἐλάβομεν : Π||·  
 σταθμὸν τούτων : ΠΗΔΔΔ--·

Col. 3. 1 sqq. In 1—3 the ταμίαι and ἐπιμεληταὶ received (from the melting down of accumulated offerings) 48 staters=96 drachmae of gold=960 drachmae of silver, for one crown. For the two crowns presented to Alexander (doubtless of Macedon) they received 97 staters. For each crown was allowed only 1000 drachmas of Attic silver; hence perhaps in evasion of the law the grant of two crowns to Alexander. The date was probably 331 B.C., after Alexander's return from Egypt; cf. Arr. An. III 6, 2, Diod. XVII 48.

7. δραχμή, 10. ὀβολοί. For the loose syntax common in inventories and accounts see 98 11 and Meisterhans Gr. 203.

## Side B.

## Side B.

*Fragm. a.*      *Col. 1.*      *Col. 2.*  
 (all traces  
 lost).      δ]ίφ[ρος - -  
                  σταθ[μὸν  
                  δίφρ[ος  
                  σταθμὸν  
                  5 δίφρος  
                  σταθμὸν  
                  δ[ίφρος  
                  στ[αθμὸν  
                  δί[φρος  
                  10 στ[α]θ[μὸν  
                  δίφρο[ς  
                  σταθ[μὸν  
                  δ]ίφρ[ος  
                  σ[τα]θ[μὸν  
                  15 δίφ[ρος]

*Frg. a.* A list, with their weights, of the chairs which were carried behind the *κανηφόροι*. Cf. *Arist. Av.* 1550 sqq., and *Schol. ad loc.* Other notices are collected by *Michaelis Parth.* p. 330. 185 sq.

*Fragm. b.*

πρῶτος ῥυμὸς δέκα, οἷς βῆτα καὶ ἰῶτα  
 παρασεσήμανται], σ[ταθμὸν : ΗΗΗΗ·  
 δεύτερος ῥυμὸς δέκα, [οἷς βῆτα καὶ  
 δύο ἰῶτα παρα]σεσήμα[νται,  
 σταθμὸν : ΗΗ](Η)Η·  
 5 τρίτος ῥυμὸς δέκα, οἷς [βῆτα καὶ  
 τρία ἰῶτ]α παρασεσήμ[ανται,  
 σ]ταθμὸν : [Η]ΗΗΗ·  
 τέ[ταρτος ῥυμὸς δέκα, [οἷς βῆτα  
 καὶ τέτταρα ἰῶτα πα[ρασεσήμανται,  
 10 σταθμὸν : ΗΗΗΗ·  
 ἕτεροι οἱ τὸ γάμμα ἔχ[οντες  
 ΔΔΔ : σταθμὸν ἐκάστ[ου ΔΔΔ,  
 καὶ οὗτοι κατὰ δέκα [βεβλημένοι·  
 πρῶτος ῥυμὸς δέκα, οἷς [γάμμα  
 15 καὶ ἰῶτα παρασεσήμ[ανται  
 σταθμὸν : ΗΗΗ·  
 δ]εύτερος ῥυμὸς δέκα[α, οἷς γάμμα  
 καὶ δύο[ο ἰῶτ]α πα[ρασεσήμανται,  
 σταθμὸν : ΗΗ]Η·

*Frg. b.* A list probably of crowns (cf. the masculine *ἕτεροι* l. 11) belonging to the outfit of the *κανηφόροι*. They were arranged in rows, *ῥυμοί*, and had each a letter stamped on them, followed by the numerals I, II, III (*ἰῶτα*, *δύο ἰῶτα*, *τρία ἰῶτα* etc.). The weights are expressed in drachmas.

## Fragm. c.

- κεφάλαιον σταθ[μοῦ] στ[εφάνων]  
 - - - - -  
 σῦμπαν κε[φ[άλ]αιον σταθμ[οῦ] τῶν  
 ὑποδερί]δων καὶ τῶν ἀμφιδεῶν  
 5 καὶ] τῶν στεφάνων : ΤΤΤΧΧΧΗΗΔΔΔ.  
 χρυ]σοῦ ἐξ ἀκροπόλεως ἐλάβομεν  
 ἀφε]ρημένης τῆς ἀφεψήσεως  
 ΤΤΧ[Ϟ]ϞΔΔΔΙΙΙΙΙCT.  
 χρυσοῦ] ὃ προσεπριάμεθα  
 10 ΤΧ[Ϟ]ΗΔΔΔ]ΔΓΓΓΓΓΓ.  
 οὔτοι στατή]ρες γίνονται  
 ΧΧΧ[Ϟ]ΗΗΗΔΔΓ]ςςςς  
 δραχμή τε(?) χρ]υσίου καὶ τартημό[ριον]  
 ..... ε]ἰκοσι καὶ τριῶ[ν  
 15 ..... ΔΤΤΤΤΤΧΧΧ[Ϟ]ΔΔΔΓ-.

## Fragm. h.

- .....ς προ - - - - -  
 δραχ]μαί' κεφ[άλ]αιον - - - - -  
 μισ]θὸς τοῖς ἐρ[γασαμένοις] - - - - -  
 5 κεφ[άλ]αιον μισ[θοῦ] - - - - -  
 οἱ] ἐπόησαν τὰς - - - - -  
 Νι]κοκράτης Νικ[- ἐκ Κολωνοῦ - - - - -  
 ἐ]φ' ἥ τὸ ἄλφα κα[ὶ] τὸ βῆτα παρασεσή-  
 μανται - - - - -  
 Μῦς Ἐρμίου ἰσ[οτελής] - - - ἐφ' ἥ τὸ  
 [ἄλφα καὶ τὸ γάμ-  
 10 μα παρασεσήμ[ανται] - - - - -  
 Κρατίππου Ὀλ[ύνθιος?] - - - ἐφ' ἥ τὸ  
 [ἄλφα καὶ τὸ δέλ-  
 τα παρασεσήμ[ανται] - - - - -  
 μάχου ἐν Κυδα[θηναίω] οἰκῶν - - - ἐφ' ἥ  
 [τὸ ἄλφα καὶ τὸ  
 εἰ : παρασεσήμ[ανται] - - - - -  
 15 πίνακα ἀργυρο[ῦν] - - - - - Ἐφι-  
 άλτου Ἀγκυλῇ - - - - -

Frg. c. Totals of gold and other articles received. 4. ὑποδερίδες and ἀμφιδεῖαι are necklaces and bracelets doubtless belonging to the costume of the *κανηφόροι*. 5. The total in this line is the sum of the amounts in l. 8 and l. 10. The officials received the old damaged ornaments, bought more gold and produced the new total weight as stated. The value of the extra gold is repeated in staters, i.e. didrachms. 7. ἀφειρημένης (for the *ει=η* see 31 3, 45 37) τῆς ἀφεψήσεως: 'deducting the cost of melting down.' 13. τартημό[ριον]. 60 55, 64 55. On the symbol for this coin (ll. 8, 10) see 99 b, 17, 23.

Frg. h was apparently added later and by a different engraver. Nicocrates, l. 7, is probably the metal-worker of that name mentioned in CIA II 720 A Col. 1, 16, 724 B, 10, 737 A, Col. 1 11. Mys, l. 9, can hardly be other than the celebrated metal-worker of the age of Parrhasius, the sculptor.

ἄνευ τῆς κόλλη[ης - - - - -  
 τ[ού]τω κόλλη[ς - - - - -  
 δραχμαί· μισθ[ὸς - - - - -  
 20 κεφάλαιον - - - - -  
 ὑ[δ]ριῶ[ν] κ[αὶ - - - - -

**101.** A slab of Hymettian marble broken on all sides, 0.11 m. in thickness, inscribed on both sides. CIA II 742. Cf. Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> II 278 sq.

Alphabet, type 1; ξ is ξ<sub>2</sub>; there is no ζ or ψ.

*Side A.*

..... ἀν]άθημα .....  
 ... ἀνδριὰς γ]ενε[ι]ῶν σφυ[ρήλατος ?  
 ἀνάθημα] α . μόν[ο]ς ὑγιή[ς .....  
 ..... χ]αλκοῦς εὐμεγέθη[ς .....  
 5 ἀνάθημα ..... Μελι]τέως· παλλαδίου ε .....  
 .... ἀποστατεῖ ὅ τι εἶχ[εν .....  
 .... ἀ]νάθημα Καρκίνου [Θορκίον ...  
 .... ἀποστατεῖ ὅτι εἶχ[εν .....  
 .. ὑ]γιές· ἀνδριὰς ἀγένε[ιος .....  
 10 ... Χ]αιρίου Μελιτέ· ἀπο[στατεῖ  
 ὅτι εἶχ[εν· παῖς γυμνὸς λα[γῶν ἔχων  
 .... ἀνάθημα Ἀνθεμίων[ος .....  
 .... κυνὴν ἔχει καὶ λό[φον οὐ λό[γην  
 .... χ]ειροῖν καὶ ἡ ἑτέρ[α] .....  
 15 ... ς μικρὸν ἀνάθημα[α .....  
 .. ἀ]λεκτρύονα ἔχε[ι .....  
 .. ἀποσ]τατεῖ ὅτι εἶχ[εν .....  
 .... ς ὀφθαλμὸς [τ .....  
 ..... βασμ .....

*Side B.*

.....  
 ..... ν της  
 ..... μηρὸς οσ-  
 ..... μ . κατων ἀνάθημα  
 5 .... ἀποστατοῦσιν οἱ ὀφ[θαλμοί  
 ..... ος καὶ τὸ ὀρρόπύγιον ...



τ]ο[s] μικρὸν καὶ ὁ ποῦς ὁ . . . .  
 οἱ] δά[κ]τυλοι· παῖς γυμ[νός] . . . .  
 . . . . κα[ι] τῆς δεξιᾶς κνή[μης] . . .  
 10. ικ . βαλῆς χειρῶν τ . . . . .  
 . . . ξφ]ηβος· ἐνδεῖ χει[ρ] . . . . .  
 . . . . ρου ἔτε[ρ]ος γυμν[ός] . . . .  
 . . . . . ς ἀριστερᾶ[s] . . . . .  
 . . . . . ος· ἐνδεῖ χει[ρ] . . . . .  
 15 . . . . ξ]τερος [γ]υμνός[s] . . . . .  
 . . . . . ης τοῦ ποδ[ός]  
 ἔτερ]ος γυμνός ξ[φ]ηβος?  
 . . . . . τῆς δεξι[ᾶς] . . . .  
 . . . . . ξτ]ερος . . . . .  
 20 . . . . . ισ . . . . .

The stone contains fragments of inventories of bronze statues. The inventories were probably deposited in the Acropolis and published by the Treasurers of Athena. This and the similar documents hitherto found may be assigned to the second half of the fourth century B.C.

The recurring phrase ἀποσταεῖ ὅτι εἶχε means 'the object carried by the statue (e.g., in the case of the Palladion, a spear) is missing.' A statue from which nothing is missing is ὅλης, 'entire.'

**102.** A slab of grey marble: H. 1 ft. 10½ in.; Br. 1 ft. 1 in. From the Elgin Collection. CIG 155; Hicks BMI I 34; CIA II 754. Cf. Michaelis *Parthenon*, p. 310; H and V, *Athens*, 395 sqq.

[Compare throughout the Commentary in BMI from which the following is in the main abbreviated.]

Alphabet, type 1; ξ is ξ<sub>2</sub>. Inscribed στοιχηδόν "in those small clear characters which mark all the documents of Lyscurgus' administration." Hicks.

. . . . .]νον πο[ικίλον] . . . . .  
 . . . . . ἀμ]όρ[γ]ιν[ον] . . . . .  
 . . . . . ν . . . ι κάλυ[μμα] . . . . .  
 . . . . . ταραν]τῖνον προς . ε . . . . . σ . . σ . .  
 5 . . . . σταθμ]ον ἐ[πε]γέγρα[π]το : ††† C : Ἴφ . . . . νη σ . . .  
 . . . η' Ἀρ[χ]ίππη κατάστικτον χειριδ[ω]τὸν ἐμ πλα-  
 349/8 ισ[τ]φ· ἐπὶ [Κ]αλλιμάχου ἄρχοντος· χιθωνίσκο[s] κτεν-  
 B.C. ωτ]ὸς περιποίκιλος, Καλλιππη· οὗτος ἔχει γράμ[μα]-  
 α ἐ]νυφασμένα· Χαιρίππη, Εὐκολίνη κατάστικτον ἐ[μ]

- 348/7 10 πλ]αισίφ· Φι[λ]ουμένη χιτῶνα [α]μόργινον· ἐπὶ Θεοφ[ι-  
B.C. λου ἄρχο[ντ]ος· Πυθιάς κατάστικτον ξυστιδωτόν· ἐ[π-  
347/6 15 ἰ Θεμιστοκλέους ἄρχοντος· χιτωνίσκος ἀλουργό-  
B.C. ς ποικίλος ἐμ πλαισίφ, Θυαίν[η] καὶ Μαλθάκη ἀνέθ[η]-  
κεν· χιτωνίσκος ποικίλος ἐμ πλαισίφ ἀλουργός .
- 15 ο . τασω . α, Εὐκολλίνη ἀνέθηκεν· Φίλη ζῶμα· Φεῖδυλλ[α  
ἰμάτιον λευκὸν γυναικεῖον ἐμ πλαισίφ· Μνησὼ β[α-  
τραχίδα· Ναυσὶς ἰμάτιον γυναικεῖον πλατυαλουργ-  
γὲς περι[κ]υμάτιον· Κλεὼ ἀμπέχονον· Φίλη περιήγητ-  
20 ον λευκὸν καὶ χιτωνίσκον, ῥάκος· Γλυκέρα Ξανθίππ-  
ου γυνὴ χιτωνίσκον περιήγητον ἐκπλύτῳ ἀλουργ[γ-  
εῖ καὶ [τ]ριβώνια δύο· Νικολέα χιτῶνα ἀμόργινον, π[ε-  
ρὶ τῷ ἔδει· [κᾶ]τροπτον ἐλεφαντίνην λα[β]ήν ἔχον, πρ-  
346/5 25 ὸς τῷ τ[οί]χῳ, Ἀριστοδαμέα ἀνέθηκεν· ἐπὶ Ἀρχίου· Ἀ-  
B.C. ρχεστράτ[η] Μνησιστράτου Παιανιῶς θυγάτηρ χιτω-  
νί· πυργωτόν ἐμ πλαισίφ· Μνησιστράτη Ξενοφίλ[ου  
ἰμάτιον λευκὸν παραλουργές, τοῦτο τὸ λίθινον ἔ[δ-  
ος ἀμπέχεται· χιτωνίσκιον καρτὸν παιδεῖον ἀν[επ]-  
30 ἰγραφον, παρυφὴν ἔχει θερμ[α]στίν· Ξενοφάντη χ[ιτω-  
νίσκον ἐξίστῳ[ν] κτενωτόν, οὗτος ἐπὶ τῷ κανῶ· [Νικ-  
οβούλη ἐπίβλη[μα] ποικίλον καινόν, σημεῖον ἔ[χ]ει ἐ-  
μ μέσῳ, Διόνυσος σπένδων καὶ γυνὴ οἶνοχοοῦσα· Ἀρ-  
345/4 35 ἰστεία ἐπίβλημα [ἔ]μ πλαισίφ, ἐμ μέσῳ ἔχει ζῶα δ-  
B.C. εξιο[ύ]μενα· ἐπὶ Εὐβούλου ἄρχοντος· ἀμπέχονον, Ἀρτ-  
35 ἐμιδος ἱερὸν ἐπιγέγραπτ[α]ι, περὶ τῷ ἔδει τῷ ἀρχ-  
αίῳ, Θεανῶ· ἀμπέχονον περὶ τῷ ἔδει τῷ ἀρχαίῳ[ι, Π-  
ευτετηρ[ι]ς· ταραντῖνον περὶ τῷ ἔδει τῷ ἀρχαίῳ,  
Θεανῶ· κατάστικτον διπτέρυγον περὶ τῷ ἔδει [τῷ  
ἀρχαίῳ· χλανὶς καρτὴ ἄγραφος παράβολον ἔχο[υ]σα·  
40 παιδίον χλανίσκιον λευκὸν καρτόν, ἱερὸν ἐπι[γέ]-  
γραπται Ἀρτέμιδος, παράβολον ἔχει φοινίκιον· χ[ιτ]-  
ωνίσκος κτενωτὸς περιποίκιλος, περὶ τῷ ἀγάλμ[α]-  
τι τῷ ὀρθῷ· χιτωνίσκος κτενωτὸς περιήγητος· [Λή-  
διον ἀνεπίγραφον· Ξεναρίστη Ἀντιφῶντος γυνὴ Π[ε-  
45 ριθοίδου χιτωνίσκον κτενωτόν, λή[δ]ιον· χιτωνίσκ-  
ος λευκὸς πυργωτὸς παρακυμάτιος πλατυαλουργ[η]-  
ς ἀνεπίγραφος· ἰμάτ[ι]ον ἀνδρεῖον, Ἀργονιάς ἀνέθ[η]-  
κεν· βατραχίς, ἔγκυκλον ποικίλον, Ἀθηναῖς ἀνέθ[η]κ-

εὐ· ἀλουργίς ξενική, [ῥ]άκος, ἀνεπίγραφος· Μνησι[σ]τρ  
 50 ἄτη ἀμπέχονον ἐμ πλαισίῳ· Ἀντιβίου γυνὴ Φείδυλ-  
 λα χιτώνιον ἀμόργινον ἀπλοῦν· Καλλίππη χιτωνίσ-  
 κον κτενωτόν· Νικῶ χ[ιτ]ω[ν]ίσκον περιήγητον Ἀρτέμ-  
 ιδι· Ἰπποδάμη Θεοτέλ[ους] Ἀλ[α]ῶς χιτωνίσκον ἡμι[ν]-  
 φ]ῇ ἐμ πλαισ[ίω]ι καὶ κρ[οκ] . . . . .]· παραλουργίδ[ι]-  
 55 ο]ν χιτωνίσκον ἀπλο[ῦν, . . .]ἰππη ἀνέθηκεν· Φανοστ[ρ]-  
 ἀτη] κ[ατ]αστίκτου [ . . . . . α]λουργίδος . . . -  
 . . ἡν· Ἀριστῶ κατὰσ[τ]ικ[τ]ο[ν] . . . . .]ν ἐν ὀθονίῳ ἔρ[ι]-  
 α μ]αλακά, Ἡδύλη· κροκ[ωτὸν χιτωνίσκ]ο[ν] παιδίου [ἄγρ-  
 344/3 α]φον· Χαιρεστράτ[η] . . . . . ἡμι]νφής, ῥάκος· ἐπὶ [Δυ-  
 B.C. 60 κίσκ]ον ἄρχοντος· . . . . . Ξενοκράτους γυνὴ [κρ-  
 ο]κωτὸν διπλοῦν . . . . . ν[.] ἀνεπίγρα[φο]-  
 ν· Φ]ίλη κροκωτὸν διπ[λοῦν ἐμ πλαισί]ω[ι]· Φ]ιλ[ου]μέ[νη Μ]-  
 νησι[δ]ήμου Λαμπτρ[έως γυνὴ χιτ]ών[ι]ον ἀμόργ[υ]ί[νον ἰ]-  
 σοπτυχ]ές· Καλλιστῶ [χιτώνιον] ἀμόργινον διπ[λοῦν·  
 65 χιτώνιον ἰσ]οπτυχές [ἀμόργιν]ον ἀνεπίγραφο[ν· χιτ]-  
 ώνιον ἰσοπτυχ]ές διπλοῦν [ἀν]ε[πί]γραφον· χ[ι]τ[ω]ν . . .  
 . . . . . δι]πλοῦν· . . . . . κα[τάσ]τικτον . . .  
 . . . . . τ]αραντῖνον . . . . . τα[ρ]αντ[ῖνον]  
 . . . . . πα]ραλουργέ[ς] ἰ[ε]ρ[ο]ν [ἐπ]ι[γ]έγγρ[απτα]-  
 70 ι.] ταραντῖνον Ἀσκληπιοδῶ[ρα] . .  
 . . . . . κατὰ]στικ[τ]ο[ν]· υφημαγ . . .  
 . . . . . ἐς καὶ κρόκην μ . . . . .  
 . . . . . ο . . . . . χ . . . . .  
 . . . . . χιτων -

Since the time when Boeckh described this monument as '*marmor in re vestiaria classicum*,' a whole series has been discovered in the Acropolis of closely similar inscriptions, represented by CIA II 751 sqq. in the section '*Tabulae Curatorum Brauronii*.'

Our inscription contains an inventory of articles of dress dedicated to Artemis Brauronia in the Brauronium, the site of which is close to the Propylaea on the south. The remarkable collection of cast-off raiment seems to comprise (1) the garments worn by children at their presentation to Artemis; (2) the girdles dedicated by brides before marriage; (3) garments dedicated after childbirth. (For further explanations and illustrations see Mr Hicks *ad loc.*)

The Brauronian treasure came under the head of τῶν ἄλλων θεῶν and we might have expected to find it deposited in the Opisthodomus of the Parthenon: cf. 10 15 sq. Some exception however is evidently contemplated in the words (*ib.* 16) ὅσα δύνατον καὶ ὅσιον, and the arguments summed up by Hicks (*l. c.*)

tend to the conclusion that the regular store-house of the Brauronian treasures was the Braurionium itself.

The dedications enumerated in the inscription belong to the period 349—344 B.C., as we learn from the names of the archons.

The following list of articles of clothing may be useful: 1. 2 etc. 'Αμόργινος sc. χιτών: i.e. made of ἀμοργίς, Amorgian flax (cf. ἀμόργινα χιτώνια Ar. *Lys.* 150, described as διαφανή *ib.* 48). 1. 4 Ταραντίνον: a fine Tarentine woman's garment reaching to the ankles. Ath. xiv 622 B, Schol. Ar. *Lys.* 45. 1. 6 κατάστικτος χειριδωτός (sc. χιτών): embroidered sleeved tunic. Pollux vii 55 explains κατάστικτος χιτών to be ὁ ἔχων ζῶα ἢ ἀνθη ἐννυφασμένα. 1. 7 χιτωνίσκος κτενωτός: a woven shift. Cf. Hesych. κτενωτή: ὕφαντή, and Pollux vii 52, ἔστι δὲ τὰ μὲν πεντάκτενα χιτωνίσκοι παρὰ τὴν ᾧαν πορφυροὶ πέντε κτένας ἐννυφασμένοι (*Bekk.*). 1. 11 ξυστιδωτός=ξυστίς. 1. 15 ζῶμα: (1) a girded frock, Ar. *Fragm.* 309, 7, cf. Aesch. *Fragm.* 240, (2) later=ζώνη. 1. 16 ἱμάτιον. See *Dict. Ant.* s.v. *Pallium*. βατραχίς: a frog-green coat. Schol. Ar. *Eq.* 1406 εἶδος ἐσθῆτος ἀνθιῆς, ὅμοιον τῷ ὀνόματι ἐχούσης τὸ χρώμα. 1. 18 ἀμπέχονον=ἀμπεχόνη: shawl. περιήγητον: apparently a 'plain-bordered' garment. 1. 19 κάνδης: a Medo-Persic robe with wide sleeves. Our authority for the form of it is the Persepolitan sculptures. *Dict. Ant.* 1. 22 τριβώνιον, dim. of τρίβων: not necessarily a 'threadbare' cloak, but a coarser variety of the ἱμάτιον. See *Dict. Ant.* s.v. τρίβων. 1. 31 ἐπίβλημα: acc. to L. and S., a piece of embroidery, but it more probably denotes an outer garment of some kind. See *Dict. Ant.* s.v. *Amictus*. Cf. for another use of the word as a covering for a bier, D 877, 4 (*Ceos*). 1. 38 διπτέρυγον, apparently used as a noun: a mantle with two πετέα. 1. 39 χλανίς (χλανίσκιον): a much finer garment (than the χλαῖνα) and of Milesian wool, *Dict. Ant.* s.v. *Pallium*. 1. 43 λήδιον (also λήδος, λήδιον, ληδάριον): a light summer dress, *Dict. Ant.* l.c. 1. 48 ἐγκυκλον: a woman's upper garment, Ar. *Thesm.* 261, *Lys.* 113. 1. 49 ἀλουργίς: a purple robe, Ar. *Eq.* 967.

6. 'Αρχ[ι]ππη: sc. ἀνέθηκεν; but frequently as in ll. 7, 8 both the thing dedicated and the name of the dedicator are given in the nominative. The expression ἐμ πλασιῶ, which recurs frequently, denotes that the figures 'were enclosed in a kind of chequered pattern, which divided the garment into lozenges or oblong compartments: such patterns are often to be seen in vase-pictures and ancient mosaics (see Wieseler, *Theater-Gebäude*, pll. vii, viii; *Wiener Vorlege-blätter* 1888 vi; cf. Lat. *scutulatus*).' Hicks.

7. χιτωνίσκος is obviously an engraver's mistake. The word κτενωτός is restored from CIA II 755, 2, where the same collocation occurs, χιτωνίσκος κτενωτός περιπόικιλος. The last epithet 'variegated all round' is used of the tails of dogs, Xen. *Cyn.* v 23 τὴν δὲ οὐρὰν οἱ μὲν κύκλῳ περιπόικιλον, οἱ δὲ παράσειρον (i.e. only on one side).

9. Εὐκόλινη. The BMI has (λ)ευκολινῆ, on which Koehler (CIA) remarks 'Dubito num vox λευκολινῆς unquam usurpata sit.' Cf. l. 15.

13. ποικίλος ἐμ πλασιῶ. The colour was arranged in a chequered pattern.

15. ο[ὕ] τὰ σῶ[α] λευκολινῆ: Michaelis, *Parth.* p. 310 and Hicks.

ἀνέθηκεν Φίλη. Mr Hicks reads ἀνέθηκεν Φίλη; joining ζῶμα with Φεῖδulla, and so frequently he makes the person dedicating follow in the enumeration, where CIA assigns the dedicated article to the name preceding.

17. πλαταλουργές περικυμάτιον: 'with a broad purple border of wave-pattern all round'; a pattern often seen on robes represented in vase-paintings.

19. *Τεισικράτεια*. For the diphthong cf. *Τεισαμενός*, *Τελσανδρος* etc. enumerated by Meisterhans *Gr.* 53.

20. *ράκος*. The expression often occurs in the Brauronian lists, in apposition to a substantive. Perhaps it should be literally translated 'in rags.'

21. *περιήγητον ἐκπλύτῳ ἀλουργεῖ*: 'with a plain border of purple that has been washed out.'

22. *περὶ τῷ ἔδει*. Cf. l. 27 *τοῦτο* (sc. *ιμάτιον*) *τὸ λίθινον ἔδος ἀμπέχεται*; ll. 35, 36, 37, 38 *περὶ τῷ ἔδει τῷ ἀρχαίῳ*; l. 42 *περὶ τῷ ἀγάλματι τῷ ὀρθῷ*. Here a marble seated statue is contrasted with a standing statue, by implication not of marble. The *ἔδος* was then the old cultus image, the *ἄγαλμα* a new votive image. That the *ἔδος* was not a copy of the older xoanon at Brauron, said to have been brought by Orestes from Tauris (Eur. *I. T.* 1359, 1448 sqq. and passim), is clear, according to H. and V., because the xoanon is represented by all tradition as a standing statue.

22 etc. For *Νικολέα*, *Ἀριστοδαμέα* see 26 33, 84 118.

23. *κάτροπτον*: cf. *καταντροκύ*, *ἀπαντροκύ*. The form *κάτροπτον* occurs 18 times, the normal *κάτοπτρον* only once in Attic inscriptions. Meisterhans *Gr.* 80. Cf. Mod. Gr. *καθρέφτη*. 25. *χιτωνί*: *χιτωνίσκον*.

26. *πυργωτὸν ἐμ πλαισίῳ*: 'a tunic of chequered pattern and with an embattled border,' such as occurs in vase-pictures. Cf. Ath. v 196 c: *μεσολεύκοις ἐμπετάσμασι πυργωτοῖς*, i.e. hangings white in the middle, with a battlement-shaped border. Hicks. l. 26 begins with the letters Ν| only, followed by *πυργωτὸν*.

27, 29. *παρалуργές*—*παρυφήν*. Cf. Pollux vii 53: *παρυφές δὲ καὶ παρалуργές τὸ ἐκατέρωθεν ἔχον παρυφασμένην πορφύραν*. In l. 29 *παρυφή* denotes a border not all round, but on either side. *θερμαστis*, for *θερμαστis* which occurs CIA ii 675, 42, is a smith's pair of fire-tongs, and was also applied (Ath. xiv 629 e) to a certain kind of dance, *μανιώδης ὄρχησις*, in which perhaps the dancing figure was likened to a *θερμαστis*. The *παρυφή θερμαστis* then might have been a border with dancing figures. The loss of the ρ in *θερμαστis* may be ranked with such displacements as those noticed on l. 23.

28. *καρτόν*: 'shorn of its nap or pile,' perhaps from wear.

30. *ἐξίστω[ν]* probably, says Mr Hicks, the substance of whose note is given, represents *ἐξ[έ]στω[ν]*. Perhaps connected with *ξεεστis* or *ξεαστis*, the rough edge left by tearing linen or cloth, Hippocr. *Offic. Med.* 744. Galen, *Expl. vocum Hippocr.* s.v., gives a similar explanation. So Erotian s.v. Possibly there was an adjective *ἐξέστως* meaning either 'having a pile,' 'with a woolly surface,' or rather 'reeved out,' 'with the threads beginning to fringe at the edges.'

32. *Διόνυσος κτλ.* For the nominatives cf. Paus. i 2, 4 *οἶκημα ἀγάλματα ἔχον ἐκ πηλοῦ, βασιλεὺς Ἀθηναίων Ἀμφικτύων ἄλλους τε θεοὺς ἐστίων καὶ Διόνυσον*.

33. *δεξιούμενα*: 'figures joining their right hands' as often, e.g., on sepulchral reliefs. H.

36. *Πεντετηρίς*: restored from CIA ii 758 A Col. ii 18. Harpocration s.v. *Νεμέας Χαράδρα* quotes from Polemon a ψήφισμα forbidding the name to be given to a δούλη or ἀπελευθέρη or πόρνη or αὐλητρίς (cf. Ath. xii 587 c; 'Preller Polemonis *Fragm.* iii). Other names derived from festivals are *Παναθηναῖς*, *Ἀπατούριος*, *Ἀνθεστήριος*, *Θαργηλέα*, *Λήναιος*, *Νουμήνιος*, *Ἰσθμιάς*, *Νεμεάς*. (Keil *Spec. Onomatolog. Gr.* pp. 16, 99.)



39. *παράβολον* : acc. to Boeckh, a border not woven on, but sewn on.

53. *ἡμυνφή* : Rangabé on CIA II 758 B Col. III 12, 15 translates 'demi-tissé,' i.e. very finely woven.

**103.** A slab of Pentelic marble, originally containing 119 lines, of which however only the first 37 given below are legible. Found on the Acropolis. CIA II 766. Cf. Girard *L'Asclépieion d'Athènes*, p. 116 sqq.

(The text of the inscription is given on pp. 282-3.)

Alphabet, type 1 ; numerals are preceded and followed by the sign (:), which also marks abbreviations.

Probably the first part of the inscription was engraved on a stone now lost. We have here an inventory of the dedicatory gifts in the Asclepieum, the site of which was on the south slope of the Acropolis. The inventory is arranged according to priests and archons. The articles enumerated are various; with the exception perhaps of *σκέλος* (l. 8), *καρδίαν* (l. 16) and *ὀφθαλμοὶ χρυσοὶ* (l. 22) they do not appear to include models of parts of the body, dedicated for cures effected, such as are noticed in 60 18 and form the staple of the objects catalogued in some other inventories, belonging to the Asclepieum, e.g. CIA II 835, 836 (*σῶμα γυναικός, σκέλος, πρόσωπον, αἰδοῖον, τίτθος, οὖς, καρδιά, [χει]ρίδιον παιδικόν*).

Abbreviations are frequent, as *ἐλύτρ* : *ἐλύτρῳ*, *τοίχ* : *τοίχῳ*, *ξύλι* : *ξύλινον*. For the abbreviations of the demotic names see 35 6, 59 33 sqq.

1. *ἐν ἐλύτρ[ρ(ψ)]* : 'in a case.' One of the equivalents given by Hesychius s.v. is *θήκη*. *οὐ]κ ἔστιν* : 'missing.'

2. *πρὸς πινακίῳ* : the coins were affixed to a tablet or other object.

3. *ἐτέρας κτλ.* : 'another drachma is wanting, which is in the hands of Telesias.'

5. *καλιάς* is perhaps 'a wooden niche.' Cf. the Lexx.

6. *τοῦτο κτλ.* Perhaps *Πολύξενος* is the same as in l. 19 : 'this missing amount which P. repaid on his own account (he dedicated as) a gilded censer of wood a cubit long.' On the difference between *ἐπίχρυσος, κατάχρυσος, περίχρυσος* see 97 7.

9. *συμμείκτον*. The diphthong is legitimate in all forms of this verb which have not the short vowel, and in derived proper names; thus we have *μεῖζω*, *Μεῖζις*, *Μειζίδημος*; cf. *τίνω, τείσω, Τεισαμενός*. Meisterhans *Gr.* 180 sq. For *Πασιλέα* see 102 22.

11. *Ἀντιγόνας*. The Doric form is strange.

12 sq. *σταθμόν*. Meisterhans *Gr.* 144 quotes from other inscriptions instances of the neuter form.

15. *Νικίδια* : small statues of *Νίκη*.

17. *δικαδίαν* : qu. 'an urn (*κάδος*) with two compartments'?

18. For *ἱερεί(ως)* see 39 introd.

19. *κερχνίον* : perhaps diminutive of *κέρχνη*, a kind of hawk.

26. *ὑπηργυρωμέ(νος)*, 28 *ὑπόχαλκοι*. See 97 7.

27. *κλειδίον πεντεβάλανον* : a key with five prongs; see Baumeister *Denkm.* p. 1808.

Text of

- δ]ακτύλιος χρυσοῦς ἄστ[α]τος, Ξενοκ[ράτης ἀν]έ[θη]κ[εν, ἐν] ἐλύτ-  
 κ ἔστιν· Διοπείθης πρὸς πινακίῳ : Ϝ : Καλλίμαχος ἐ[μ] πινακίῳ  
 λείπει : ††† : ταύτας δεῖ[ν] ἔφη ἀποδοῦναι Διοκλέα Μυρρί :  
 πρὸς τῷ ὑπερτοναίῳ : †† : Αἰσχυλίδης πρὸς ταινιδίῳ : †|| :  
 5 ἐν καλιάδι πρὸς τῷ τοίχῃ : Δημοστράτη οἰνοχόην χαλκῃ : Ἡδύλη  
 ἰθὺν· Ἐμπορίων πρὸς πινακίῳ : Δ†† : Ὀνασος ἐμ πινακιδί :  
 τοῦ <το> ἀπέδωκε Πολύξενος θυμιατήριον ξύλι : πηχναῖον ἐπί-  
 νικίδης Ἀλαι : παλαιὰς εἶναι· Διοδότῃ : Δ : καὶ σκέλος ἐπίχρυ :  
 340/39 Διοκλέους ἱερέ : , ἄρχοντος δὲ Θεοφράστου· ἀργυρίου συμμείκτου  
 B.C. 10 τῷ τοίχῳ : ΔΔ : Δίφιλος ἐν πινακίῳ πρὸς τῷ τοίχῃ : πρόσωπον  
 νακίῳ πρὸς τῷ Ἀντιγόνας πινακίῳ : ΔΔΔΔ : Ἡγήμων Ἀθμο :  
 : ††††|| : Νικόμαχος ἐμ πινακίῳ : Δ : Καλλίας Καλλίππου  
 θμὸν ἐπιγέγραπτ : ΗΗϜ : φιάλην Ἀριστοφῶν Ἀζηνι : ἀνέθηκε  
 ργυρᾷ, ἣν Φίλων ἀνέθη : ἄστατον ἐν ἐλύτρ : Τελέσαρχος Χολαρ :  
 15 ἔγρα : ϜΔ††|| : οὗ τὰ Νικίδια· κυμβίον ἀργυ : ἐν ἐλύτρ : ὃ  
 ἀνέθη : σταθμ : ἐπιγέγραπται : Ϝ : Οἰνάθη ἐν ταινιδίῳ : †† :  
 πρὸς πινακί : χαλκᾷ· Φίλων Φαληρε : δικαδίαν· Παμφίλη  
 : Ϝ : δακτύλιος ὑάλι : σφραγίδες ὑάλι : Ϝ : χλαμὺς φαία·  
 339/8 δὲ Πολυξένου· χρυσίου, σταθμ : | : ἀργύριον σύμμεικτ : Ϝ| :  
 B.C. 20 ᾧ ἀλυσίῳ δεδεμέ : σταθμ : ἐπιγέγραπται : †C : φιάλη ἀργυρᾷ  
 τιγι τῷ ξυλίνῳ τῷ κατακεχρυσωμέ : χρυσαῖ δραχμαὶ : †† :  
 : ΔΔΔΔ : Ἀριστόδωρος ἐν ἐλύτρ : †† : ὀφθαλμοὶ χρυσοῖ  
 Σουნი : δύο τριώβολα πρὸς τῷ τοίχῃ : Μενίππη κερχνίον ἐν  
 ργυρίῳ δεδεμέ : Δ : στλεγγίδες : || : χαλκεὶ ἀλύσει δεδεμέ :  
 25 εἰχαλκίνη· δακτύλιος σιδηρ : ἀλύσει χαλκεὶ δεδεμέ : Ἀμεινὼ  
 δεδεμέ : δακτύλιος σιδηροῦς ὑπηργυρωμέ : σφραγίδια : |||| : χυτά,  
 ἀνέθηκε· δακτύλιοι σιδηροῖ : ΔϜ| : καὶ κλειδίον πεντεβάλανον·  
 τοῦ Πολυκρίτου· στέφανοι ὑπόχαλκοι : || : σφραγὶς σύνθετος,  
 σπις, σάρδιον συνκόλλητ : σφραγὶς ὄνυ[ξ]· ἐπὶ Τεισίου ἱερέ : ,  
 338/7 30 τετράδραχμον ἔν· τύπος ἀργυροῦς πρὸς πινακίῳ· ὀφθαλμοὶ ἐπί-  
 B.C. ||| : θολία· πίναξ Παρίου λίθου· κυλιχνὺς Παρίου λίθου καὶ  
 ἐτέρας Ἑρμῶν ἀνέθη : Ϝ : ἀστραγάλιον ἐπίχρυ : ἀλυσίῳ χαλ[κῷ]  
 σ[ιδηραῖ] : ||| : λήκυθος σκυτ[ινῇ]· λήκυθος ἀλύσει δεδεμέ :  
 σ[ικύα] χαλκῇ μικρά· στλεγγὶς χα[λκῇ] σιδηρᾷ : λ[α]βὴν ἔχου :  
 35 ᾧ σιδηρᾷ· στλεγγὶς σιδηρᾷ· κυμβίον ὑ[άλι : ] προσ[κ]εφάλαιον  
 υλιχνὺς Παρ[ί]ου [λίθου, . . . ἀνέ]θη : [ὁ]φ[θαλμ]οὶ . . . . οἱ . . . , οἱ  
 ἔθη : Καλλία - - -

no. 103.

- [ρ: στέφ]ανος ἀρ[γν]ροῦς, ὃν Δίῳ ἀνέθ[ηκ]εν, [οὐ-  
 πρὸς τῷ τοίχῃ: ΔΔΔΔ: Μνησαρέτη: Δ: ἐλ-  
 ἑτέρας ἐνδεῖ: |: παρὰ Τελεσίᾳ· Καλλιστῶ:  
 ἑτέρα ἐμ πινακίῳ: |: πρόσωπον μικρὸν
- (5) οἶνοχόην χαλκ: Νικίας κόγχον Παρίου λ-  
 : Δ| |: ἐνδεῖ: | |: τοῦτο τὸ ἐλλείπον ὃ ὑπὲρ ἑα-  
 χρυσον· Μυννίον: ▯: ταύτας ἔφη ὁ ἱερε: Εὐ-  
 χλαμύς· θρόνος ξύλι: τάδε ἀνετέθη ἐπὶ  
 σταθ: | |: Πασιλέα ἐν ἐλύτρ: πρὸς
- (10) ἀργυροῦν καὶ ἀργυρίου: Δ: Πύθων ἐμ πι-  
 ἐν ταινιδίῳ: ▯Δ: Κλυμένη ἐμ πινακί: ▯ΔΔ:  
 ῥαμνοῦ: φιάλην ἀργυρ: [ᾱ]στατον ἐν ἐλύτρ:, στα-  
 ᾱστατον, σταθμ: ἐπιγέγραπται: | |: φιάλη ἀ-  
 ποτήριον ἀργυροῦν ᾱστατον, σταθ: ἔ[π]ιγ-
- (15) Θεανὼ ἀνέθη: ᾱστα: κυμβίον ἀργυροῦν ᾱστατ: ὃ Φίλη  
 Μέλητος καρδίαν ἀργυρᾶν καὶ ὀφίδιον:  
 τριποδίσκον· Τιμόξενος καρχήσιον· ἰάσπ[ι]δε[s  
 τάδε ἀνετέθη ἐπὶ Λυσιμαχίδου ἄρχοντ: ἱερεῖ[ως  
 Χρήσιμος: ΔΔ: Φίλων κερχνίον ᾱστατ: χ[ρ]υ]σ-
- (20) ᾱστατ: ἦν Θεόδωρος ἀνέθη: πρὸς τῷ τέτ-  
 Κλεαρέτη ἐμ πινακίῳ: ΔΔ: Φίλη ἐν ἐλύτ:  
 ᾱστατοι πρὸς πινακίῳ, οὓς Λῦσις ἀνέθη: Ἑγησίας  
 πινακίῳ ᾱστατον· ἀστράγαλοι δορκάδεοι ἀ-  
 <δύο>, ἡ μὲν χαλκῇ, ἡ δὲ σιδηρᾷ, τούτων ἡ μία ὀρ-
- (25) ἰασπιν ἐπικεχρυσωμέ: ἀλύσει χαλκῇ  
 λίθινον ἔν· καρχήσιον, ὃ Κλεινὼ χαλκ:  
 οἶνοχόη ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς τοῦ ἀνδριάντ:  
 χρυσίον διὰ μέσον, Ἀρισταγόρα ἀνέθη: ἰα-  
 ᾱρχοντος δὲ Χαιρώνδου· ὀφθαλμοὶ ἐπίχρυν: ::|:
- (30) χρυσοι: ::|: ὑποδημάτων γυναικε: ζεύγη  
 αὐλός, Ἰὰς ἀνέθη: δραχμὰς ἐν ἀνθεμίῳ: Δ▯:  
 δ]εδε[μ]έ: στλεγγίς· λήκυθος· στλεγγίδες  
 στλεγγίς σιδηρᾷ· λήκυθο[ι]: ::|: στλεγγίς σιδη:  
 στλεγγίδες σιδηραῖ: ::|: στλεγγίς πρὸς ληκύθ-
- (35) ἑρεοῦν· κυλιχνὺς [ἐ]ν ἐλύτρ: [ἐ]υλίνῳ· λύρα· κ-  
 [μ]έν [δ]ύο [ᾱ]ρ[γν]ροῖ, οἱ δὲ δύο χρυσοῖ Φα[ν]ίς ἀν-

28. σύνθετος κτλ.: of cast (?) metal, with a small gold centre-piece. In DI 2502, 30 (Delphi) a payment is made for βολίμον (= μολύβδον) σύνθεσις.

29. σάρδια, Sardinian stones, and ἰάσπιδες are mentioned together by Plato *Phaedo* 110 D. συγκόλλητ(α): 'cemented.' For the distinction between ὄνυξ and σαρδόνυξ see L. and S.

30. τύπος. See 60 18.

31. θολία: probably a chest or casket with a conical lid, Poll. 10, 138. By ἀνθέμιον is meant a band with floral ornament, used as the πινάκιον l. 2 or the ταινίδιον l. 11.

104. A slab of Pentelic marble, in two fragments, found at Eleusis. CIA IV 2, 767 b.

Alphabet, type 1; the sign (:) before and after numerals. Στοιχηδόν.

τάδε παρ[ε]σαν ἐπιστάται Ἐλευσινιώθεν Ἀντισθένης Ἀντικράτο-  
 υς Ἰκαρι[ε]ύς, Ἀμφιετίδης Θεοπόμπου Παιονίδης, Δημοκλείδης Φιλ-  
 οκλέου[s] Εἰταεῖος, Θεόφιλος Καλλιμήχου Ἀχαρνεύς, Λαμπρίας Λαμ-  
 πρίου Συ[π]αλήττιος, Ἀλεξίμαχος Τεισαμενοῦ ἐκ Κοίλης, Διόξενος  
 5 Πλ[άτ]ωνος Τρικορύσιος, οἷς ἐγραμμάτευν Ἀγνόθεος (vacant space)  
 332/1 Ἀ[λ]ωπεκῆθεν, ἐπιστάταις τοῖς ἐπὶ Νικητῶν ἄρχοντος Καλλέα Καλ-  
 B.C. λίσπ[ο]ν: Λαμπτρὲϊ Χαιριγένει Χαιρεφῶντος Μυρρίνουσίῳ, Πολυε-  
 ύχη Ἀνταγόρου Περιθοῖδῃ, Πολυμήδῃ Διειτρέφους Φλυνεῖ, Τεισ-  
 10 τῶ Δεξιθέου Φλυνεῖ, Πεισίᾳ Ἀριστοκράτους Μαραθωνίῳ, Εὐαινέ-  
 λῶν: Θορίκιος· χρυσᾶ· πλάσ[τρ]α χρυσᾶ, ὄρμου μῆλα: ΔΠ||:, ἄκυ-  
 λοι: ΔΠ|:,  
 σταθμὸν τούτων ἀπάντων: [Π]ΔΔΔΠΠ|||: ἀργυρίου νομίσματος ἀ-  
 ρχαίου: ΔΔΔΠΠ|||C: στλεγγίδιον κατεαγὸς ἐπίτηκτον, ἕτερον  
 ἐπίτηκτον κατεαγός, σταθμὸν τούτων: ΠΠ|||: ὑποδερὶς χρυσῇ  
 15 καὶ δακτύλιος, Ξενόκλεα ἀνέθηκεν, σταθμὸν τούτων: ΠΠ|||C: δα-  
 κτύλιος ἀπείρων χρυσοῦς, σταθμὸν: |||: ἀσπιδίσκη χρυσῇ καὶ δα-  
 κτύλιος χρυσοῦς, ἄπυρον χρυσίον ἀργυρίῳ δεδεμένον, δακτύλι-  
 οὶ δύο κατεαγότες, μηνίσκοι τρεῖς χρυσοῖ, δακτύλιοι τρεῖς ἀπεί-  
 ρονες, δακτύλιοι χρυσοῖ χρυσίου λευκοῦ ἀπείρυνες δύο, ἕτερον  
 20 κατε[αγ]ὸς χρυσίου λευκοῦ, ἕτερα ἄπυρα χρυσία δύο, ἐνώδια δύο χρ-  
 υσᾶ συντεθλασμένα, χρυσία λεπτά: σταθμὸν τούτων ἀπάντων: Δ|||C:  
 ἀργ[υρ]υρᾶ· σίγλοι καὶ ἀσκοὶ ἐξάγιστοι, σταθμὸν τούτων: ΠΠΠΠC: σί-  
 γλοι καὶ δα[κτ]ύλιος ἀργυροῦς, σταθμὸν: Π|||C: δακτύλιος ἀργυ-  
 ροῦς, σταθμὸν: |||C: ἄνερμα τοῦ . . . οὐ ἀργύρου, σταθμὸν: ΠΠΠC:  
 25 . . . . ., σταθμὸν: ΔΠΠΠΠC: σφραγίδια δύο [ιδ]σ[πιδ]ες χρ-  
 ρυσ. . . . ., σταθμὸν . . . ἀλύ[σι]ον χρυ[σῶ]ι δεδεμένον π-





νικός . . . . . -σιν· ὑπόστατον ἀπὸ περιαντηρί-  
 ου . . . . . ξ]χουσα ἀπερῶνυκός· ποδανιπτήρος  
 . . . . . -ος ἐν οὗς ἔ[χ]ων ἀπερῶνυκός· μέδιμ-  
 νο- . . . . . ὁ [ἕτερος τε]τρυνπημένους· κτεῖς ἀρ-  
 70 . . . . . κατεαγ]ός· δεσ[μ]ὰ λίθων ὑ-  
 . . . . . κατεαγ]ώς· μοχλοὶ δύο ε-  
 . . . . . μοχ]λοὶ τέτταρες  
 . . . . . ἰ] ἕτερος σφη-  
 ν- . . . . . -ίσκος.

The inscription contains the inventory of the properties handed over by the ἐπιστάται Ἐλευσινώθεν for 336/5—333/2 B.C. to their successors in 332/1 B.C. From l. 25 to the end the left-hand portion of the lines is lost. The objects in the inventory are divided into χρυσᾶ 11—21, ἀργυρᾶ 22—52, χαλκᾶ 53—end. The ἐπιστάται are seen by this inscription to be seven in number. For another inscription dealing with the accounts of these officials, see no. 124. On the meaning of Ἐλευσινώθεν in this connexion see 9 9.

6, 7. Καλλιππο(υ): ΚΑΛΛΙΠΠΟ.

10, 11. Καλλίο(υ): ΚΑΛΛΙΟ.

13. ἐπίτηκτον: gilded. 15. Ξερόκλεα. See 102 22.

16. ἀπείρων: circular.

17. ἀπυρον: new. Cf. Hom. *Il.* ix 122: ἔπ' ἄπύρους τρίποδας.

22. σίγλοι καὶ ἀσκοὶ ἐξάγιστοι: the σίγλοι (shekels) denote coinage of Persia and Asia Minor; ἀσκοί is probably here a name of some coin; ἐξάγιστοι, devoted. For this devotion of coins, especially bad coins, see P. Gardner *JHS* iv 243.

24. ἀνερμα: necklaces? Cf. ἔρματα, ὄρμος, ἀνείρω.

36. αὐλὸς ἐκ τοῦ στόρακος: flute of storax wood.

38. ἀφειρέθη: see 31 3. By κωδύα is probably meant some kind of ornament resembling the head of the Egyptian bean; cf. CIA II 708, 13 sq.: οἱ ἥλοι οἱ ἐν τοῖς κ....].. ζυγοῖ[s τ]ῶν θυρῶν δέονται κωδυῶν [|||].

45. προίχοιδας: probably an error for προχοῖδας.

58. κάτροπτα: 102 23.

64. λεοντοβάσεις: cf. σκάφη λεοντοβάμονα (resting on lion's feet). Aesch. *Fr.* 210 and CIA II 678 B, 14: σκάφη λ[ε]οντο-.

105. A slab of Hymettian marble broken on all sides. Found on the Acropolis. CIA II 768. Cf. Köhler *Mitth.* III 172 sqq.; v. Wilamowitz *Herm.* xxi 107 sqq., 211 sqq.

Alphabet, type 1; ζ and ψ are absent.

### Column I.

- - - - - ον, φιά[λη  
 σταθμόν Η· - - - ἔ]ν Κολλυ[τῶ  
 οἰκ -, -, ἀποφυγ -] Ἐτεοκλέ[α

- - -, φιάλη, σταθμό]ν Η· Σωσίας  
 5 - - -, Ἀλωπεκῆς]ι οἰκῶν, ἀποφ(υγ)-  
 ὦν Σώστρατον Ἑρμε]ιον, Τιμαρχίδην Ε-  
 ὠνυμέα, φιάλη], σταθμόν Η· Περσ-  
 ις(?) ἐν - - δῶ]ν οἰκοῦσα, ἀποφυγοῦ-  
 σα - - -]α Ῥαμνούσιον καὶ κοινὸν-  
 10 ν ἑρανιστῶν, φ]ιάλη, σταθμόν Η· η φλε(?)  
 -, - - -, ἐμ] Πειραι. οἰκῶν, ἀποφυγῶν Μ-  
 - - - ἐμ] Πειραι. οἰκο(ῦ)ν(τ)α, φιάλη, σταθ-  
 μὸν Η· Σωτηρὶς Ἀλω(π)εκῆσι οἰκοῦσα,  
 καπηλ]ις(?), ἀποφυγοῦσα Σ[ῶ]στρατον Ἑρ-  
 15 μει]ον, Τιμαρχίδην Εὐωνυμέα, φιάλη, σ-  
 τα]θμόν Η· Εὐτυχὶς καπηλὶς, ἀποφυγ-  
 οῦσα Σώστρατον, Μνησίστρατον Ἀλω-  
 πεκῆθεν, φιάλη, σταθμόν [Η· Πλίννα  
 ἐμ Πειραι. οἰκοῦσα, ἀποφυγοῦσα Ἀστ-  
 20 ὕνομον ἐξ Οὔου, φιάλη, σταθμόν Η· Σ-  
 υνέτη ἐν Κεiriαδ[ῶ]ν οἰκοῦσα, ἀ(π)οφ(υ)-  
 γ]οῦσα Νικό[δ]ημον Λευκονοέα καὶ κοι-  
 ν]ὸν ἑρανιστῶν, φιάλη, σταθμόν Η·  
 Μ]άνης Φαληρε. οἰκῶν, γεωργός, [ἀπ-  
 25 οφυγῶν Νικίαν Ὀλύνθιον, φιάλη, [σταθ-  
 μ]ὸν Η· Πυρρόρις ἐμ Μελίτει οἰκῶν,  
 κάπηλος, ἀποφυγῶν Ἀγαθ[- - ἐμ  
 Μελίτ]ει(?) οἰκοῦντα, φιάλη, σ[ταθμόν Η·  
 - - - ος ἐν [Σκαμ]βωνιδ[ῶν οἰκῶν,  
 30 - - -, ἀποφυγ]ῶν Σ - - - -  
 - - - κο - - -

## Column II.

- 5 [δ] . . . . 6 ω . . . . [φιάλ- 7 η στ[αθμόν Η . . . . 8 ταλα-  
 σιουργός . . . . ἀποφυγοῦσα . . . 8- 8 ὥρον . . . . [φιά- 10 λη,  
 στα[θμόν Η . . . . ἀμπελ- 11 ουργός, . . . . [ἀπο- 12 φυ-  
 γῶν . . . . 13 ν, φιάλη, σταθμόν Η . . . . παιδ- 14 ἴον ἐν  
 Κ . . . . [οἰκῶν ἀποφυγῶ- 15 ν Θρασυ . . . . . [φιάλ- 16 η,  
 σταθ[μὸν Η . . . . 17 ἐν Κο[. . . οἰκ . . . 18 θ.

This is a fragment of one of the lists, apparently all of the last half of the fourth century B.C., of silver bowls dedicated in the Acropolis by persons who

were not citizens. That such bowls were dedicated by freedmen we learn from CIA II 720 A Col. I 15 and 729 A 8—11, where it is said that of certain silver urns that they were made ἐκ τῶν φιαλῶν τῶν ἐξελευθερικῶν. Köhler (*Mithh. l.c.*) thinks that the bowls were dedicated by manumitted slaves to Athena Poliuchos and that lists of them were published by the Treasurers of Athena. In our inscription the dedicators were men and women who had won a law-suit directed against their freedom; the bowls dedicated, each weighing 100 drachmae, would seem to be in the nature of a tax. The persons dedicating are or become metoec; in some cases the master who lost the suit was a metoec (cf. II. 27, 28) or even a foreigner (cf. I. 25); it may also be a proxenos, CIA II 772 B 16 or a guild (κοινὸν ἐρανιστῶν, here I 22 sq.). Where, as in CIA II 772 B Col. I sqq. (Πολύστρατος Πολυστράτ(ου) Ἐπικηφίσιος Σωσίαν γεωργὸν ἐν | Ἡφαιστια(δῶν) οἰκοῦντα, φιάλ(η) Η), the claimant and dedicator is a citizen, perhaps the words ἐξελόμενος εἰς ἐλευθερίαν should be supplied. Compare the formula for a metoec: Πυρρίας ἐμ. Μελίτει οἰκῶν (I l. 26), with the ordinary formula Μνησίστρατον Ἀλωπεκῆθεν (I l. 17). Further, the person manumitted is designated by his or her trade, γεωργός, κάπηλος, καπηλὶς, ταλασιουργός etc. Sometimes the dedications appear to follow upon an ἀποστασίου δίκη (see D. A. s.v.); cf. CIA II 776 (as restored by v. Wilamowitz *l.c.*): Πολεμαρχοῦντος Δημοστέλους τοῦ Ἀντιμάχου Ἀλ[αίως] δίκαι ἀποστασίου Ἐκατομβαιῶνος πέμπτει ἐπὶ δέκα (apparently the ἀποστασίου δίκη was the only private suit which came under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Polemarch).

Abbreviations in these inscriptions are not uncommon; thus Πειραι. Col. I 11 above, Περιβοι. (Περιβοίδην), οἰκοῦ. (οἰκοῦσα) etc. in CIA II 772.

**Remark xi.** *The Tribute Lists.* Under the head of Decrees of the Senate and People was given (no. 17) a unique example of a new assessment of tribute with a list of the states assessed and the amounts to be paid annually. Below (106, 107, 108) will be found examples of another kind, the accounts of the quota of tribute annually dedicated to Athena as ἀπαρχαί or first-fruits, her share being  $\frac{1}{60}$ th or μνᾶ ἀπὸ ταλάντου (106 a 3, 108 7). To ascertain the actual amount payable it is of course only necessary to multiply the quota by 60 (cf. p. 49 note). In the introductions to CIA I 226—272 is given an exhaustive enumeration of fragments found in the Acropolis, which have been pieced together by various scholars. The accounts of the years 454—421 B.C. are contained in six of the marbles so restored. The first inscription on the first of these contains the first list drawn up by the Hellenotamiae after the transfer of the treasury from Delos to Athens. This list (no. 106) has the fullest heading. For variations in the headings see the note 106 b 1. In every year except the first the numerical signs are placed before, and not after, the names to which they refer. In the lists of the first eleven years little attention is paid to geographical order.

From the twelfth year (443 B.C.; CIA I 237) onwards the states are distributed under five regions—Ἴωνικὸς φόρος, Ἑλλησπόντιος φόρος, Ἐπὶ (or Ἀπὸ: 107 44) Θράκης φόρος, Καρικὸς φόρος, Νησιωτικὸς φόρος. After 439 B.C., in which year there was a new assessment, the Ionian and Carian regions were combined in one group under the title Ἴωνικὸς φόρος (cf. CIA I 244). It remains to notice the following formulae which occur in some of the later lists as heading subsections.

(a) CIA I 240 = 107 (440 B.C.), 18 sqq.

- - - [Μν]ριναῖοι παρ[ᾶ Κ..]

- - - [Μν]ριναῖοι ἐπιφορᾶς.

- - - Κυμαῖοι

- - - Κυμαῖοι ἐπιφορᾶς

κτλ.

Koehler (*Urkunden und Untersuchungen zur Gesch. d. Delisch-Attisch. Bundes* p. 131) infers that the occasion of the ἐπιφορά, of which this is the earliest mention, was the defection of the Samians, which compelled the Athenians to exact from their allies greater sums than before.

(b) CIA I 243 (437 B.C.), 5 sq.

Πόλεις αὐτὰι

φόρον ταξάμεναι,

i.e. states which, for some unexplained reason, were allowed the privilege of making their own assessment (see Busolt *Gr. Gesch.* III<sup>2</sup> 207, note 4).

(c) CIA I 243 (437 B.C.), 18 sqq.

Cf. CIA I 257, 42 sq.

(427/6 or 426/5 B.C.).

Πόλεις, ἃς [οἱ]

ιδιωῶται ἐνέ[γ]ρα-

ψαν φόρον

φέρειν.

Πό]λει[s, ἃς]οἱ [ιδιωῶται

φόρ]ο[ν] ἐ]τ[α]χ[σαν] φέρειν.

(So Koehler: Kirchhoff

omits φόρον and φέρειν.)

Perhaps the meaning is that this assessment was fixed at the suggestion, not of the τάκται (see below) nor of members of the βουλή, but of private Athenian citizens who volunteered advice to the βουλή (cf. Andoc. *de Myst.* 84).

(d) CIA I 243, 36 sq.

\*Ἀτακτος πόλις

□ Κυστίριοι

Cf. CIA I. 242 (436 B.C.), 23;  $\Delta \Gamma \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash [1]$   $\Phi\alpha\rho\beta\eta\lambda\iota\omicron\iota \acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\kappa[\tau\omicron\iota]$ , 31  $\Delta \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash \dots \omicron\iota \acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\kappa\omicron\iota$  and  $\Delta \Gamma \vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash$   $\text{Μιλτῶριοι } \acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\kappa\omicron[\iota]$ . The  $\Phi\alpha\rho\beta\eta\lambda\iota\omicron\iota$  and  $\text{Μιλτῶριοι}$  appear subsequently among the  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota \tau\alpha\acute{\xi}\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota$ . Busolt (*Philol.* 1882, p. 665) treats the category  $\acute{\alpha}\tau\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$  πόλις, he thinks, had been granted but had not yet exercised the privilege of self-assessment.

(e) CIA I 257 (427/6 or 426/5 B.C.), 45 sqq.

‘Αἰδε πό]λεις περυσ[ινοῦ  
φόρου τ]ὰ ὀ[φειλόμενα ἀπέ-  
δοσαν]

i.e. states which paid the arrears of last year's tribute.

(f) *ibid.* 50 sq.

[‘Αἰδε τῶν πόλεων αὐτῇ[ν  
τῇν ἀπα[ρ]χὴν ἀπήγαγον  
ΗΗΗ Μ[ε]θωναῖοι  
κτλ.

See the notes on 15 7, 30.

(g) CIA I 258 (between 409 and 405 B.C.), 11 sq.

Π]όλεις αἰ[δ]ε ἀρχαῖς  
ἐδ]οσαν τὸμ φόρον.

Cf. CIA I 260 = 108 (421/0 B.C.), B 1 sq.

Πόλ]εις αἰδε στρατ[ιᾶ]ι  
μισθὸν ἐτέλεσαν.

This may mean that the states paid their quota to Athenian military officers or magistrates quartered at the time in their districts. Thus, though the amounts were not actually passed through the Athenian treasury, the quota due to the goddess was religiously exacted. D<sup>1</sup> 19, note 3.

(h) CIA I 258, 15 sq.

[‘αἰδε π[ό]λεις κατα-  
τ]ελοῦσι τὸμ φόρον,

i.e. pay their tribute in the form of τέλη (*vectigalia*)\*.

\* We learn from Thuc. vii 28, 4 that in 413/2 B.C. the *εἰκοστή* was substituted for the tribute; that it was shortly afterwards abolished appears from this inscription and Xen. *Hell.* i 3, 9. From Ar. *Ran.* 363 it may be inferred that there were still *εἰκοστολόγοι* in 406/5 B.C. Possibly the *εἰκοστή* was continued, but not in all states; and the tribute, as Kirchhoff suggests, may have been reimposed on the states which were reduced to subjection after their defection. It is of course open to question whether *κατατελεῖν* will bear the meaning given.



(i) CIA I 266, 4 Πόλεις 'ἀς ἔτ]αξαν 'οι τάκται.

9, 10 Πόλεις, 'ἀς 'η] βουλή καὶ 'οι πεντακόσιο[ι]

. . . . . ἔτ]αξαν (Koehler supplies οἱ ἡλιασταί or δικασταί).

The last quotations may be explained by a brief summary (borrowed from Messrs Hicks and Hill *Gr. Inscr.* p. 121 sq.) of the procedure adopted in making new assessments of tribute. The process closely resembled the method adopted by the Athenians in the revision of their laws, whether at the annual revision described by Demosthenes (*adv. Timocr.* 706 sq.), or at the extraordinary revision B.C. 403 (see Andoc. *de Myst.* 83). In other words, the assessment of tribute was not managed by a ψήφισμα of the people, nor by a committee appointed by it, but was effected with the same solemnity as an alteration of the laws. *First*, the ἐκκλησία voted that a re-assessment should be made. *Next*, the prytanes were bound, under penalties of fines (17 f—m, o, p, 17 sqq. 25 sqq.\*), to prepare a προβούλευμα and bring the matter before the ἐκκλησία by a certain time. *Thirdly*, the ἐκκλησία had to appoint two commissioners (τάκται, c) for each tribute-district. The tributaries having prepared statements of their liability to tribute, the duty of the τάκται was probably to examine into and if necessary revise these statements. On the basis of the schedules thus prepared the Council imposed the tribute. During the deliberations of the Council on this matter the several tributaries were entitled to represent their own interests (cf. 7 26 sq.). Possibly the rubric πόλεις ἀς οἱ ἰδιῶται ἐνέγραψαν φόρον φέρειν (c) refers to something of this kind; but it is by no means certain (see Busolt, *Gr. Gesch.* p. 210, note 1). From the decision of the Council there was an appeal to the people; such cases of appeal were brought before the δικαστήριον by the εἰσαγωγεῖς (17 f—m, o, p, 40 sqq. 47 sqq.; cf. Ar. 'Αθ. πολ. 52, 2: κληροῦσι δὲ καὶ εἰσαγωγέας πέντε ἄνδρας, οἳ τὰς ἐμμήνους εἰσάγουσι δίκας, δυοῖν φυλαῖν ἕκαστος). The decision of the people was final. Many points in the procedure just described are very uncertain; the subject is discussed by Bannier *Rh. M.* 54 (1899) 544 sqq.

These Tribute Lists, like no. 109 (cf. *Rem. x* p. 257), belong to the accounts of the Logistae.

106. See p. 294.

(The text is given on pp. 292—294)

\* For a further restoration of the text of no. 17 see *Addenda*.

Text of

α.

Ἄιδε τῶν φόρων τῶν παρ]ὰ τῶν [Ε]λλ[ηνο-  
 ἑγραμμάτευσ, τοῖς] τριάκο[ντα ἀπ]-  
 454/3 ἦ θεῶ ἐπὶ Ἀρίστωνος ἀ]ρχοντος Ἀ-  
 B.C. ντου.

[Μαρ]ωνῖται : Η|Α

[Δι]νδιοι : Α|ΗΗΗΔΔΔΔ[ΗΗΗ]

[Οι]ναῖοι ἐν Ἴ-

κάρφ : ΗΔΔΔΤΤΤ[Η]

Ἡσσιοι : Η

Νεάνδρεια : ΔΔΔΤΤΤ[Η]

Λαμπώνεια : ΔΓΤΗΗ[Η]

- - - - - ΗΗΗ

Ἀλικάρ-

- - - - - Α|ΗΗ

νασσῆς : Η|ΑΔΓΤΗΗΗ

- - - - - ΗΗΗΗ

Στρεψαῖοι : Η

- - - - - Η

Γαλήψιοι : Η|Α

- - - - - Α|ΗΗΗΗΗ

Κυρβισσός : ΔΔΔΤΤΤΤ

- - - - - Δ|

Διδυμοτει-

- - - - - Η[Α]ΔΔΤ

χῖται : ΔΓΤΗΗΗ

- - - - - -

[Δικ]αιοπο-

- - - - - -

[λῖται : Η]ΗΗΗ

- - - - - -

- - - - -

- - - - - -

- - - - -

- - - - - -

- - - - -

- - - - - ΗΗΗ

Λι - - -

Κολοφάν]ιοι : ΗΗΗ

Κλαζομέν[ιοι

Νοτ[ι]ῆς : ΔΔΔΤΤΤΤ

Ἀργίλιοι : Χ|Α

Διοσερίται : ΔΓΤΗΗΗ

Καρβασνανδῆς - -

Σπαρτώλιοι : ΗΗ

Φασηλίται : Α|Η

Αἰραῖοι : ΗΗΗ

Τερμερῆς : ΗΗ|Α

Λινδίων Οἰᾶται : Α|Α

Κεβρήνιοι : ΗΗΗ

Ἀστακηνοί : Η|Α

Κασολ[αβῆς - -

- - - - - -

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no. 106.

τ]αμιῶν, 'οῖς . . . . .  
 εφάνθη[σα]ν [ἀπαρχαὶ τ-  
 [θην]αίοις, μνᾶ ἀ[πὸ τοῦ ταλά-

- (5) Ἀβ[δηρί]ται : ΧΗΗ<sup>Π</sup> Δ Δ Δ Π Να[ρι]σ[βαρήs - -]  
 Ὀλύνθ[ιοι] Σκα- Μυδ[ό]νες - -  
 βλαῖο[ι Ἀσ]ση- Κια[ν]οί : Δ[Π<sup>Π</sup>ΠΠ]  
 ρῖται : Η.....Π. Ἀ[ρ]τακηνο[ί - -]  
 Σερμυλ[ιήs] : ΧΗΗ<sup>Π</sup> Δ Δ Π Π [Ν]εά[π]ολις  
 (10) Μηκνπερ[να]ίοι [έ]ν [Θρ]άκη : Δ Π[Π<sup>Π</sup>ΠΠ]  
 Στώλιοι : Π...Ι Βερ[ύ]σιοι ὑπὸ  
 Χασταί : ΗΗΔ[Δ Δ] Δ Π Π τῇ [Ἰ]δῆ : Δ Π Π Π Π  
 Σίγγιοι : ΗΗ[ΗΗ Π Π] Π Π Π Αὐλιᾶται Κᾶρες : Π Π Π[Π Π]  
 Θάσιοι : ΗΗΗ Ἰᾶται : Η  
 (15) Μυσοί : Δ Δ Δ Π[Π Π Π] Παριανοί : Η  
 Πίκρης Σναγ[γέλεύs - -] [Δ]ασκύλειον  
 Κεδριῆτα[ι - - - -] [έν] Προποντίδι : Π Π Π Π Π  
 Κεράμιοι - - - [Α]ἰγινῆται : Χ Χ Χ  
 Βουθειῆs - - - Μιλήσιοι  
 (20) Κυλλάνδι[οι - -] [έ]ξ Λέρου : ΗΗΗ  
 - - - - [Μι]λήσιοι  
 - - - - [έν Τ]ειχιούσση[ι - -]

Text of no. 106 continued.

Χερρονησ]ῖται : Χ ϩ Η Η Η Νεοπολῖται : ϩ Δίκ[αία - -  
 - - - - - Η Η Η Η Δ Δ Δ Μαιάνδριοι : ϩ Δ ϩ ϩ ϩ πα[ρ' Ἀβδηρα - -  
 ϩ ϩ ϩ ϩ ϩ

b.

Ἐπὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς δευτέρας, ᾗ Ἀ[ . . . ἐγραμμάτευε.

(Here follow five columns of names as above. Then comes the third year with its heading and five columns, and so on to the sixth year. The seventh year begins on the narrower right-side face of the stone. The ninth year begins on the back of the stone. The fourteenth year and the fifteenth year (107), given below, are on the left-side face.)

106. See p. 291. a CIA I 226; b *ibid.* 227; H 33. The inscription occupies the upper portion of the front face of the stele, which contains the Tribute-lists of the fifteen years, 454—449 B.C.

(The text is given on pp. 292—294)

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, [ε], η) ΙΗ (= h) ΘΙΚΛΜΛΝ [Χς = ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω) ΠΡΣΤΥΟΧ [Φς = ψ].

In b l. 1 and CIA I 228 l. 1 (452 B.C.) σ is once Σ and in I 231 (449 B.C.) there are several instances of Σ. (See the table Ro. I p. 102.) Στοιχηδόν, except as regards the numeral signs which are preceded by (:).

The general explanations given in Rem. xi p. 288 sqq. on *The Tribute Lists* render unnecessary any detailed notes on this inscription and nos. 107, 108.

a.

2. τοῖς τριάκοντα κτλ.: 'were declared by the thirty logistae (Rem. x, xi) as first-fruits for the goddess.' The name of the archon Ariston is restored by a comparison of no. 108, which contains the Tribute-list for 421/420 B.C., with the statement that the accounts are those of the 34th year. The first year therefore will be 454/3 B.C., in which Ariston is known to have been archon.

b.

1. The heading is slightly changed in some of the subsequent lists on the stele. CIA I 228 has: ἐπὶ τῆς τρίτης ἀρχῆς ᾗ Διό[τ]ιμος ἐγραμμάτευε τοῖς

τρίκοντα. The ἀρχή is the collective name for the 30 *logistae*. From CIA 1 229 onwards the demotic of the secretary is added. In CIA 1 237, the 12th year, the names of an assistant-secretary and the Hellenotamias are added at the end (in CIA 1 238 these functionaries are named in the heading): Σάτυρος Λευκονοεὺς ξυνεγραμμάτευε. Σ[ο[φ]οκλ[ῆ]ς Κολω[ν]ήθεν (i.e. the poet) Ἑλληνοταμία]ς ἦν.

30. Οἰᾶται: ΟΙΙΑΤΑΙ.

## 107. CIA 1 240

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, εἰ, η). Η (= h) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ [ΧΣ = Ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω)

ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ [ΦΣ = Ψ].

Ἐ] π ἰ τ ῆ ς π έ μ π τ η ς κ α ἰ δ -  
 ε κ ά τ η ς ᾶ ρ χ ῆ ς, ῆ Σ ω σ ί -  
 σ τ ρ [α τ] ο ς Ὑ β ά δ η ς έ γ ρ α μ -  
 μ ά [τ ε υ ε. Α ἰ σ χ] ὕ λ ο ς Ἐ λ ε υ -  
 5 σ] ἰ [ν ι ο ς] Ἐ λ] λ η ν ο τ α μ ἰ α -  
 ς] ῆ [ν. Ἰ ω ν ι κ [ὀ ς] φ ό ρ ο ς

|         |                        |          |                   |
|---------|------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Η       | Αἰράῖοι                | ΠΠΠΠ     | Διοσιρῖται        |
| Η       | Λεβέδιοι               | ΙΙΙΙ     | Διοσιρῖται ἐπιφο. |
| Η       | Νισύριοι               | ΠΠΠ[ΠΠ]  | Ἄστυρηνοὶ Μυσο[ί] |
| 10 ΠΗ   | Τήριοι                 | ΙΙΙΙ     | Ἄστυρηνοὶ ἐπιφο.  |
| ΗΗ      | Φωκαιῆ[ς]              | Π        | Μιλήσιοι          |
| ΔΠΠΙΙΙ  | Ἑλαίεα                 | Η        | Μυήσσιοι          |
| Δ]ΠΠΙΙΙ | Γρυν[ε]ῆς              | Η        | Πυγελῆς           |
| - -     | Κολ[ο]φώνιοι           | ΠΗ       | Ἐ[φέ]σιοι         |
| 15 - -  | [Οἰναῖ]οι ἐξ Ἰκάρου    | ΔΠΠΙΙΙ   | [Ἰσινδ]οι         |
| - -     | [Κλαζο]μένιοι          | ΠΗΗ      | [Ἐρυθραῖοι]       |
| - -     | [Θερμαῖοι ἐξ] Ἰ[κ]άρου | ΔΠΠ[ΙΙΙ] | Βουθεῆς]          |



|              |                       |                |                 |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| - -          | [Μυριν]αῖοι παρ[ὰ Κ.] | Π[ΤΤΤΠ]        | Σιδούσιοι]      |
| - -          | [Μυ]ριναῖοι ἐπιφορᾶς  | ΠΔ[ΠΤ]ΙΙΙΙ     | Πολ[ι]χν[αῖοι]  |
| 20 - -       | Κυμαῖοι               | ΤΙΙΙΙ          | Πτελεοῦ[σιοι]   |
| - -          | Κυμαῖοι ἐπιφορᾶς      | ΤΙΙΙΙ          | Ἐλαιού[σιοι]    |
| ΔΠΤ]ΙΙΙΙ     | Πιταναῖοι             |                |                 |
| ΙΙΙΙΙ        | Πιταναῖοι ἐπιφορᾶς    |                | vacat           |
| Δ]ΔΔΤΤΤΠ     | Νοτιῆς                |                |                 |
| 25 ΠΙΙΙC     | Νοτιῆς ἐπιφορᾶς       |                |                 |
|              | Ἑλλησπόντιος φ[όρος]  |                |                 |
| Π            | Ἀρπαγιανοί            | ΗΗΠΔΔΔΤΤΤΠΙΙΙΙ | [Τενέδιοι]      |
| ΠΤΤΤΠ        | Παλαιπερκώσιοι        | ΔΔΔΤΤΤΠ        | Π[αριανοί]      |
| Π            | Νεάπολις ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν   | Η              | Χ[ερροννησίται] |
| 30 ΔΔΔΤΤΤΠ   | Νεάνδρεια             | ΔΠΤΙΙΙΙ        | - - - -         |
| ΗΗΗΗ         | Ἀβυδηνοί              | ΠΤ[ΤΤΤΠ]       | - - - -         |
| ΔΠΤΙΙΙΙ      | Παισηνοί              | Π -            | - - - -         |
| ΔΠΤΙΙΙΙ      | Περκώσιοι             | - -            | - - - -         |
| ΠΤΤΤΠ        | Πρίαπος               | - -            | - - - -         |
| 35 ΔΠΤΙΙΙΙ   | Σιγειῆς               | - -            | - - - -         |
| ΠΗΗΗΗ        | Χαλχη[δόνιοι]         | - -            | - - - -         |
| Δ]ΠΤΙΙΙΙ     | Κιανοί                | - -            | - - - -         |
| ΔΠΤΙΙΙΙ      | Δαμ[νι]οτειχίται[ι]   | - -            | [Ἀ]ρτακ[ηνοί]   |
| ΔΠΤΙΙΙΙ      | Διδυμοτειχίται        | - -            | [Κ]υζικ[ηνοί]   |
| 40 Η         | Δα[ρ]δανῆς            | - -            | - - - -         |
| ΤΤΤΤΠ        | Δαρδανῆς ἐπιφορᾶς     | - -            | - - - -         |
| ΔΠΤΙΙΙΙ      | Λαμπωνειῆς            | - -            | - - - -         |
| ΤΙΙΙΙ        | Λαμπωνειῆς ἐπιφορᾶς   | - -            | - - - -         |
|              | Ἀπὸ Θρά[κ]ης φ[όρος]  |                |                 |
| 45 ΔΠΤ[ΙΙΙΙ] | Σκιάθιοι              | ΠΔΠΤΙΙΙΙ       | - - - -         |
| Η[Η]         | Ὀλύνθιοι              | Π              | Με[νδαῖοι]      |
| - -          | Ἀφυταῖοι              | Π              | Νεοπο[λίται]    |
| - -          | Θραμβαῖοι             | ΠΤΤΤΠ          | Σερμαῖοι        |
| - -          | Ἀισώνιοι              | ΔΠΤΙΙΙΙ        | Σκάψιοι         |
| 50 - -       | Ἀργίλιοι              | ΠΗ             | Ποτειδειᾶται    |

|                 |                   |                     |                     |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| - -             | [Το]ρωναῖοι       | Δ Δ Γ               | Ἰκιοι               |
| - -             | - - - -           | - -                 | Στρεψαῖοι           |
| - -             | - - - -           | - -                 | Θάσιοι              |
| - -             | - - - -           | - -                 | [Γ]αλήψιοι          |
| 55 -            | - - - -           | - -                 | [Δ]ικ[αι]οπολίτα[ι] |
| - -             | - - - -           | - -                 | [Δ]ιῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἄθω  |
| - -             | - - - -           | - -                 | [Α]ἰγάντιοι         |
| - -             | - - - -           | - -                 | [Σ]ερμυλ[ιῆς]       |
| - -             | - - - -           | - -                 | [Δ]ίκαια            |
| 60 -            | - - - -           | Η Η Η Η             | [Σ]αμοθράκ[ες]      |
| - -             | - - - -           | Η Η                 | [Σ]ίγγιοι           |
| - -             | - - - ι           | Χ                   | [Α]ἰνιοι            |
| - -             | - - - ται         |                     |                     |
|                 | [Καρ]ικὸς φό[ρος] |                     |                     |
| 65 -            | Ἀστυπαλαιῆς       | Π Η                 | - - - -             |
| - -             | [Κ]ινδυῆς         | Δ Γ [Γ Ι Ι Ι]       | - - - -             |
| - -             | [Κ]αύνιοι         | Η                   | - - - -             |
| - -             | [Τ]ηλάνδριοι      | Δ Δ                 | - - - -             |
| - -             | [Πα]σανδῆς        | - -                 | - - - -             |
| 70 -            | [Κρ]υῆς           | - -                 | - - - -             |
| - -             | [Καρ]βασσαν[δῆς]  | - -                 | - - - -             |
| - -             |                   |                     |                     |
| - -             | [Α]ἰλι[ᾶται]      | - -                 | - - - -             |
| - -             | Καρύανδῆς         | Π Δ [Δ Δ Γ Γ Ι Ι Ι] | Μυλασῆς]            |
| - -             | Καρπάθου Ἀρκέσ-   | Δ Γ [Γ Ι Ι Ι]       | Ληψιμ]ανδ[ῆς]       |
| 75 -            | Κα[μ]ιρῆς [σεια   | Η                   | [Συα]γγελῆς         |
| - -             | Κῶοι              | Π                   | [Κᾶ]ρες ὦν Τύ[μνης  |
| - -             | [Κε]δρ[ιᾶτ]αι     | Η Π                 | Κα[λ]ύδνιοι [ἄρχει  |
| - -             | - - - ῆς          | Δ Γ Γ Ι Ι Ι         | Βα[ρ]γυλιῆται       |
| Γ [Ι Ι Ι Ι]     | Πεδιῆς ἐκ Δίνδου] | Δ Γ Γ Ι Ι Ι         | Παρπαριῶται         |
| Δ Γ [Γ Ι Ι Ι Ι] | - - - -           | Η Π Δ Γ [Γ Ι Ι Ι Ι] | Ἀλικορνάσ[σιοι]     |
| Δ]ΔΔ[Γ Γ Γ Γ]   | - - - -           | - -                 | [Τε]ρμερῆς          |
| Η Η Η           | - - - -           | - -                 | [Πε]λει[ᾶται]       |

| Ν η [σιωτικὸς φόρος] |            |     |         |
|----------------------|------------|-----|---------|
| Η                    | - - - -    | - - | - - - - |
| 85 Π Η               | [Ἀνδριοι]  | - - | - - - - |
| Δ Δ Δ Τ Τ Τ Τ        | [Ι - - - - | - - | - - - - |
| Η Η Η                | - - - -    | - - | - - - - |
| Δ Π Τ Τ Τ Τ          | - - - -    | - - | - - - - |
| Π                    | [Ἰάται]    | - - | - - - - |
| 90 Δ ] Π Τ Τ Τ Τ     | [Ι - - - - | - - | - - - - |
| Η ] Η Η              | - - - -    | - - | - - - - |
| Π                    | [Ῥηναιῆς]  | - - | - - - - |
| Δ ] Δ [ Δ Τ Τ Τ Τ    | - - - -    | - - | - - - - |

See **Rem. xi** p. 288 sqq. and the notes on **106 a, b**.

1. The 15th year is 440/439 B.C.

29. Νεάπολις: see **32 B 34**; **23 49**.

56. Διῆς: see **32 B 32**.

**108.** A fragment of Pentelic marble inscribed on both sides; Koehler, *Monatsb. Ak. Berl.* 1865, p. 209; id., *Urk. u. Untersuch.* n. 107 a, b; CIA I 260; D<sup>1</sup> 19.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η) . Η (= h, frequently omitted), ΘΙΚΛΜΝ  
[ΧΣ = ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω) ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ.

Στοιχηδόν.

Side A.

| Θ             | €]                          | ο            | ί                                     |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 421/0<br>B.C. | Επὶ τῆς βουλῆς, ἥ - - - -   | πρῶτος ἐγρ]  | αμμάτενε· ἦρχε δὲ Ἀθηναίοις Ἀριστίων· |
|               | Ἑλληνοταμίαι ἦσαν - - - - - | ἦθ]εν,       | Ἡδύλος Φιλαΐδης, Πραξίβου[λ]ος Παιαν- |
|               | ιεύς, - - - - - , - - α]    | ρχίδης       | Κεφαλῆθεν, Ἐργαμένης Ἀχαρνεύς,        |
| 5             | - - - - - , - - - - - ]ς,   | Ἀριστοκράτης | Φαληρεύς, Ἀριστοτέλης                 |
|               | - - - , οἷς - - - - - ε]ὺς  | ἐγραμμάτενε· | ἐπὶ τῆς τετάρτης καὶ τρ-              |

ιακοστῆς ἀρχῆς οἱ τριάκοντα ἀπέφηναν] ν τὴν ἀπαρχὴν τῇ θεῷ, μὲν ἀπὸ  
του. [τοῦ ταλάν-

|    |     |                 |          |            |
|----|-----|-----------------|----------|------------|
|    | - - | Ἐλαιέα παρὰ     | Δ†††     | Τριποαί    |
| 10 |     | [Μ]ύριναν       | Δ†††     | Σίνος      |
|    | - - | [Κυ]μαῖοι       | Δ□       | Πράσιλος   |
|    | - - | [Κα]ύνιοι       | Δ        | Καμακαί    |
|    | - - | [Πα]σανδῆς      | †    [†] | Σαρ[ταῖοι] |
|    | - - | [Κα]ρβασσανδῆς  | ×        | - - - -    |
| 15 |     | [πα]ρὰ Καῦ[νον] |          | —          |

## Side B.

Πόλ]εις αἶδε στρατ[ιᾶ]ι

μισθὸν ἐτέλεσαν

ΗΗ Ἐφαιστιῆς

Η Ἰμβριοι

□†††|| Μυριναῖοι

- - - - - ιαν

For general explanations see **Rem. xi** p. 288 sqq. The heading is interesting as showing that the Hellenotamiae were here ten in number. Further, that in the appointment of these officers regard was had to the claims of tribes, appears from the fact that the ten names, as the five surviving demotic names prove, follow the official precedence-order of their tribes: **Rem. vi** p. 127. The rule which, according to J. G. Droysen (*Herm.* ix p. 1 sqq.), was observed in the appointment of the *στρατηγοί* would seem to hold good for the Hellenotamiae; viz., that the latter, ten in number, were not necessarily chosen one for each tribe, but that in practice the rule was carried out as far as possible. Fränkel in Boeckh, *St.*<sup>3</sup> II note 307.

B 1 sq. See **Rem. xi** p. 290 (*g*).

**109.** Eight fragments of Pentelic marble found on the Acropolis. For the detailed account of previous editions see CIA I 273. Cf. also Rang. 116, 117, 373; Boeckh *Kl. Schr.* vi 72, 89, 211; D<sup>1</sup> 29; H 62; Billeter *Gesch. d. Zinsfusses* 42.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, [ει, η] ΙΗ (= *h*, sometimes omitted) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ

[ΧΣ = ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω) ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ.

Στοιχηδόν, with slight deviations; ∴ before or after numeral signs. The average length of the lines seems to be 75 letters.

- Τάδε τοῦ τόκου ἐλογίσαντ]ο 'οι λογιστα[ι ἐν τοῖς τέτ]ταρσιν  
 ια ὀφειλόμενα(?) Τάδε 'οι ταμίαι παρέδω[αν Ἀνδρο]κλῆς  
 αἰς - - - -]εἰ καὶ ξυνάρχουσιν[στρατ]ηγοῖς Ἰπποκράτει  
 ἐπὶ τῆς Κεκροπίδ[ος] πρυτανείας δευτέ[ρας] πρυ[τανευούσης],  
 426/5 5 ἐπὶ τῆς βουλῆς, ἥ] Μεγακλείδης πρῶτο[ς ἐγράμ]μάτευε, ἐπὶ  
 B.C. γένητο· [Π[ΗΔΔ]ΔΠΤ: δευτέρα δόσις ἐπ[ὶ τῆς Κ]εκροπί-  
 ἴκοσι ἡμερῶν] τῇ πρυτανείᾳ· [Π· τόκος τ[ούτων·] ΤΤΧ[Π  
 s πρυτανείας] τετάρτης πρυτανευούσης, [ἐσέληλ]υθυίας πέντε  
 ΤΤΤ· τόκος τ[ούτων:]ΤΧ[Π[ΗΗΔΠΤΤΤΤΠΠ. Τετάρτ]η δό-  
 10 πρυτανευούσης, πέντε ἡμέραι ἐσέληλυθ[ύας τῆς] πρυτανείας·  
 [ΠΗΔΤΤΤ. Πέμ]πτη δόσις ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀκαμαν[τίδος] πρ[υ-  
 ἐξ ἡμέραι τ]ῆς πρυτανείας· [Η· τόκος τ[ούτων:] ΤΤΤΠ[Π  
 πρυτανείας] δεκάτης πρυτανευούσης, [ἐσέληλ]υθυίας ἑπτά  
 ΔΤΤ: τούτοις] ἐγένετο· [ΧΧΧΧ]Η[ΠΔΔΤΤΤΙC. Κεφ-]  
 15 ρχῆς καὶ ξυ]ναρχόντων· [Η[ΗΠ]ΔΤΠ[ΠΗ[ΔΔΔΔ· τ]όκου  
 Ἀνδροκλέους] ὀρχῆς καὶ ξυναρχόντων· [ΔΤ]Π[ΔΔΔΔΠ  
 425/4 25 κιάδης ἐξ Οὔ]ρου καὶ ξυνάρχοντες ἐπὶ Σ[τρα]τοκλέους ἄρ-  
 B.C. πρώτος ἐγράμ]μάτευε· στρατηγοῖς περ[ὶ Π]ελοπόννησος  
 τῆς . . . ἡίδος] πρυτανείας τετάρτης [πρυτα]νευούσης, τρίτη  
 20 ας, ἐκ τοῦ ὀπισθ]οδόμου· [ΔΔΔ τόκος τοῦτο[ις ἐγέ]νετο [ΠΠ  
 ικηράτου Κυδα]ντίδῃ καὶ ξυνάρχου[σιν ἐπὶ] τῆς Πανδιονίδος  
 s, πέμπτη καὶ] δεκάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς π[ρυταν]είας ἐσέληλυ-  
 [ΠΗΗΗΗ. Κεφάλ]αιον τοῦ ἀρχαίου ἀναλῶ[ματος] ἐπὶ τῆς  
 κεφάλαιον τῷ ἀ]ργυρίῳ τῷ ἀναλωθ[έντι] ἐπὶ τῆς Φωκι[ἀδ]ου  
 424/3 25 ΗΔ. Τάδε παρέδ]ωσαν 'οι ταμίαι Θ[ουκυ]δίδης Ἀχερ-  
 B.C. ντος καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς βουλῆς 'ἡ Ἀξ[ύ]χος(?) [πρῶ]τος ἐγράμ-  
 - - - - Χαροπίδῃ Σκ[αμβ]ωνίδῃ καὶ ξυνάρχουσιν[ἐπὶ  
 - - - ἴδος πρυτανείας - - - - s πρυταν]ευούσης, ἑκτῇ καὶ  
 - - - τόκος τού]τοις ἐγένετο ΧΧΧΧ[ΠΗΠΔΠΙΙΙΙΙ. Δευτέρα  
 30 s - - - - ἴδος πρυτανείας - - - - s πρυταν]ευούσης, δω-  
 - - - - τόκος τούτοις ἐγένετο· - - - - Τρίτῃ δ]όσις ἐπὶ  
 ευούσης - - - - τῆς πρυτανείας - - - -]. τόκος τούτοις  
 ἐπὶ τῆς - - - - ἴδος πρυτανείας - - - -] πρυτανευούσης,  
 τόκος τούτοις ἐγένετο - - - - Κεφάλαιον] τοῦ ἀρχαίου  
 35 ναρχόντων - - - - - τόκου κεφάλαιον τῷ] ἀργυρίῳ τῷ  
 ξυναρχόντων - - - - - Τάδε παρ]έδωσαν 'οι ταμίαι  
 423/2 25 τες ἐπὶ Ἀμυνίου ἄρχοντος καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς βουλ[ῆς], ἥ Δημήτριος  
 B.C. - - - - - Μυρρ]ινουσίῳ καὶ ξυνάρχουσιν  
 εἰας - - - - s πρυτανευούσης, - - - - ἡ] τῆς πρυτανείας·



- ἔτεσιν ἐκ Παναθηναίων ἐς [Παναθήνα-  
Φλυεὺς καὶ ξυνάρχοντες Ἑλλ[ηνοταμί-  
Χολαργεῖ καὶ [ξ]υ[νάρχουσιν  
τέτταρες ἡμέραι ἦσα[ν ἐς]ε[ληλυθίας,  
(5) Εὐθύνου ἄρχοντος· Ἀ·Δ· τόκος τ[ούτοις ἐ-  
δος δευτέρας πρυτανευούσης [λ]οι[πῶν ἔτι ε-  
ΗΗΗΗΠ·Δ·Δ· Τρίτη δόσις ἐπὶ τῆς Παν[διονίδο-  
ἡμέρα[ι] τῆς πρυτανείας· Ἀ[Δ·Π·Τ·Τ·Τ·Π·Π·Δ·Δ·  
σις· ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀκαμαντίδος πρυτανείας ὀγδόης  
(10) Ἀ·Δ·Δ·Δ·[Τ]·Τ·Τ·Τ·Χ·Χ·Χ· τόκος τούτῳ[ν· Τ·Χ·Χ·Χ·Χ·Π  
τανείας ὀγδόης πρυτανευούσης, ἐσεληλ[υθίας·  
ΗΗΗΗΔ·Δ·Δ·Δ·. Ἑκτη δόσις· ἐπὶ τῆς Ἐρε[χθίδος  
ἡμέρας τῆς πρυτανείας· Ἀ·Π·Τ[·Τ·Τ·Χ·Χ·Χ·Π·Π·  
άλαιον τοῦ ἀρχαίου ἀναλώματος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀνδρ[οκλέους ἀ-  
(15) κεφάλαιον τῷ ἀργυρίῳ τῷ ἀναλωθέντι[ι ἐπὶ τῆς  
Π·Π·Π·Π·. Τάδε παρέδοσαν ὅι τα[μίαι Φω-  
χοντος κ[αλ] ἐπὶ τῆς βουλῆς ἡ Πλ[ειστίας  
Δημοσθένει Ἀλκισθένους Ἀφιδ[ναίῳ ἐπὶ  
ἡμ[έ]ρα τῆς πρυτανείας ἐ[σεληλυθύ-  
(20) ΗΗΗΗΔ·. ἑτ[έ]ρα δόσις στρατηγοῖς [Νικία Ν-  
πρυτανείας ἐνάτης πρυτ[ανευούση-  
θυίας· Η· τόκος τούτοις ἐγένε[το Τ·Τ·Χ·Χ·Χ·  
Φωκιάδου ἀρχῆς καὶ ξυναρχόντων· Η[·Ἀ·Δ·Δ· τόκου  
ἀρχῆς καὶ ξυναρχόντων· Τ[·Τ·Τ·Χ·Χ·Χ·Π·ΗΗ  
(25) δούσιος καὶ ξυνάρχοντες ἐπὶ Ἰσά[ρχου ἀρχο-  
μάτευσ, Ἑλληνοταμίαις ἑνοῖς δ . . . . .  
τῆς - - - - -  
εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας . . . . .  
δ[όσις ἐπὶ τῆς  
(30) δεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας· Ἀ·Δ·Τ·Τ·Τ· [- - - -  
τῆς Ἐρεχθίδος πρυτανείας ἑ[- - - - ης πρυταν-  
ἐγένετο· Π·Η·Δ·Δ·Δ·Π·Π·Ι·C· Τε[τάρτη δόσις  
τριακοστῇ τῆς πρυταν[είας . . . . .  
ἀναλώματος ἐπὶ τῆς Θουκυδίδου ἀρχῆς καὶ ξυ-  
(35) ἀναλωθέντι ἐπὶ τῆς Θουκυδ[ίδου ἀρχῆς καὶ  
Τιμοκλῆς Εἰτεαῖος κ[αλ] ξυνάρχον-  
Κολλυτεὺς πρῶτος ἐγ[ραμμάτευσ, . . .  
ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀκαμα[ντίδος πρυταν-  
Π·Π·Τ·Τ·Τ·Τ·Χ·Χ·Χ·Χ·Π·ΗΗΔ·Δ·. Τ[όκος τούτοις ἐγ-

- 40 ἐνετο' - - - - - Δευτέρ]α δόσις ἐπὶ  
 πρυτανευούσης, - - - - - ει τῆς πρυτανείας' - - -] ΤΤϞϞ.  
 ἐπὶ τῆς - - - - - ίδος πρυτανείας - - - - -] τῆς πρυτανευ-  
 - - - τόκος τούτοις ἐγένετο - -] ϞϞΔΔΔΗΗ. Τετάρτη δόσις  
 as ὀγδόης πρυτανευούσης, δευτέρα καὶ] εἰκοστῇ τῆς πρυτανείας,  
 45 ΗΔΔΔΔ. Πέμπτη δόσις ἐπὶ τῆς Λεωντίδο]ς πρυτανείας  
 υτανείας, . . . . τόκος τούτοις ἐγένετο] ΗΔΔΔΗΗϞ. Κεφάλ-  
 μοκλέους ἀρχῆς καὶ ξυναρχόντων' ΗΗΗ.] ϞϞΤΤΧϞΗΔΔΔΔ  
 ἡμασιν ἐπὶ τῆς Τιμοκλέους ἀρχῆς καὶ ξυ]ναρχόντων. ΤϞΗΗ  
 μπαντος 'ὃ ἐγένετο ἐν τοῖς τέτταρσιν ξ]τεσιν ἐκ Παναθηναίων  
 50 - - - - - κεφάλαιον τόκου ξύμπαντος 'Αθη]ναίης ἐν τοῖς τέτ-  
 ναθήναια - - - - -] 'Αθηναίης Νίκης  
 - - - - - s πρυτανευούσης, - - - - - η τῆς πρυτα]νείας Τιμοκ-  
 ρέδοσαν - - - - - τόκος τούτοις ἐγένετο - - - - -  
 Τάδε τοῦ τόκου τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς ὀφειλόμενα ἐλογίσαντο 'οἱ λογισταὶ  
 55 ἐκ Παναθηναίων ἐς Παναθήναια. Τάδε παρέδοσαν 'οἱ ταμίαι τῶν  
 ου 'Ικαριεὺς καὶ ξυνάρχοντες - - - - -  
 - - - - - τόκ]ος τού-  
 - - - - - ασι.  
 - - - - - ΗΗΔ  
 60 - - - - - ΔΗΗΗ  
 - - - - - τόκος τούτου - - -] ΗΗΗΗ  
 - - - - - 'Αδρασ]τείας ϞΔ  
 - - - - - τόκος τούτου] - - CΔ.  
 - - - - - τόκος τούτου - - -] 'Ηρακ-  
 65 - - - - - τόκος  
 - - - - - 'Α]πόλ-  
 - - - - -  
 - - - - - Δη]μο-  
 - - - - - τόκο]ς τούτου  
 70 - - - - - s ΧΗΗΗϞ  
 - - - - - 'Αθ]ηναίης ἐπὶ  
 - - - - -] Η - - - - - [τό]κος τούτου  
 - - - - - Κεφάλαιον τ]οῦ ἀ[ρχαίου ἀναλώ]ματος τῶν  
 ἱνου ἄρχοντος' ϞϞ. . . . .] ΗϞ [. . . . . κεφάλ]αιον τόκου  
 75 - - Τάδε παρέδοσαν] 'οἱ τα[μίαι τῶν ἄλ]λων θεῶν Γόργουινος  
 χοντες καθ' 'ἐκαστον τὸν θεὸν] ἀπὸ τῶ[ν 'ἐκαστου] ἐπὶ τῆς  
 ούσης - - - - -]σθει οθ[- - - - - εἰ]κοστῇ τῆς  
 - - τόκος τούτου] ΔΗΗΗΗΗ. [Ἀφροδίτ]ης ἐν κήποις ΤΤ  
 - - - - - ΧΧϞΗ]ΗΗΔΔΔΔ [. . . . . τούτου] τόκος

- (40) τῆς Πανδιονίδος πρυτανεΐ[as - - - - - s  
τόκος τούτοις ἐγένετο· ΗΠ ΔΤΤΤΤΤ - - [Τρίτη δόσι]s  
ούσης τετάρτη τῆς πρυτα[νείας - - - -]σαμ  
ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰαντ[ίδος πρυτ]ανεί-  
Η· τόκος τούτο[is ἐγέν]ετο ΧΠΗ
- (45) δεκάτης πρυτανευούσης, τ[ετάρτ]η τῆς πρ-  
λαιον τοῦ ἀρχαίου ἀναλώ[ματος] ἐπὶ τῆς Τι-  
ΤΤΤΤC. κεφάλαιον τόκου τ[οῖς α]ναλωθεῖσι χρ-  
ΗΔΤΤΤΤC. Κεφάλαι[ον ἀν]αλώματος ξ[ύ-  
ἐς Παναθήν[αια· Π]ΗΗΔΔΔΔΠΤΤΤΧ.
- (50) ταρσιν ἔτεσιν ἐ[κ Παν]αθηναίων ἐς Πα-  
ἐ[πὶ τῆς Ἀκαμαντίδο]ς πρυτανείας  
[λῆς Εἰτεαῖος καὶ ξυ]νάρχοντες πα-

ἐν τοῖς τέττ]αρσιν ἔτ[εσιν]

- (55) ἄλλων θεῶν, Γόργο]νος Ο[ινείδ-  
- - - - - στρατ]ηγοῖς - - -  
[του  
ΤΧΧΧΧ.Η· [τόκος τούτου] - - - -  
ΔΠΤ· τόκο[s τούτου] - - - - -
- (60) ΤΤΤ· τόκ[ος τούτου]  
ΠC. Μουσ[ῶν - - - τόκος τούτου]  
ΔΔΠΤ· τό[κος τούτου]  
Ἀπόλλων[ος - - - - τόκος τούτου] - - - -  
λέους ἐ[ν Κυνοσάργει - - - - τόκος τούτου] - -
- (65) τούτ[ου] - - - - -  
λων[ος] - - - - -  
- ο - - - - -  
φῶν[τ]ο[s] - - - - - τόκος τούτου - - -  
ΗΔΔΠΤΤΤΤΤΤΤΤC - - - - -
- (70) ΔΔΔΔΠΤΤΤΤΤ· τόκος τούτου [Δ - - - -  
Παλλαδίω Δηριον[είω - - - τόκος τούτου]  
ΔΔC. Ποσειδῶνος Καλαυρε[ατοῦ - - - τόκος τούτου]  
ἄλλων θεῶν τῆς πρώτης δόσεω[s ἐπὶ Γοργο-  
τούτῳ τῷ ἀναλώματι ΧΧΗΔΔ - - -
- (75) Οἰνείδου Ἰκαριεύς [καὶ ξυνάρ-  
Λεωντίδος πρυτανείας δεκάτη[s πρυτανευ-  
πρυτανείας· Ἀρτεμίδος Ἀγρ[οτέρας . . .  
ΠΗΠΔΔΠΤ. τόκος τούτου ΠΤ[ΤΤΤΤΤΤΤΤC.  
ΤΤΤΤC. Διονύσου ΗΗΗΠΠΤΤ. τόκος το[ύτου] ΠC . . .

- 80 ----- τ]όκος τού[του .. Ποσε]ιδῶνος ἐπὶ  
 ΔΤΤΤΤΠΙΙC ----- ΧΧ]ΧΧΠΗΗΔΔ[ΔΔ· τ]όκος τούτου  
 τόκος τούτου - - -]Π. Θησέω[ς ΠΗΗΗΠΤΤΤΙ]ΠΙΙC. τόκος  
 ----- τ]όκος τού[του - - - 'Ηφαίσ]του ΤΧΠ  
 ----- ΠΠ· τόκο[ς τούτου - - - -] Μουσῶν  
 85 ----- τόκο]ς τούτου [- - - - - 'Ηρακλέ]ους ἐν  
 ----- 'Αθη[ναίας ἐν Παλλ]ηνίδι ΧΧ  
 ----- τ]όκο[ς τούτου' - - - 'Αρτέ]μιδος  
 ----- τόκος τούτου' - - - -] C. 'Αθη-  
 ----- τόκος τούτου - - - -] ΔΤΤΤΤΠΙΙ.  
 90 κος τούτου - - - - -] Τ' τούτου  
 κος τούτου - - - - -] ΔΔΠΤΤ· τόκος τούτου  
 λώματος τῶν ἄλλων θεῶν τῆς δευ]τέ[ρας δόσε]ως ἐπὶ Γοργοίνου  
 - - - - - κεφάλαιον τόκου τού]τω [τῷ ἀργ]υρίῳ· ΠΔΔΔΤΤ.  
 ὑμπαντος τῶν ἄλλων θεῶν· Π] ... ΤΤΠ ... ΠΔΔΔΤΤ.  
 95 ἀργυρίῳ· ΧΧΗΗ - - - - -]  
 Τάδε ἐλογίσαντο 'οι λογιστ]αὶ ἐν τ[οῖς τέ]τταρσιν ἔτεσιν  
 γισταὶ λελογισμένα παρέ]δοσαν [ἐν τοῖς 'ε]πτὰ ἔτεσιν, τόκον  
 - - - - - ι]ς πεντα[κοσίοις ἐ]κοσι δυοῖν δραχμαῖν. τού-  
 - - - - -]  
 100 τοῖς ἄλ]λοις θεο[ῖς ἐν τοῖς τέ]τταρσιν ἔτεσιν,  
 ογισμένα παρέδοσαν ἐ]ν τοῖς 'ε[πτὰ ἔτεσιν πε]ντακοσίοις τα-  
 - - - - - ταλάντοι]ς, 'ἐξ ταλ[άντοις, χιλί]αις ἐνεθήκοντα  
 ος τούτοις ἐγένετο ἐν τοῖ]ς τέτταρσ[ιν ἔτεσιν·] ΔΔΠΤΤΧΧ  
 - - - - - ς 'Αθηναία[ς Νίκης ἐ]ν τοῖς τέτταρσιν  
 105 σταὶ λελογισμένα π]αρέδοσαν ἐ[ν τοῖς 'ε]πτὰ ἔτεσι, εἴκοσι  
 - - - - - κον]τα δραχ[μαῖς], ὀκτῶ [δραχ]μαῖς, δυοῖν ὀβο-  
 - - - - - περμο ἐν[τοῖς τέτ]ταρσιν ἔτεσιν, 'ὰ 'οι  
 ἓνα παρέδοσαν ἐν τοῖς 'ε[πτὰ] ἔ[τεσι]ν ταλάν[τῳ] τετρακοσί-  
 - - - - -]  
 [- - - - - ἐν] ἑνδεκα ἔτε<σ>σιν :: ΔΔΠΤΤΤ  
 110 ----- τόκος - - - - -] ΔΔΔΠΠC.  
 ----- τὸ ἀρχαῖον [ὀφ]είλουσιν :: ΔΔΔΔΠ  
 ----- ἐν] ἑνδεκα ἔτεσ[ιν Δ]ΠΠΠΔΔΔΤΤ  
 'Αθηναίας Νίκης καὶ] Πολιάδος [ΔΔΔΔ]ΠΠΠΠΠΠΠ  
 ----- Πολιά]δος καὶ Νίκ[ης τόκ]ου· ΧΠΠΠΔΔ  
 115 ----- τοῦ ἀρχ]αίου ἐν ἑνδεκα [ἔτεσιν - - - -]  
 ----- ἐ]ν ἑνδεκα ἔτεσ[ιν - - - - -]  
 ----- 'ἀπ]ασι τοῖς θε[οῖς - - - - -]  
 ----- ἐν] ἑνδεκα ἔτεσ[ιν - - - - -]





The inscription contains the accounts of the interest payable on sums borrowed from the temple-treasuries at various times to meet the strain of the Peloponnesian war. The transactions extend over the eleven years 433/2—422/1 B.C. The sums entered are those paid on requisition to the Hellenotamiae by the treasurers of the different deities; in each entry the auditors (*λογισταί*) add the interest on the loan. The consistency in the use of the later forms of the dative plural in *-αις* shows that the document cannot be earlier than 420 B.C. (cf. 10 introd.). The inscription may be analysed as follows:

1—51. Sums borrowed from Athena Polias during the quadriennium, ἐκ Παναθηναίων ἐς Παναθήναια, 426/5—422/1 B.C.

51—53. Sums borrowed from Athena Nike during the same period.

54—95. Sums borrowed during the same period from 'the other deities,' the Muses, Adrasteia, Apollo, Heracles, Poseidon etc.

96—108. Interest accruing during the same period on sums borrowed during the seven years (433/2—427/6 B.C.) preceding the quadriennium and not yet repaid at the end of it.

109—118. Summary of the amounts drawn and the interest for the whole eleven years.

The calculations of Rangabé, Boeckh, Billeter (cf. the table Schmidt *Chron.* 784) result in the following conclusions: (1) the interest is reckoned at  $\frac{1}{360}$ th of a *drachma* for every *mina*, per day, i.e.  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the normal Attic interest, τόκος ἐπὶ δραχμῇ, i.e., a *drachma* per *mina* per month. Thus the sums, instead of being formally appropriated, which would have required an ἄδεια (cf. 10 B 15 sqq.), were borrowed at a nominal interest; (2) the interest is calculated from the day on which the money was drawn to the end of the quadriennium (see note on l. 5 below); (3) the years were respectively—426/5 ordinary, of 355 days, 425/4 ordinary, of 354 days, 424/3 intercalary, of 384 days, 423/2 ordinary, of 354 days. The symbol  $\bigcirc$  l. 63 etc. =  $\top$  = τεταρτημόριον.

2 sq. The money was paid 'to the Hellenotamiae for the generals.' Hippocrates is called by Thuc. iv 66 ὁ Ἀρίφρωνος; the father's name and the demotic show that Ariphron was the brother of Pericles.

4. ἡμέραι ἦσαν[ν. Elsewhere ἦσαν is omitted, e.g. ll. 8, 10; for the loose syntax see 98 ll. ἐσ]ε[ληλυθυίας is due to D.

5. The sum borrowed on the 4th day of the 2nd prytany (i.e. after 35 + 3 days of the year had elapsed) is 20 talents = 1200 minae = 120,000 drachmae. The interest for this sum is 5636 drachmae for 1409 days (317 + 354 + 384 + 354), which works out to  $\frac{1}{360}$ th of a *drachma* per *mina* per day.

6. λοιπῶν ἔτι κτλ. So D, comparing CIA iv 1, 179 b, 12 (p. 31): [ἡμ]έραι λοιποὶ ἦσαν ὅκ[τῳ. Boeckh, though adopting another reading, had by calculating the interest arrived at the 16th day of the prytany, with which D's restoration agrees.

10. ἐσεληλυθ[ύας: a common variant of *-ύας*, but here and below perhaps only a slip of the engraver. Cf. Meisterhans *Gr.* 59.

14. The word τόκος before τούτοις appears to have been inadvertently omitted by the engraver. κεφάλαιον κ.τ.λ.: 'total of the expenditure of principal.'

18. στρατηγούς: a generic term: one only is mentioned. As this payment was made in October 425/4 and Sphacteria was captured in July (Droysen *Herm.* ix 18) Demosthenes would appear to have remained on the spot after the return home of the Athenian troops (Thuc. iv 39, 2; 41, 2). D.

20. For the Opisthodomus see 2 C 30, 10 22 sqq.

21. *Núkiq*: a certain restoration. The operation is that recorded Thuc. iv 53 against Cythera. Boeckh (*Seewesen* p. 246) shows that the family of Nicias belonged to the deme Cydantidae.

26. *ἔναις*: 'to the Hellenotamiae of the preceding year'; cf. *ἐναὶ ἀρχαὶ* Dem. c. *Aristog.* 775.

44. *ὀγδόης*. The restoration of this word and of the numerals may be taken as an example of the acuteness of calculation brought to bear upon this inscription by scholars. Kirchhoff shows that we must assume the interest to cover 87 days. For 100 talents require 20 drachmae of interest per day. The stone shows 1600 drachmae only, and the five following spaces may be restored so that the whole represents 1740, 1780, 1920, 1960, which correspond respectively to 87, 89, 96, 98 days. The payment must have been made in the eighth prytany (none of the totals of days suit any other, whether the year be ordinary or intercalary); hence the restoration *ὀγδόης*. Now l. 78 shows (by the amount of interest stated) that the tenth prytany contained 37 days. If the eighth and ninth contained each 36 days, and if we suppose the payment to have been made on the 22nd day of the eighth prytany (supplying *δευτέρα καὶ εἰκοστή*), we have the sum  $(36 - 22) + 36 + 37 = 87$ , add  $87 \times 20$  dr. = 1740 dr.

64. On the shrine of Heracles in the Cynosarges see H. and V. *Athens* 216 sqq.

68. Demophon is the Attic hero, son of Theseus. For the legends concerning him and for *Ἀθηναία ἐπὶ Παλλαδίῳ* see Frazer Paus. ii 369 sq., where in quoting this inscription he speaks of an image of Athena at the law court called Palladium. There would appear also to have been a treasury connected with her name. The epithet *Δηριονείω* is unexplained.

78. The Gardens of Aphrodite were probably in the low-lying district on the right bank of the Ilissus, between the stream and the city wall. H. and V. *Athens* 209.

86. Pallenis was a deme of the Antiochid tribe.

90. *Ζωστήρ* was one of the *δῆμοι μικροί* of Attica and had a *βωμὸς Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ Ἀρτέμιδος καὶ Ἀθηναίου* (Paus. i 31, 1).

92. *ἐπὶ Γοργοῖνου ἀρχοντος*: this is not the common formula 'in the archonship of Gorgoenus,' but it merely denotes 'in his term of office as *ταμίης*.' There is no room for a *Γόργονος* in the list of archons.

102. These amounts of interest are clearly higher than those which obtained for the quadriennium 426/5—422/1. Kirchhoff thinks that the rate was diminished in 426/5, but that the people considered themselves liable for the higher rate for the sums belonging to the preceding seven years.

106. Kirchhoff notes, against Boeckh, that the interest here indicated must be at the higher rate, not at that of the quadriennium.

Probably the last two lines contained the grand totals of all the sums borrowed, with their interest.

110. A fragment of Pentelic marble, found near the Church *τῆς Ἑπαπαντῆς*. CIA i 274; more accurately iv 1 p. 35; D 41; H 72 (where other fragments are given, relating to the same subject, but not all from one stone. Cf. Kirchhoff

*Jahrb.* 1860, 238 sqq.; id. *Monatsb. Berl. Ak.* 1865, 545; Götz, *Jahrb. Suppl.* viii (1876) 538 sqq.; Köhler *Herm.* xxiii 396; B. Keil *Herm.* xxix 45 sqq., xxxi 472 sqq.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (ε, [ει], η) . . . ΟΙΚΛ (once, l. 20, Λ) ΜΝ [ΧΣ = Ξ] Ο  
(= ο, ου, ω) ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ.

|        |  |   |
|--------|--|---|
| ΔΓ]ΓΓΓ | ΧΠΗΗΗ  | δρυινών κ[αλ πρ]ινών . . . . ε . . . .<br>καὶ πίθοι ΓΙΙΙ ἐν τῇ [ο]ικία                      |
| Γ]ΙΙΙ  | ΗΔΔΔΓΓ   | Κυδίμαχο(ς), Δόλων' Αδειμάντου<br>κεφάλαιον [σ]ύμπαν' (ΠΠ) ΔΓΓΓ                             |
| 5 Τ]   | άδε ἐπράθη ἐπὶ τῆς Ἐρεχθίδος ἐβδόμης πρυτανευούσης·<br>Γ]αμηλιῶνος ἐβδόμῃ ἵσταμένου Ἀξιόχου τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου Σκ-<br>[αμβωνίδου |   |
| ΓΓ     | ΗΠΔΔΔΔΓ  | Ὀλας ἀνὴρ<br>ἐνάτῃ φθίνοντος Γαμηλιῶνος· Ἀξιόχου τοῦ Ἀλ-<br>κιβιάδ[ου] Σκαμβωνίδου          |
| ΓΙΙΙ   | ΗΔΔΔ   | Μεσσήνιος ἀνὴρ<br>ἔκτῃ φθίνοντος Γαμηλιῶνος· Ἀδειμάντου τοῦ Λευκολοφ-<br>[ίδου] Σκαμβωνίδου |
| 10     |  |   |
| Γ      | Π  | ἐπικαρπία τῆς γῆς τῆς ἐν Ὀφρυνείῳ ἡ κεκό-<br>[μισται]                                       |
|        |  | κεφάλαιον σύμπαν' ΗΗΗΠΔΔΓΓΓΓΓΓΙΙΙ   |
|        |  | τῶμ περὶ ἀμφοτέρα Γαμηλιῶνος ἔκτῃ φθίνοντο[ς<br>Εὐφιλήτου (τοῦ) Τιμοθέου Κ[υ]δαθη[ναίος]    |
| 15     | ΓΙΙΙ   | ΗΠ οἰκία ἐς Σημαχι[δῶν]   |
|        | ΓΙΙΙ   | ΗΠ χωρίον ἐγ Γα[ργηττῶ]   |
|        | ΓΓΓΙΙΙ   | ΗΗΠ χωρίον ἐ[ν - - - - -]   |
|        | ΙΙΙ  | Δ χωρίο[ν - - - - -]  |
|        |  | κεφάλαιον σύ[μπαν]  |
| 20     |  | κεφάλαιον ἀμφοτέρου ΠΗΗΗΔΙΙΙ  |

This fragment, one of several, gives part of a list of δημόπαρα (Ar. *Vesp.* 659), or confiscated properties; a very common source of revenue of which an account was required to be presented to the people in the first assembly of every prytany. See Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> Bk iii ch. xiv. The accounts were probably drawn up and published by the *πωληταί*. Our fragment deals with the properties confiscated from the Hermocoridae (Thuc. vi 27 sqq.) and contains (among others mentioned Andoc. e.g. *de myst.* 35) the name of Alcibiades. By an elaborate calculation Keil l.c. shows that the 7th of Gamelion (l. 6) must belong to the year 414/3 B.C.

To the 7th prytany of that year (which was an intercalary year) belonged the 7th and following days of Gamelion, because the order of the prytanies in that year began from the first half of Scirophorion; cf. Arist. 'Ath. πολ. 32, 1: *ἔδει δὲ τὴν εἰληχρίαν τῷ κνάμῳ βουλὴν εἰσιέναι δ' ἐπὶ δέκα Σκιροφοριῶνος* (of 412/1 B.C.). The difficulty is noticed, but not solved, by Schmidt *Chron.* 193 sq.; it consists in the fact that neither in an ordinary nor in an intercalary year, in which the first day of the first prytany coincides with the first of Hecatombaeon, can the 7th of Gamelion fall within the seventh prytany. Compare the equations:

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Ordinary year    | 1 Hecatombaeon = 1st day of 1st prytany |
|                  | 6 Metageitnion = 1st " " 2nd "          |
|                  | 1 Gamelion = 3rd " " 6th "              |
| Intercalary year | 1 Hecatombaeon = 1st " " 1st "          |
|                  | 9 Metageitnion = 1st " " 2nd "          |
|                  | 1 Gamelion = 18th " " 6th "             |

In the text the second column of numerals denotes the price, the first column the percentage (about one per cent.) payable to the state as *ἐπώνιον* (cf. CIA I 277, 5: *κεφάλαιον σὺν ἐπωνί[οις]*). Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> II, note 536, remarks that *ἐπώνιον* appears to have differed from *ἐκατοστή*, in that the latter was a regular one per cent. duty payable to the treasury of a temple and not to the state. Cf. 111 introd. note.

3. *Κυδίμαχος* (so D for *Κυδίμαχον*) and *Dolon* were probably slaves of Adimantus.

4. For  $\square$  the stone has  $\square$ , which clearly could not come before  $\square$ .

7. *Ὀλας*: perhaps the name of some Thracian clan or tribe. In D 545, 13 sq., an inscription found in the Dobrudja of Roumania, there is mention of a *πόλεμος Ὀλατικός*. Both the *Ὀλας ἀνὴρ* and the *Μεσσήνιος* (l. 9) were probably slaves. Another fragment, CIA IV 1, 277d p. 178, clearly deals with the property of Alcibiades himself. In it is noted as sold (l. 5) a *χαμεῦνα παράκολλος* (a low couch with only one end) and (l. 7) a *κλιν[ὴ] Μιλη[σίου]ργγής* [*ἀ*]μφ[ικ]έφα[λος] (cf. 97 a 13). We know from Pollux *Onom.* x 36 that these were part of the bedroom furniture of Alcibiades and that they were among the *δημόπρατα*.

11. *ἐπικαρπία*: perhaps here merely 'crops,' not, as usually, 'usufruct.' Ophryneum was in the Troad (Strabo XIII 595). *ἡ κεκόμσται* 'which has been already reaped' is Wilhelm's restoration (H).

13. *τῶμ περὶ ἀμώτερα*. The words may mean 'those who were convicted on both counts, the mutilation of the *Hermæ* and the profanation of the mysteries.' The formula recurs CIA IV 1, 277 a p. 73.

20. *ἀμφοτέρων*: i.e. of the last two totals.

111. A slab of Pentelic marble, 0.09 m. in thickness. Koehler, *Monatsb. Berl. Ak.* 1865 p. 546 sqq.; CIA II 777.

ΑΒΓΔΕ (probably = *ε, ει*). ΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟ (= *ο, ου*) ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ.Ω

Στοιχηδόν. (:) before the numeral signs in l. 7, and after the abbreviation *ἀπεγ.* in l. 9.

- ..... ιο .....
- ..... ηι]τιο [ο .....
- .....]κιον Ἀγρ[υλήσιν, ᾧ γε-  
 5 [HHΔΓ]  
 έπω.]  
 [Γ]  
 . . . . . ος Εὐθυμάχου Ἀγρυ[λήθεν· έγγύ·  
 καταβολή : ΔΔΔΔΤΤΤ·
- 
- (Λ)ευκόλοφος έξ Σαλα[μῖνος τάδε  
 άπεγ: Θεομένους Ξυπ[εταιῶνος οἰ-  
 10 κίαν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ἐ[ν .....
- [H]HHHΔ  
 έπω.  
 ΓΤΤΤΤ  
 . . . . . υ, ἥ γείτωμ βορράθ[εν ....., ν-  
 οτόθεν δὲ Νικόδικ[ος· έπρίατο Σ-  
 ωσίνομος Ἀριστονό[μου .....
- 
- 15 καταβολ(ή) [ΔΔΔΤΤ·
- Θεομένους έτέρα οἰκία [ἐν . . . . .-  
 [H]ΔΔΔΔΓ  
 έπω.  
 . . . . . τίω, ἥ γείτωμ βορράθ[εν ἡ δός,  
 νοτόθεν δὲ Ἐξήκεστος· [έπρίατο  
 20 [ΤΤΤ]  
 Μέλητος Μεγακλέους Ἀλ[ωπεκῆθε-  
 ν]· έγγύ.  
 [καταβολή ΗΔΔΓΤΤΤΤΤ·]

This is another account of *δημιόπρατα*. To judge from the alphabet it should belong to the beginning of the 4th century B.C. The *έπάνιον*, for which see **110** introd. note, is here 2 per cent., not as in that inscription 1 per cent. The inscription records (1) the amounts paid by purchasers of confiscated property, together with the *έπάνια*, (2) the amount of deposits (*έγγύης καταβολαί*) made and forfeited by persons who, probably as creditors of the last possessor, had gone to law with the treasury (the term is *άπογράφεσθαι*) and had lost their case. The proceeding was of the kind termed *ένεπίσκημμα*. From our inscription it is clear that the term *έγγύης καταβολή* was used in the sense of the more common *παρακαταβολή*. Cf. *D.A.* s.v. *Paracatabole*; *Suid.* s.v. *ένεπισκήψασθαι* καὶ έγγύην καταβαλεῖν = *Etym. M.* p. 340, 38 etc.; *Boeckh. St.*<sup>3</sup> II note 569.

3. ᾧ γείτωμ κτλ.: a common formula in the description of boundaries; cf. **112** 2.

8. Λευκόλοφος έξ Σαλαμῖνος. On the form of the preposition see *Meisterhans Gr.* 105, where instances are given of ξ before σ, χ, ζ, ρ, λ.—*Koehler (Mitth.* iv 255) argues that Λευκόλοφος was not a citizen, because there is no demotic; not a metoec, because he held landed property; not an *ισοτελής*, because the *ισοτελεῖς* are always described as such in sepulchral and other private inscriptions, e.g. *CIA* II 616, 12, and also in public documents, e.g. **59** 51; not a cleruch, because cleruchs in public inscriptions are designated by the demotic name, not by their place of residence. It remains that Leucolophus



must have belonged to the ancient population of Salamis, which was composed of non-burgesses subject to the Athenians.

9. ἀπεγ:=ἀπεγράφετο. Similarly ἐγγύ(η), ἐπό(νια) are abbreviated on the stone.

11. The percentage as given is only approximately two per cent.; cf. the proportions in 110.

15. ΚΑΤΑΒΟΛΗ.

16. οἰκία: supply ἐπράθη, if necessary.

112. A slab of white marble, H. 11 in., Br. 11 in., entire on the left only, in the Elgin Collection. CIG 162; CIA II 780; BM 36. Cf. *Arch. Anz.* 1854 p. 464; *Philol.* XII p. 568.

Alphabet, type 1.

... (α) or (λ) . . . . .

... ικιων : οἷς γεί[των - - - - -

π]αρά τὸ Δημητριακὸν[ν - - - - - δ - - -

γων καλούμενος : ὠνη : Ἀγνόθεος - - - - -

5 Ἀφροδισιακὸν : ἐπὶ Θρασύ(λλ)φ : Ἀρ[ - - - - - καινο-

τομίαν Ἀφρο(δι)σιακὸν ἐν τοῖς ἐδάφε[σιν τοῖς - - - ἡλίου ἀνιόντος ὁ - - καλού-

μενος, δυομένου τὸ ἐργαστήριον τὸ Δ[ιφίλειον καλούμενον (?) - - - ,

δ] ἡργάζετο Τελεσιικλῆς Καλλίου Ἀραφ[ήνιος - - - - -

Θορικοῖ : Δημητρι[α]κόν : ἡ χαράδρα καλουμέ[νη - - - - -

10 ἐπὶ τῆς Ἐρεχθίδος δευτέρας πρυτανε[ίας - - - - -

τὸ Διφίλειον καλούμενον, ὃ ἀπεγράψατο - - - - - ,

ὦν : Καλλιμέδων Καλλικράτου Κολλ : ἐγπο - - - - -

ἀνασάξιμα

Ἀμφιτροπῆσιν Ἀθηναϊκόν· Κόνων Κόνων[νος - - ἀπεγράψατο (?) - -

15 Ἀθηναϊκὸν καὶ συντομὰς Ἀμφιτροπῆ[σι - - - - -

δ]δός : ἡλίου δυομένου ὁδός, ἀνιόντ[ος - - - - -

Ἀρτε]μισιακὸν : Θορικοῖ· Εὐφημίδης Κη - - - - -

ἐν τοῖς ἐδά[φεσι τοῖς Ἐπαμείνονος . - - - - -

- - - - - Κ]ηφισοδώρου Ἀθμο : Η[Π - - -

20 - - - - - ν πα(λ)αῖον ἀνασά[ξιμον - - -

- - - - - ος [η . . . .] Λαυρε[ι - - - -

- - - - - κυντ - - - - -

This fragment together with CIA II 781—783 belongs to the class of documents called *διαγραφαὶ μετάλλων* or leases of the silver mines at Laurium. See *D.A.* s.v. Metallum. Portions of them were sold or demised by the state to individuals, with the reservation of a perpetual rent, and these leases were

transferred from one person to another by inheritance, sale and every kind of legal conveyance. The sale of the mines, or rather of the right of working them, was managed by the Poletae. A twenty-fourth part of the produce was paid as a perpetual tax.

The date of our inscription seems to be somewhat later than the administration of Lycurgus; the mine formerly belonging to Diphilus, l. 11, we know to have been confiscated under that administration. Further Callimedon, l. 12, may well be the father of the Ἀγύρβιος Καλλιμέδοντος Κολλυτέως, the proposer in a decree of 286/5 B.C. (CIA II 311).

2. οἷς γείτω. See 111 3.

3. Δημητριακόν. This and three other ἐργαστήρια ('workings'), Ἀφροδισιακόν, Ἀρ[τεμισιακόν], Ἀθηναϊκόν are perhaps named from goddesses: add from CIA II 781 Ἑρμαιϊκόν, Ποσειδωνιακόν, and ἐπὶ Σουνίῳ Ποσειδωνιακόν named from gods. The names may have commemorated a vow or denoted neighbouring shrines.

4. ὦνῃ: i.e. ὠνήτης. So below 12 ὦν., and Κολλ. for Κολλυτεύς. Cf. 35 6, 59 33. The word originally used for the purchase of mines was ὠνεῖσθαι or πρίασθαι; later μισθοῦσθαι.

5. ἐπὶ Θρασύ[λλ]ω: i.e. at the tomb of Thrasyllus, a place in the district of Maroneia; cf. Aeschin. c. Tim. 121 and Schol. Dem. 973 (v.l. Θρασύλλον).

6. [καινο]τομίαν is a certain restoration: it means 'a newly opened mine or vein.' Perhaps some word like παρὰ preceded. It is said to be ἐν τοῖς ἐδάφεσι 'in the foundations' of some other mine, i.e. it is a gallery driven under the floor of another.

8. ἡργάετο. Meisterhans Gr. 171 collects eight examples of ἡργ. and one of εἰργ. in the Imperfect and Aorist before 300 B.C. The Perfect has always εἰργ. (six examples). Afterwards the proportion is reversed.

9. Θορικοῦ. A stele found near the modern Thoriko (CIA II 1122) is inscribed: Θεοῦ ὅρος ἐργαστηρίου καὶ ἀνδραπόδων πεπραμένων ἐπὶ λύσει (see Index) Φεῖδωνι Αἰξωνεῖ T, and the place where it was found is still called Ἀργαστηράκια.

10. πρυτανε[ίας] or πρυτανε[νούσης]? Both are equally common. The lists of sales were drawn up by the Poletae and arranged according to prytanies.

11. ἀπεγράψατο: 'made a return of the property to the state.' Those who omitted ἀπογράφεσθαι τὸ μέταλλον were liable to an ἀγράφου μετάλλου δίκη; cf. Suid. s.v. and, for the use of the word, DI 489 (Orchomenus): ἀπογράφεσθαι δὲ Εὐβωλον κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἑκαστον παρ τὸν ταμίαν κῆ τὸν νομόναν τὰ τε καύματα (branded marks) τῶν προβάτων κτλ.

13. ἀνασάξιμα: perhaps (B) mines for a time unworked and left to be filled (σάπτειν) with slag and rubbish and then again worked, (cf. Strabo ix 399); hence παλαιὸν ἀνασάξιμον l. 20.

15. συντομάς: nominative according to B; cf. ἡ ἀποτομάς. But even so the meaning is uncertain.

**113.** A slab of Pentelic marble, entire only on the left margin, inscribed on both sides; found in the Acropolis. Th. 0.075 m. CIA II 784.

Alphabet, type 1; π once (l. 13) is apparently π<sub>3</sub>; (:) before numeral signs.

## A

- € - - - - -  
 Μιλτιέων Ἀλωπ[εκῆσι - - - -  
 ὦνηται Στράτιππος Στρ[ατ - - - - ,  
 Λυσίθεος Λυσιθέου Τ[ειθράσιος·  
 5 . Ἡ]ρακλέους ἱερομνήμο[ves  
 Χαρίσανδρος Δημοκρίτο[ν - - ,  
 Δημοκλῆς [. ν . . .]ου Ἀλωπ[εκῆθεν  
 ἀπέδοντο χωρίον Ἀλωπε[κῆσι·  
 ὦνη . Λυσικράτης Λυσιμάχου Ἀτ[ηνεύς·  
 10 κεφάλαιον : ϜΤΤΤΧΧΧΗΗΗ :  
 τούτου ἑκατοστή : ϞΗΗΗΔΤΤΤ·  
 ἐκ Σαλαμίνος Εἰκαδέων βούλ[αρχος (?)  
 Ὀλυμπιόδωρος Εὐμήλου [Π - -  
 ἀπέδοτο χωρίον ἐν Σαλα[μῖνι  
 15 ἐν Χυτρεαῖς·  
 ὦνη . Δωρόθεος Θεοδώρου [ἐξ] Οὔ . ΧΧ[Π-

## B

- - - - - η .  
 - - - κῆ]πος Παλληνηῇσι  
 ὦνη] [- - ιπ]πος Μόλπιδος Παλλ .  
 [Η]Η[ᾐ]· [ἐ]κατοστή ΤΤ|||·  
 5 - - - ἐ]πὶ [Αὐρ]ίου ἐπιμελητῆς  
 - - - ς Θεοπόμπου Παλλη .  
 ἀπέδοτ]ο χωρίον Παλληνηῇσι·  
 ὦνη] - - ἐνης Χαρίου Παλ . ᾐ· ἑκατοσ . |||·  
 - - ω]ν ἐπιμελητῆς  
 10 - - ω]ν Θεοφίλου Ἀναφλύς .  
 ἀπέδοτ]ο χωρίον Ἀναφλυστοῖ·  
 ὦνη] - - ἰδης Διοκλέους Σουνι . ϞΗΗΗ·  
 ἑκατοστ]ῇ ΠΤΤΤ·  
 κεφάλαιον] ϜϜΧΧΧϞΗΔΔΔΔΤΤΤΤ|||·  
 15 ἑκατοστή] ΧΗΗΔΔΔΠΤΤΤ·

This inscription and CIA II 785—788 contain accounts of the ἑκατοστή or one per cent. duty levied on the sale of lands. The vendors appear to have been guilds (A 5), perhaps represented by their βούλαρχος (A 12), or families represented by their ἐπιμελητῆς (B 9) or even demes, if Κλωπίδαι CIA II 788 is the deme afterwards belonging to the Ptolemaïd tribe CIA III ind. VI 5 s.v. Κλω... The dues may have been paid not to the state treasury, but to some temple or

deity; cf. 110 introd. note. This and the kindred inscriptions belong probably to the second half of the fourth century (K).

A 2. We may perhaps supply *χωρίον*; but the precise meaning of the word *Μιλτιάδων* is uncertain.

9. *ὠνη*, i.e. *ὠνητής*: so 16, B 3, 8, 12. See 112 4 etc.

10, 11. The percentage is exact; so in B 12, 13; but in B 14, 15 it does not work out exactly to one per cent.

12. *Εἰκαδέων*: see 86.

B 5. *Αυρίον* or *Αυρίον*: perhaps the name of a place.

114. (a) A fragment of marble found in the Acropolis. Michaelis *De Parth.* p. 288; CIA I 298; cf. IV p. 37; H. 47. (b) A slab of Pentelie marble, H. 0 m. 44, L. 0 m. 29, Th. 0 m. 105, fractured below, containing obviously a more complete edition of the inscription than the foregoing, which seems to have been abandoned unfinished. Lolling, *Δελτ.* 1889 p. 6, 7 n. 1 (minusc.); Foucart, BCH XIII (1889) p. 171, 172 n. 7; CIA IV p. 146. Cf. E. A. Gardner, JHS x 269 sq.

A. ΛΔΕ (= ε, [ει], η). Η (= η) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ [ΧΣ = Ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω)  
ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ. (:) in (a), (:) and (.), perhaps only by error, in b. *Στοιχηδόν*.

| a   | b   |
|---|---|
| Θεοί : Ἀθηνᾶ : Τύχη.<br>Κιχήσιππος ἐγραμμά-<br>τευε : ἀγάλματος : ἐπι-<br>στάτησι : Μυρρινούσιος. | Κιχήσιππος ἐγ[ρ-<br>αμμάτευε : ἀγαλ[μ-<br>ματος : ἐπιστάτη[σ-<br>ι : Μυρρινούσιος. [Δ |
| 5 λῆμμα παρὰ  | 5 ἡμμα : παρὰ ταμι[ῶ-   |
|   | H ν : ῥοῖς : Δημό[σ]τρ[α-   |
|   | τος : ἐγραμμάτε[ν-  |
|   | ε : Ξυπεταῶν ταμ-   |
|   | ιαί : Κτησίον : Στ[ρ-   |
|   | 10 ωσίας : Ἀντιφάτ[η-   |
|   | ς : Μένανδρος. Θ[υμ-  |
|   | οσχάρης. Σμόκορ[δ-  |
|   | ος : Φειδελείδ[ης.  |
| 15 ΠΔΔΔ<br>ΠΤΤΧ<br>ΧΧΧΠ<br>ΗΠΠΠ   | χρυσίον : ἐωνήθ-<br>η . σταθμόν : ΠΤΧΠ<br>τιμὴ τούτου ΠΠΠΠ -<br>IIII                  |
| ΤΤΠΗ<br>ΗΔΔΔ<br>20 ΔΠΠΠ   | ἐλέφας ἐωνήθη   |

There is little doubt that this is an account of monies received by the *πιστάται* or commissioners for the erection of the chryselephantine statue of Athena, sculptured by Pheidias 438 B.C., and to this year or a date very little earlier the inscription must be assigned. CIA I 299 appears to deal with the same subject.

The first numeral in the margin of (2) indicates that the *ἐπιστάται* received 100 talents from the *ταμίαι*. Why in l. 8 sqq. only seven *ταμίαι* are enumerated, instead of the full ten as in CIA I 299, we cannot say. The next set of numerals represents 87 talents 4652 drachmae for which gold was bought weighing (according to the numerals on the right of l. 15—17) 6 talents 1508 (or perhaps 1509) drachmae 5 obols; whence it appears, as Kirchhoff conjectured on no. 115, that at that time a drachma weight of gold did not cost less but rather more than 14 silver drachmae (actually the figures are 1 : 14·037).

a 1. On the form 'Αθηνᾶ see 37 38.

a 3 b 3. *ἐπιστάτησι*. On this form see no. 9.

16. *τιμή*. The price is given by the numerals on the left of l. 14—17.

115. Inscribed on one of the narrower faces of a quadrilateral stele containing on each of four or at least three sides statements of public accounts. To this stele belong the seven fragments given under CIA I 300—311, one under IV 311 a and two under IV 297 a, 297 b. The width of the narrower faces is 0.19 m. or 0.20 m. See Kirchhoff, *Monatsb. Ak. Berl.* 1861 p. 860 sqq.; Koehler, *Mitth.* IV (1879) p. 33 sqq. The text below corresponds to CIA I 301.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, [ε], η) ΙΗ (= h) ΟΙΚΛΜΝΝ (311) [ΧΣ = ξ]  
Ο (= ο, ου, ω) ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ : and : after some of the numerals.

Paragraphs are marked by a short line as indicated in the transcript below, cf. no. 116 and DI 1222 (*Tegea*).

|       |                                       |
|-------|---------------------------------------|
|       | τοῖς ἐπιστάτησι 'οῖς                  |
|       | Ἀντικλῆς ἐγραμμάτευ[ε                 |
|       | ἐπὶ τῆς τετάρτης καὶ δε-              |
|       | κάτης βουλῆς, ἥ Μετα-                 |
|       | 5 γένης πρῶτος ἐγραμμ-                |
| 434/3 | άτεψε, ἐπὶ Κράτητος ἄρχ-              |
| B.C.  | οντος Ἀθηναίοισιν,                    |
|       | λῆμμα τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ                    |
|       | τούτου τάδε.                          |
| 10    | ΧΗΗΗ περιγενόμενον                    |
|       | Η <sup>Π</sup> ΔΔ μὲν ἐκ τοῦ προτέρου |
|       | ἐνιαυτοῦ                              |
|       | —                                     |
|       | ΠΔΔ χρυσοῦ στατήρες                   |
|       | Δαμψ]ακηνοί                           |



15  $\Delta \Delta \boxtimes \Sigma <$  χρυσού] στατηῆρε[ς  
      $\epsilon \kappa \tau \eta :$  K[υξικην]οί  
     πα[ρὰ ταμι]ῶν, [οἱ τὰ  
 MM  $\boxtimes :$  τῆς θεοῦ [ἐτ]αμίει[ον,  
     οἷς Κράτης ἐγρ[α-  
 20 μμάτευε Λα[μπτρεῦς  
     ΧΗΗΗ χρυσίου πρα[θέντος  
      $\boxtimes \Delta \Delta \vdash$  σταθμόν ( $\boxtimes \Delta \Delta \Delta$ ) ?  
     τιμῇ. τούτ[ου  
     ΧΗΗΗ ἐλέφαντο[ς πραθέν-  
 25 ...  $\text{||||}$  τος σταθμό[ν] ΤΤ - -  
      $\boxtimes \Delta :$  τιμῇ τ[ούτου  
     ἀναλώμα[τ]α  
     ΗΗ: ὠνημάτω[ν  
      $\vdash \vdash :$   
 30 μισθω[μάτων  
      $\epsilon$ ]υπουρ[γοῖς] τα -  
     ..... η .....

This fragment with the others on the same stele contains accounts which are undoubtedly those concerned with the building of the Parthenon rendered by the commissioners called *ἐπιστάται*. l. 4 shows that the accounts on our fragment belong to the 14th year of the financial series, thus making the beginning of the work date from 447/6 B.C. For accounts concerning the chryselephantine statue in 438/7 B.C. see no. 114.

1. *ἐπιστάτησι*. For the form see no. 9. The dative depends loosely in syntax upon *λήμμα* l. 8.

6. Clearly not the same Crates as the one named in l. 19. Cf. no. 98.

10, 11. The numerals in these lines form one sum.

13. The compendia denoting multiples of staters may be added to those described in *Rem.* iii. p. 44. The sums given also form part of the balance (*περιγενόμενον* l. 10) from the preceding year—70 gold staters of the coinage of Lampsacus, 27½ of the coinage of Cyzicus. On the value of these and the *ἐκτε* see *D.A.*

21 sq. The weight of the gold is uncertain. The value (*τιμὴ τούτου*) is given on the left as 1372 drachmae (of Attic silver). On the relation of silver to gold at this period see no. 114.

**116.** A fragment of Pentelic marble; H. 0.51—0.44 m., Br. 0.39—0.31 m., Th. 0.15 m. Broken at the top and on the left, damaged in the upper portion of the right side. CIA 1 319.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (ε, [ει], η) ΞΗ (= h) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ [ΧΣ = ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω)  
ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ. Στοιχηδόν for the most part.

ε]λ[ε

χαλκὸς ἐωνήθη[η . . . . . τάλαντα . . . . .  
καίδεκα καὶ μναὶ δέ[κα . τι[μὴ τοῦ τάλαντου τρι-  
άκοντα πέντε δραχμαί.

5 κ]αττί[τ]ερος ἐωνήθη ἐς τὸ ἄνθεμο[ν, τάλαντον  
καὶ ἡμιτάλαντον καὶ μναὶ εἴκοσι [τρῆς καὶ  
ἡμιμναῖον, τὸ τάλαντον διακοσίων τρ[ιάκ-  
οντα δραχμῶν. τιμή.

μισθὸς τοῖς ἐργασαμένοις τὸ ἄν[θ]εμον ὑπ[ὸ  
10 τὴν ἀσπίδα καὶ τῶν πετάλων τῶν ὕ[στερ]ον  
προσμισθωθέντων.

μόλυβδος τῷ ἀνθέμῳ καὶ τοῖς δεσμοῖς τῶν  
λίθων τοῦ βάθρου, κρατευταὶ δώδεκα. τιμή·

ξύλα καὶ ἄνθρακ[ες τ]ῷ μολ[ύ]βδω[ι]

15 τράπεζαν ποιήσαντι

μισθὸς ἐσαγαγόντ[ι τὸ ἀγ]άλματε καὶ  
στήσαντι ἐν τῷ νεῷ.

ξύλα ἐωνήθη τὸ κλίμακε ποιῆσαι, ἐν ὅν τ(ὼ)  
ἀγάλματε ἐσηγέ[σθ]ην (κ)αὶ ἐφ' ὧν ὅι λίθοι ἐσ-  
20 | εκομίζοντο ὅι ἐς τὸ βάθρον, καὶ φάρξαι  
τὸ βάθρον τοῖν ἀγαλμάτοιιν καὶ τὰς [θ]ύρας  
καὶ ἱκριῶσαι περὶ τὸ ἀγάλματε καὶ κλίμακε  
πρὸς τὰ ἱκρία.

ξύμπαντος ἀναλώματ]ος κεφάλαιον ϜΧΧΧΗΗΔ.

The inscription forms the concluding portion of accounts in connexion with some public building operations. If, as Kirchhoff conjectures, they form the completion of CIA 1 318, which contains accounts of the erection of two statues of deities whose names are not given, the date may be about 421 B.C. Reisch, *Jahreshefte* 1 p. 55, identifies the deities as the Athena and Hephaestus mentioned Paus. 1 14, 16, and assigns them to 417/6 B.C. He also tries to identify the types by the ἄνθεμον, l. 5.

2. χαλκός. By this may be meant either copper or an alloy of copper, and the same remark applies to καττίτερος l. 5, the high price of which compared with that of χαλκός is proof of its rarity, imported as it probably was from Britain by way of Massilia.

5. ἄνθεμον: a less common form of ἀνθέμιον; see 117 47.

10. καὶ τῶν πετάλων κτλ.; "and pay for the gold-leaf prepared by the men subsequently hired in addition" (?)

13. *κρατενταί*. The word (Lat. *craticulum*) properly means andirons or "dogs," rests on each side of a fire upon which a spit turns. Cf. Homer *Il.* ix 214: *κρατεντῶν ἐπαείρας* and Pollux x 96. Hence Kirchhoff conjectures that ingots of lead are meant, cast in the form of *κρατενταί*, and of a regular and known weight. The price was probably given on the left of the inscriptions: cf. 114. Possibly the | to the left of l. 20 is a remnant of a column of numerals.

18. *τῷ κλίμακε*: apparently a kind of inclined plane. For the infinitive *ποιῆσαι* see 21 7, 39 20.

21. [θ]ύρας: ΟΥΡΑΣ.

22. *ικριῶσαι*: "for setting up scaffolding round the two statues and inclined planes up to the scaffolding."

117. On a slab of white marble from the Acropolis at Athens, H. 3' 6"; Br. 1' 8"; broken only at bottom; now in the British Museum. CIG 160; CIA I 322; BM 35. Cf. Choisy, *Études épigr. sur l'architecture grecque*, 85—166.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η) ΙΗ (= h) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ [ΧΣ = ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω)

ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ [ΦΣ = ψ] Initial letters of lines sometimes thus: Ᾱ, Λ̄, Τ̄.

Ἐπιστάται τοῦ νεῶ τοῦ ἐμ πόλει, ἐν ᾧ τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἄγαλμα, Βροσυν-  
ης Κηφισιεύς, Χαριάδης Ἀγρυλῆθεν, Διώδης Κηφισιεύς, ἀρχιτέκτων  
Φιλοκλῆς Ἀχαρνεύς, γραμματεὺς Ἐτέαρχος Κυδαθηναίεύς.

ταῖς δὲ ἀνέγραψαν ἔργα τοῦ νεῶ, ὡς κατέλαβον ἔχοντα, τὸ ψή-

409/8 B.C. 5 φισ]μα τοῦ δήμου, ὃ Ἐπιγένης εἶπεν, ἐξειργασμένα καὶ ἡμέτερα, ἐπὶ Δ  
κλέους ἄρχοντος, Κεκροπίδος πρυτανευούσης πρώτης, ἐπὶ τῆς βουλῆς  
Ἰῆ Νικοφάνης Μαραθώνιος πρῶτος ἐγραμμάτευσεν.

Τοῦ νεῶ τὰδε κατελάβομεν ἡμέτερα·

ἐπὶ τῇ γωνίᾳ τῇ πρὸς τοῦ Κεκροπίου

10 πλίνθους ἀθέτους μῆκος τετρά-

|||| ποδας, πλάτος δίποδας, πάχος  
τρίημιποδίους

μασχαλιαίαν μῆκος τετράποδα

| πλάτος τρίποδα, πάχος τριῶν

15 ἡμιποδίων

ἐπικρανίτιδας μῆκος τετράπο-

□ δας, πλάτος τρίποδας, πάχος

τριῶν ἡμιποδίων

γωνιαίαν μῆκος ἐπτάποδα

] 20 πλάτος τετράποδα, πάχος

τριῶν ἡμιποδίων.

γογγύλος λίθος ἀθετος ἀντίμο-

τούτων ἐκάστου οὐκ ἐξείργα-

σται ὁ ἄρμος ὁ ἕτερος οὐδὲ

οἱ ὀπισθεν ἄρμοι

μῆκος ἑκποδες, πλάτος δίπο-

Δ|| δες, πάχος ποδιαῖοι

τούτων ἐκάστου οὐκ ἐξείργα-

σται ὁ ἄρμος ὁ ἕτερος οὐδὲ

οἱ ὀπισθεν ἄρμοι.

τετράποδες μῆκος, πλάτος δίπο-

□ δες πάχος ποδιαῖοι

τούτων ἐκάστου οὐκ ἐξείργα-

σται ὁ ἄρμος ὁ ἕτερος οὐδὲ

οἱ ὀπισθεν ἄρμοι

πεντέπους μῆκος, πλάτος δίπους,

| πάχος ποδιαῖος.

ρος ταῖς ἐπικρανίτισιν, μῆκος  
δεκάπους, ἕ ύφος τριῶν

25 ἡμιποδίων

ἀντιμόρω τοῖς ἐπιστυλίοις  
μῆκος τετράποδε, πλ[άτος πε]ν-  
τεπαλάστω  
κίόκρανον ἄθετον - -

30 μέτωπον τὸ ἔσω μῆ[κος δίπουν,  
πλάτος τριῶν ἡμιπο[δίων, πάχ]ος  
τριῶν ἡμιποδίων

ἐπιστύλια ἄθετα μ[ῆκος ὀκτ]ώ-  
ποδα, πλάτος δυοῖν [ποδοῖν

35 καὶ παλαστής, πάχος [δίποδα  
ἐπιστύλια ἄνω ὄντα [ἔδει  
ἐπεργάσασθαι μῆκος ὀκτώπο-  
δα, πλάτος δυοῖν ποδοῖν καὶ πα-  
λαστής, πάχος δίποδα

40 τοῦ δὲ λοιποῦ ἔργου ἄπαντος  
ἐγ κύκλῳ ἄρχει ὁ Ἑλευσινιακὸς  
λίθος, πρὸς ὧ τὰ ζῶα· καὶ ἐτέθη  
ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιστατῶν τούτων.

τῶν κίωνων τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ τοίχου

45 τοῦ πρὸς τοῦ Πανδροσείου·  
κειμένων κίωνω[ν

ἄτμητα ἐκ τοῦ ἐντὸς ἀνθε-  
μίου ἐκάστου τοῦ κίονος τρία  
ἡμιπόδια

50 ἐπιστυλίου ὀκτώποδος  
ἐπὶ τοῦ τοίχου τοῦ πρὸς νότον  
κυμάτιον ἐς τὸ ἔσω ἔδει  
ἐπιθεῖναι

τάδε ἀκατάξεστα καὶ

55 ἀράβδωτα·  
τὸν τοίχον· τὸν πρὸς νότου  
ἀνέμου ἀκατάξεστον  
πλὴν τοῦ ἐν τῇ προστάσει  
τῇ πρὸς τῷ Κεκροπῷ

60 τοὺς ὀρθοστάτας ἀκατα-  
ξέστους ἐκ τοῦ ἔξωθεν ἐγ κύκλῳ

τούτου ἀργὸς ὁ ἄρμὸς ὁ ἑτε-  
ρος καὶ οἱ ὀπισθεν ἄρμοι.

γεῖσα μῆκος τετράποδα, πλάτος

τρίποδα, πάχος πεντεπάλαστα,

□|| λεία ἐκπεπονημένα ἄνευ κατα-  
τομῆς.

□ ἑτέρων μέγεθος τὸ αὐτὸν

κυματίου καὶ ἀστραγάλου ἑκατέρου

ἄτμητο(ι) ἦσαν τέτταρες πόδες

ἑκάστου

|| ἑτέροι

ἄτμητοι ἦσαν τοῦ κυματίου τέτταρες

πόδες τοῦ δὲ ἀστραγάλου ὀκτὼ πόδες

| ἑτέρου

τοῦ κυματίου τρία ἡμιπόδια ἄτμητα,

ἀστραγάλου τέτταρες πόδες

| ἑτέρον

τὴν μὲν λείαν ἐργασίαν εἴργαστο,

τοῦ δὲ κυματίου ἀργοὶ πόδες ἦσαν ἕξ

καὶ ἡμιπόδιον, ἀστραγάλου ἀργοὶ

πόδες ὀκτὼ

| ἑτέρου

κυματίου ἕξ πόδες ἀργοὶ

ἀστραγάλου ὀκτὼ πόδες

| ἑτέρον

ἡμίεργον τῆς λείας ἐργασίας

τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς στοᾶς μῆκος τετράπο-

||| δα, πλάτος τρίποδα, πάχος πεντε-  
πάλαστα, λεία ἐκπεπονημένα  
ἄνευ κατατομῆς

γωνιαῖα ἐπὶ τὴν πρόστασιν τὴν

πρὸς ἑὼ μῆκος ἑκποδε, πλάτος

|| τετάρτου ἡμιποδίου, πάχος

πεντεπάλαστα

τούτων τοῦ ἑτέρου ἢ λεία μὲν ἐργα-

σία (ἕξ)εἴργαστο, τὸ δὲ κυμάτιον

ἀργὸν ὅλον καὶ ὁ ἀστράγαλος,

τοῦ δὲ ἑτέρου ἀργο(ι) κυματίου τρεῖς

πόδες καὶ ἡμιπόδιον τοῦ δὲ ἀστρα-

πλήν τοῦ ἐν τῇ προστά-  
σει τῇ πρὸς τῷ Κεκροπίῳ

τὰς σπείρας ἀπάσας  
65 ἄρραβδώτους τὰ ἄνωθεν  
τοὺς κίονας ἀραβδώτους ἅπαντας  
πλήν τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ τοίχου τὴν κρηπίδα  
[ἐγ

κύκλῳ ἅπασαν ἀκατάξεστον  
τοῦ τοίχου τοῦ ἐ(ν)τὸς ἀκατάξεστα  
70 (ο)γγύλου λίθου τετραποδίας Π||  
τοῦ ἐν τῷ προστομιαί[φ  
τετραποδίας Δ||.

τῆς παραστάδος [τῆς - -  
τετραποδίας |...

75 τοῦ πρὸς τῷ γάλατος  
τετραποδίας. |

ἐν τῇ προστάσει τῇ πρὸς  
τοῦ θυρώματος  
τὸ μ βωμὸν τοῦ [θ]υηχοῦ

80 ἄθετον

τῆς ἐπωροφίας σφηκ[ίσ]κους  
καὶ ἱμαντας ἀθέτους - -  
ἐπὶ τῇ προστάσει τῇ πρὸς τῷ[ι  
Κεκροπίῳ ἔδει

85 τοὺς λίθους τοὺς ὀροφιαίους τοὺς  
ἐπὶ τῶν κορῶν ἐπεργάσα-  
||| σθαι ἄνωθεν, μῆκος τριῶν  
καὶ δέκα ποδῶν, πλάτος πέντε  
ποδῶν

90 τὰς κάλχας τὰς ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐπι-  
στυλίοις ἐξεργάσασθαι  
ἔδει

λίθινα παντελῶς ἐξεργασμένα  
ἅ χαμαί·

95 πλίνθοι τετράποδες μῆκος,  
πλάτος δίποδες, πάχος

Δ|| τριῶν ἡμιποδίων, ἀριθμὸς[ν

γάλου ἀργοὶ πόδες πέντε  
ἐπὶ τὸν τοῖχον τὸν πρὸς τοῦ Παν-  
δροσε[ι]

μῆκος ἑπτὰ ποδῶν καὶ ἡμιποδίου  
πλάτος τριῶν ποδῶν καὶ ἡμιποδίου  
ἡμίεργον τῆς λείας ἐργασίας  
μῆκος ἕκ ποδῶν, πλάτος τριῶν

ποδῶν καὶ παλαστῆς πάχος πεντε-  
πάλαστον, (ἐπ)ὶ τὸν τοῖχον τὸν πρὸς  
τοῦ Πανδροσείου  
τούτου ἀστραγάλου ἄτμητοι πόδες  
πέντε

αἰετιαῖοι τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς στοᾶς μῆκος[s  
Γ| ἑπτάποδες, πλάτος τριῶν ποδῶ[ν

καὶ ἡμιποδίου, πάχος ποδιαῖοι  
οὔτοι ἡμίεργοι

|| ἐτέρῳ μῆκος πεντέποδε, π[λάτος  
τριῶν ποδῶν καὶ ἡμιποδί[ου, πάχος  
ποδιαῖοι, ἡμίεργοι

γείσα ἐπὶ τοὺς αἰετοὺς π[λάτος

πέντε ἡμιποδίων, μῆ[κος τετρά-  
ρων ποδῶν καὶ ἡμιποδίου, πάχος  
ποδιαῖα τὴν λείαν ἐρ[γασίαν  
| ἐκπεποιημένον

ἕτερον ἡμίεργον τῆς

| λείας ἐργασίας

θύραι λίθιναι μῆκος ὀκτὼ ποδῶν

καὶ παλαστῆς, πλάτος πέντε

||| ἡμιποδίων

τούτων τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἐξεπεποί-  
ητο, ἐς τὰ ζυγά δὲ ἔδει τοὺς λίθους  
τοὺς μέλανας ἐνθεῖναι

οὗς τῷ ὑπερθύρῳ τῷ πρὸς ἔω,  
| ἡμίεργον

τῷ βωμῷ [τῷ] τοῦ θυηχοῦ λίθοι Πεν-  
τελικο[ὶ μ] ἡμῆκος τετράποδες

||| ὕψος [δ]υοῖν ποδοῖν καὶ παλαστῆ[s,



μασχαλιαία μῆκος τετρά-  
| πους, πλάτος τρίπους, πάχος  
100 τριῶν ἡμιποδίων

b

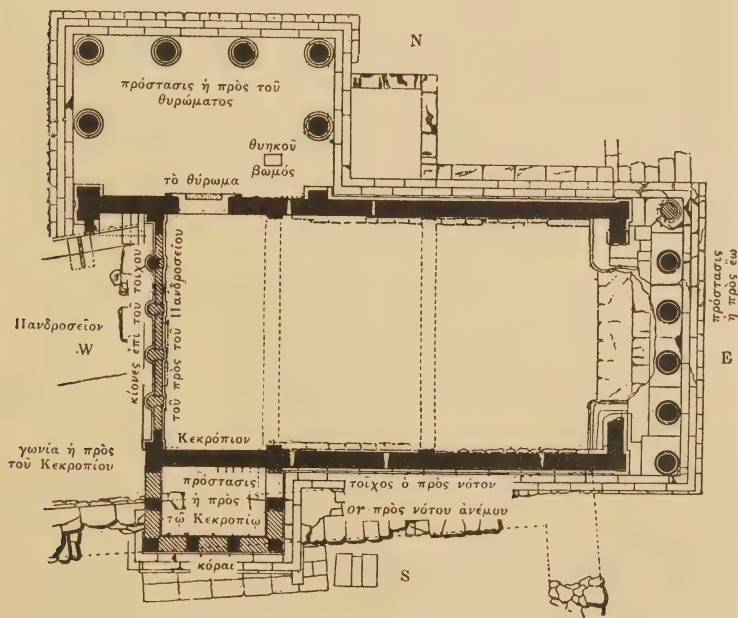
..... ατι ἀριθμ[όν - -  
ἡμέτερα, ἴ] ἀ χαμαί·  
πλ[ι]νθοι ἐπικρανίτ[ιδες  
5 μῆ]κος τετράποδε[s, πλάτος  
τρ[ί]ποδες, πάχος τ[ριῶν  
ἡμιποδίων] μ .....  
πόδες ||| ασ .....  
ἑτέρας ἀσ[τραγάλου τέτ-  
100 τάρες πόδε[s καὶ  
ἡμιπό[διον  
ἐπικρ[ανίδες  
δα .....  
μ .....]

πάχος ποδιαῖοι

ἑτέρος τρίπ[ους μῆκος - - -

1. 100 was possibly followed by the appended fragment, b 1—14, because it mentions ἐπικρανίτιδες (see note on col. i 16 below). The words ἡμέτερα ἀ χαμαί may be the title of the third part of the survey which is evidently contained in col. ii.

Note. The left-hand column ll. 8—100 must be read continuously, then the right-hand column ll. 8—100. Similarly in no. 118.



The building to which this inscription refers is described in the preamble as "the temple containing the ancient statue." There is no doubt, from the description of the various parts of the structure, that this is the building still extant on the Acropolis and now known as the Erechtheum. The title here given does not recur, but "the ancient temple," ὁ ἀρχαῖος ναός or νεώς, is mentioned in various inscriptions (IG\* II 1, 74, 5, 672 c 6, both restored), and Xenophon *Hell.* I 6, 1 speaks of a fire in "the old temple of Athena," παλαιὸς τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς νεώς ἐν Ἀθήναις. Cf. 2 C 30: [τὸν] ναὸν τὸν ἀρχαῖον τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς τ[ῆς] Πολιάδος and Strabo ix p. 396. It is generally held that all these titles refer to the same building; Dr Dörpfeld disputed this view (*Mith.* xii 64, 194); but it is confirmed by Frazer (*JHS* xiii 167). Pausanias (I 26, 5) mentions the building in the Erechtheum, and appears to describe the temple of Athena Polias as part of it, while he says the temple of Pandrosos is adjoining (*συνεχῆς* *ib.* I 27, 2).

The main body of the building, which is of an unusual nature (see the plan, p. 321), consists of a rectangular chamber, divided transversely by walls and facing east and west. At the east end it had a door and a hexastyle portico in front described as ἡ πρόστασις ἡ πρὸς ἔω; it can hardly be doubted that the chamber entered through this eastern portico was the cella of the temple of Athena Polias. At the west end the building ends in a wall surmounted by engaged columns, κίονες ἐπὶ τοῦ τοίχου τοῦ πρὸς τοῦ Πανδροσείου; whence it appears that it is here that the Pandroseum adjoins. To the N. and S. of the west end are porticoes, that on the N. called ἡ πρόστασις ἡ πρὸς τοῦ θυρώματος, because it contains the great door which is the richest in decoration and also was, probably, the chief entrance to the building, and that on the S. borne by Caryatids (called κῶραι), and described as ἡ πρόστασις ἡ πρὸς τῷ Κεκροπίῳ. This appears to imply that the Cecropium (see below I. 9) was within this S.W. corner of the building, (ἡ γωνία ἡ πρὸς τοῦ Κεκροπίου), from which the enumeration given in the inscription takes its start. It is among the most noteworthy peculiarities of the building that the N. portico, the door in it, and, presumably, the chamber entered through the door, are at a lower level, by about 10 feet, than the eastern and southern porticoes. The difference of level necessitated a staircase within the southern portico; but there is no certain indication as to steps or other means of communication between the eastern and western cellae. There has been much discussion as to the internal arrangement of the building and the exact use of its various parts; but what has been already said suffices to enable us to follow the description.

The measurements given in the inscription are evidently not intended to be very exact, but only to serve for identification of the various stones, since they are given only in feet and palms (παλασταί): but if we omit a few short measurements, the majority point, on comparison with the extant stones in the building, to a foot of between .32 and .34 m.; and Dörpfeld (*Mith.* xv, 1890, 167) infers that the Attic foot in use at the time was one of .327 m., not the shorter foot of .296 (*Mith.* vii, 1882, 277; Michaelis *JHS* iv, 1883, 335).

We do not know when the temple was begun; all that can be inferred from the inscription is that it had been left in an unfinished state, and that work was resumed upon it in 408 B.C., when this elaborate report on its condition was drawn up. The fire in 406 B.C. must have occurred immediately after its

\* For this revised mode of reference, adopted henceforward, see *Index* s.v. *Corpus*.

completion (if the fire did occur in this building; see above); but the structure must either have been but slightly damaged or else have been restored in the same form again; for the description of the various parts fits the extant building, though some allowance must be made for restoration. Thus the engaged columns on the west front appear to date in their present state from a restoration in late Roman times, though they correspond to those mentioned in the inscription. One of the Caryatids of the N. portico and one of the columns of the E. portico were carried off by Lord Elgin, and are now in the British Museum. The building subsequently suffered severely during the siege of the Acropolis in 1827; but was partially rebuilt out of the ancient materials in 1838 and 1845. The W. wall was blown down in 1852 by a storm. Its appearance before these last vicissitudes may be seen in Stuart's picture (*Antiquities of Athens*, II cap. 11 Pl. ii) which shows *in situ* many stones now thrown down or lost, especially at the W. end.

The survey of the works was made, as we learn from l. 1 sq., by commissioners called ἐπιστάται τοῦ νεῷ. On the various kinds of ἐπιστάται τῶν δημοσίων ἔργων see *D.A.* and cf. 10 18. The survey, δοκιμασία, usually took place when a building was finished; here it seems to have been ordered previously on account of undue delay in the completion of the work.

7. The use of the aorist ἐγραμμάτευσεν appears to be unique; unless it falls under the head of the instances quoted by Meisterhans *Gr.* 240, e.g. IG 11 2, 814, a, A, 5 (377 B.C.): χρόνον ὅσον ἕκαστος αὐτῶν ἥρξεν. For the formula πρῶτος ἐγραμμάτευεν cf. 99 a 1, *Rem.* v (1) p. 89.

## Col. i.

8. The enumeration begins with "unfinished work on the temple." With l. 93 begins the second division: λίθινα παντελῶς ἐξεργασμένα ἃ χαμαί, "stones entirely finished but not yet in position."

9. ἐπὶ τῇ γωνίᾳ κτλ. See introduction and plan.

On the Κεκρόπιον (shrine or tomb of Cecrops) see H and V *Athens* p. 489, 509. We may infer from l. 59 below, where the Caryatid portico (πρόστασις) is spoken of as being πρὸς τῷ Κεκροπίῳ 'added to or built out from the Cecropium,' that this building adjoined the portico. The huge stone carrying the south-west corner of the main rectangle was probably intended to bridge over a space on which the tomb of Cecrops was preserved.

10. |||| πλίνθους ἀθέτους, 'four blocks not fixed,' i.e. in position, but not yet clamped. Of the three dimensions named πᾶχος denotes the vertical measurement.

13. μασχαλιαίαν: sc. πλίνθον (to be supplied also below with ἐπικρανίτις and γωνιαία). The exact meaning of the word can only be conjectured by analogy; cf. *humeri* Vitruv. iv 7; ὠμία LXX Kings iii 6, 13.

16. ἐπικρανιτίδας: the course of projecting blocks immediately below the architrave and above the πλίνθοι.

19. γωνιαίαν: the ἐπικρανίτις at the angle.

22. | γογγύλος λίθος κτλ.: 'one curved stone not fixed, corresponding with the ἐπικρανίτιδες'; i.e. forming the other part of the same course. By γογγύλος is expressed the ogee curve formed by the profile of the cymatium. For the variation between accusatives and nominatives in these entries, cf. 97 5, 100 A Col. 3, 7.

26. Boeckh thinks that the ἐπιστύλια are the architrave stones of the western wall, with which the ornamental facing-stones (ἀντιθήματα?) are said to be corresponding, ἀντιμέρω. If the facing-stones tallied with these in height, the fact may explain the omission of this dimension here.

29. | κύκκρανον ἀθετον [καὶ] μέτωπον τὸ ἔσω: 'one capital of a column not fixed and the inner metopon.' Boeckh explains as follows: on the inner side of the western wall were pilasters corresponding with the external engaged columns; the capitals of these pilasters were called μέτωπα. For the form κύκκρανον cf. 60 55.

36 sqq. ἐπεργάσασθαι: three epistylia in position had to be tooled. Cf. 126 63 and Schoene *Herm.* iv 38—43.

40 sqq. τοῦ δὲ λοιποῦ κτλ.: 'And the whole of the rest of the work all round starts from the Eleusinian stone, attached to which are the figures in relief, and three of these blocks were fixed in the term of office of the present epistatae.' The frieze, ζωφόρος, consisted of these slabs of a dark grey, almost black, limestone serving as a background to which marble figures, ζῶα, were affixed. Several fragments of these sculptures have been found, as well as remains of clamps by which they were attached. Cf. 118 c ii 39 for an entry of the purchase of lead εἰς πρόσθεσιν τῶν ζωδίων.

44 sqq.: a fresh heading; the word ἡμέτερα must be supplied. The κλοῖες are four of the six engaged columns on the western wall. Above them was afterwards placed the ἀεὶς ὁ πρὸς τοῦ Πανδροσείου; cf IG i Suppl. p. 151.

46. By κειμένων is meant 'columns in position,' the opposite of ἀθέτων. For ἀνθέμιον, the floral decoration round the top of the shaft immediately below the echinus, see *DA.* For the meaning of ἀτμητα κτλ. we may choose between Boeckh's 'the part still uncut was 1½ ft of the anthemion measured from the inner side' and Hicks's '1½ ft measured from the inner anthemion' i.e. the anthemion nearest the wall.

50 sqq. 'The cymatium of the 8 ft long architrave on the inside of the wall had to be added.'

54—76. The entries in these lines belong to various parts of the temple. For ἀράβδωτος sometimes in error ἀρράβδωτος is written.

56. 'The wall facing the south' is the wall attached to the portico of the Caryatids, of which the architrave stones have been mentioned. It is 'unpolished, except the part within the portico adjacent to the Cecropium'; πρὸς τῷ Κ., not πρὸς τοῦ Κ., as was said of the angle in l. 9.

60. By ὀρθοσάται is meant the bottom course of the walls, consisting of blocks of double height ("dado"). Cf. 126 19.

64. σπείρα, Lat. *torus*, is the rounded base-moulding of an Ionic or Corinthian column, and here also of the entire external wall. τὰ ἄνωθεν relates to the upper *torus*.

67. τὴν κρηπίδα: the base, i.e. the three steps on which the whole edifice rested.

69. τοῦ τοίχου τοῦ ἐντὸς κτλ.: 'of the internal wall (we noted) as unpolished portions 32 feet (τετραποδίας □|||) of moulding.'

70. ΤΟΛΛΥΛΟ is clearly a mistake for ΤΟΛΟΛΛΥΛΟ.

71. τοῦ ἐν τῷ προστομιαῷ τετραποδίας Δ||. With the old and incorrect reading δύο for Δ|| various conjectures as to the meaning of προστομιαῖον were

made which are not now admissible, as it must have had room for 48 feet of moulding. No satisfactory conjecture has been made as to the meaning of the word; perhaps it was the corridor between the two western porticoes.

73. τῆς παραστάδος. Supply again γογγύλου λίθου. This παραστάς is probably, as Boeckh suggests, the pillar at the northwest corner of the Erechtheum, which ranges with the north wall and the two western columns of the north porch. Παραστάς, like the Latin *anta*, is used to denote a rectangular pillar to support a roof-beam, often corresponding to a column that bears the other end of the beam; it may be either at the end of a wall or set against the side of it or stand free.

75. τοῦ πρὸς τῷγάλματος: 'of the (wall) near the statue,—4-foot lengths (of moulding, γογγύλου λίθου). This must be the statue of Athena Polias, τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἄγαλμα (l. 1). The passage seems fatal to Dörpfeld's theory that the old statue was never moved from the early temple of Athena (*Mitth.* xxii, 1897, 159 sqq.).

77. ἐν τῇ προστάσει κτλ. The northern portico is meant. For the θύρωμα see the introduction above. θυηκός, here spelt θυηχός (θυηχοῦς), is a variant of θυοσκόος. For the aspirate cf. Θεμισθοκλῆς on an ostrakon D 6; below 148, 11 18 and Meisterhans *Gr.* 103. In a Greek roof there were (1) δοκοί, main beams resting on the architrave, (2) σφηκίσκοι, beams laid on these, the ends of which are conventionally represented in the Ionic order by the dentils, (3) ἱμάντες (cf. our 'tie-beams') shorter cross-beams.

85. τοὺς λίθους κτλ.: 'the three roof stones above the Κόραι had to be worked on their upper surface, to a length of 13 feet by 5 feet in width.' The dimensions given are probably meant for each of the three stones, though they do not correspond exactly with the extant remains. Here we have the official name of the Κόραι or 'maidens' which supported the south portico; the usual modern name, Caryatids, cannot be traced beyond Vitruvius. Κόραι was also the name given to the early female statues found on the Acropolis and elsewhere; cf. *JHS* xii p. 386.

90. τὰς κάλχας κτλ. Whether κάλχη or χάλκη or χάλχη is the original form it is difficult to say; the third form is more probably due to confusion between the other two; cf. Meisterhans *Gr.* 103; χάλκη occurs 118 c 69, 75, χάλκη *ib.* a 50. Dioscorides iv 58 describes a flower called κάλχη, which botanists have identified as the *Chrysanthemum coronarium*. Wilkins *Prolusiones* p. 68 thinks that the unfinished disks seen at this day on the architrave of the Caryatid portico are the incomplete κάλχαι of the inscription.

93 sq.: a fresh heading. On μασχαλία l. 98 see above l. 13.

#### Col. ii.

8 sqq. τούτων ἐκάστου κτλ.: 'Of each of these the joint at one end is not finished, nor the back joints.' By ἀρμός is meant the careful finish of surface round the edges of the joint, against which the next stone is set close, the space within being slightly sunk. All joints in the best Greek masonry are thus made to fit close only for two or three inches round the edge. The gender of ποδιαῖοι l. 12, referring to τούτων ἐκάστου shows that not πλινθοὶ are meant, but perhaps λίθοι.

25. γείσα: the stones of the cornice. The γείσον here has an upper and a lower cymatium (see the figure in BM pl. iii fig. 8), one decorated with egg and dart, the other with tongue and dart, both with an astragalus or bead moulding.



Hence the words *ἐκάτερον κυμάτιον* and *ἐκάτερος ἀστράγαλος*; for in a stone four feet long there would be double that length of cymatium and astragalus.

27. □|| *λεῖα κτλ.*: 'seven blocked out smooth, but not carved.' *κατατομή* refers to the carving of the detailed ornamentation, egg, tongue, bead etc.

29 sqq. □ *ἐτέρων κτλ.*: 'of five others (sc. *λίθοι*) of the same size there were of either cymatium and astragalus four feet (i.e. one half: see above) not carved.'

47 sq. | *ἕτερον κτλ.*: 'another had the smooth blocking half-worked.' Cf. 39 sq.

49 sqq. In this and the next entry the word *γείσα* must be supplied. The *στοά* or portico here mentioned can hardly be part of the Erechtheum; the use of *ἀπό* (Leake *Top.* i, 583) suggests the probability that these stones were taken from some other stoa which had fallen into ruin. Cf. Dörpfeld *Mitth.* xxii, 1897, 159 sqq.

53 sqq. || *γωνιαῖα κτλ.*: 'two corner cornice-stones (supply *γείσα*) intended for the portico on the east.'

63. *ἐπὶ τὸν τοῦλον κτλ.*: 'for (i.e. intended for) the wall towards the Pandroseion,' i.e. the western wall.

67. The stone has H E K as in the adjectival form *ἐκπόδων*.

73. □| *αἰτιαῖοι κτλ.*: 'six pediment stones from the stoa'; see above l. 49.

80. *γείσα ἐπὶ κτλ.*: 'the stones of the cornice for the pediments.'

87. |||| *θύραι λίθιναι*. 'Four stones of the doorway...of these all was finished except the *ζύγα*, into which the black stones had to be inserted.' The meaning of *θύραι* here has been much disputed; it has been suggested that they mean jambs, or jambs and lintel. But in the inscription Michaelis, *Parth.* 317 *θύραι* and *ζύγα* are used of the *leaves* and the *rails* of the great gold and ivory door of the Parthenon, and it is probable that the terms are used in the same sense here. Marble doors have been thought unlikely; but they are by no means impossible, and such actually exist in Syria, and also in St Sophia and the *Μονὴ τῆς χώρας* at Constantinople. See *JHS* xii 1896, 383. That the rails of such doors should be inlaid with black marble is extremely appropriate. The doors here mentioned were probably some of the smaller doors of communication between the different chambers of the building.

93. *οὖς* is the console at the side of the doorway in the Ionic order called by Vitruvius (iv 6, 4) *ancon* or *parotis*. One such console still exists at the north door.

**118.** Six blocks (*a-f*) of Pentelic marble, more or less fragmentary, forming together the right-hand portion of the same monument; IG i 321, i Suppl. 321, 1 (p. 148), 321, 2, 3 (p. 150), 321 (p. 75), 331 c (p. 39), i 323, 324; i Suppl. 321, 4, p. 151. Each of the blocks *a-f*, except *e*, contains portions of two columns. Cf. Michaelis *Arx Athenarum*, pp. 102—109; Robert *Herm.* xxv 439 sqq. The subject-matter enables us to arrange the blocks (*a, b, c, e*) as under. The position of *d* and *f* is less certain, but they probably belong to the last columns. *In the text below the contents of blocks a and c only are given.*

|                                       |  |                                   |   |   |                                    |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|--|
| <i>b</i> Col. 1<br>(5th pryt-<br>any) | <i>b</i> Col. 2<br><i>a</i> Col. 1<br>(6th and<br>7th pryt.) | <i>a</i> Col. 2<br>(7th<br>pryt.) | <i>c</i> Col. 1<br>(7th and<br>8th pryt.) | <i>c</i> Col. 2<br>(8th and<br>9th pryt.) | <i>f</i> Col. 1<br><i>d</i> Col. 1 | <i>f</i> Col. 2<br><i>d</i> Col. 2<br><i>e</i><br>(10th pryt.) |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|--|

ΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, η) ΞΗ (= h) ΟΙΚΛ (and Λ) ΜΝ [ΧΞ = ξ]  
 Ο (= ο, ου, ω), ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ. The sign for *spiritus asper* is very often  
 wrongly added or wrongly omitted; see Ro. i p. 104 sq. Ξ once, c Col. i 75,  
 = η (Αισχιν|ς). Cf. the Note, p. 321.

α.

... ε... οι..... ος λαβόντοι-  
 ν] δυοῖν ἀνδροῖν· Σωσία Ἀλωπ-  
 εκῇσι οἰκῶν : † : Σίνδρωνι : † : τὴν  
 ὀροφὴν κατιστᾶσιν. τὴν καμπ-  
 5 ὕλην : σελίδα εἰς ἔδραν καὶ τὰ-  
 ς ἄλλας ἐπαγαγοῦσιν εἰς ἔδρα-  
 ν ἑκάστην· Μάνιδι ἐν Κολλυτ-  
 ῶ οἰκοῦντι : † : Κροίσῳ : ἐν Σκαμ-  
 βωνιδῶν οἰκοῦντι : † : Ἀνδρέα  
 10 ἐμ Μελίτῃ οἰκοῦντι : † : Πρέπο-  
 ντι Ἀγρυλῇσι οἰκοῦντι : † : Μήδω-  
 ι ἐμ Μελίτῃ οἰκοῦντι : † : Ἀπολ-  
 λωδῶρῳ ἐμ Μελίτῃ οἰκοῦντι-  
 : † : ἱκριώματα καθελοῦσιν τὰ  
 15 ἀπὸ τῶν κιόνων τῶν ἐν τῇ πρ-  
 οστάσει ἕξ ἀνδράσιν Τεῦκ-  
 ρος ἐν Κυδαθηναίῳ οἰκῶν : †  
 Κέρδων Ἀξιοπείθους † : , Κροῖσ-  
 ος ἐν Σκαμβωνιδῶν : οἰκῶν : † : Π-  
 20 ρέπων Ἀγρυλῇσι οἰκῶν : † : , Κηφ-  
 ισόδωρος : † : , Σπουδίας : † : . ἱκριώ-  
 σασι τοῖς ἐνκαυταῖς ἐκ τοῦ ἑ-  
 εντὸς] ὑπὸ τὴν ὀροφὴν· Μάνι-  
 δι ἐν Κ]ολλυτῶ : οἰκοῦντι : † † † : λ-  
 25 ... ἀναφορήσασιν : Πρέπο-  
 ντι Ἀ]γρυλῇσι οἰκοῦντι : † : , Μήδ-  
 ω]ι ἐμ Μελίτῃ : οἰκοῦντι : † : . Κεφ-  
 α]λαιον ὑπουργοῖς : † † † † † † †  
 † † † † † † † : Πρίσταις καθ' ἡμέραν ἐρ-  
 30 γαζομένοις, δυοῖν ἀνδροῖν

† : τέκτ[ονι καθ' ἡμέραν ἐργα-  
 ζομένῳ μ[. . . . . τ-  
 ρίτη[s] δωδε[κήμερον . . . ὄβο-  
 λὸς τ[ῆς] ἡμ[έρας] ἐκάστης ἑ-  
 πτὰ ἡ[μ]ερῶν . . . . Ἀλωπ-  
 εκῇσι οἰκ[οῦντι] . . . τοῖς καλ-  
 ὕμμασι : πε[. . . . .] ἃ π-  
 ροσεμισθ[ώσαμεν, δυοῖν δραχ-  
 μαῖν ἑκα[στον τὸ ὀπαῖον, τε-  
 ττάρων ο[παίων] Μάνιδι ἐν Κ-  
 ολλυτῶ [οἰκοῦντι : † † † : τὸ κυ-  
 μάτιον περ[ικολλήσαντι ἃ π-  
 ροσεμισθώσ[αμεν, δυοῖν δραχ-  
 μαῖν ἑκάστ[ον τὸ ὀπαῖον, ὀ-  
 παῖα ἕξ· Μάν]ιδι ἐν Κολλυτῶ  
 ὀικοῦντι : † † † : τὸ κυμάτιον ? πε-  
 ρικολλήσαν[τι ἃ προσεμισθ-  
 ώσαμεν, δυοῖν] δραχμαῖν ἑκά-  
 στον τὸ ὀπα[ῖον, ὀπαῖα ἕξ· Κ-  
 ροίσῳ : † † † : Κ[εφάλαιον τεκτο-  
 νικοῦ : † † † † † † : [Ὑπουργοῖς καθ' ἡ-  
 μέραν ἐργ[αζομένοις τὴν τ-  
 ροχιλείαν [. . . . . Κ-  
 εκροπίου [. . . . . Κ-  
 εκροπικα . . . . .  
 ινας συνθε . . . . .  
 σασιν ἐν τῇ [στοῦ ? ἑπτὰ ἀνδ-  
 ράσιν δραχμ[ὴν τῆς ἡμέρας· Κό-  
 νωνι † : Ἀπολλ[ωδῶρῳ : † : Πρέπον-  
 τι : † : Μήδῳ : † : [. . . . . : † :

εκκαίδεκα ἡμερῶν, δραχμῆς  
 τῆς ἡμέρας ἑκάστης ἑκατ-  
 ἐ]ρφ· Ῥαιδίῳ ἐν Κολλυτῷ ὁ-  
 ι]κοῦντι καὶ συνεργῷ ΔΔΔΠ : π-  
 35 ρίσταις καθ' ἡμέραν ἔργαζο-  
 μένοις, τρίτης δωδεκαήμερου, κ-  
 αλύμματα εἰς τὴν ὁροφὴν, ἑ-  
 πτὰ ἡμερῶν δραχμὴν τῆς ἡμ-  
 έρας ἑκάστης δυοῖν ἀνδροῖ-  
 40 ν· Ῥαιδίῳ ἐν Κολλυτῷ οἰκοῦ-  
 ντι καὶ συνεργῷ : ΔΠΠΠ : κεφά-  
 λαιον πρίσταις ΔΔΔΔΠ : Ἐνκ-  
 αυταῖς. τὸ κυμάτιον ἐνκέα[ν-  
 τι τὸ ἐπὶ τῷ ἐπιστυλίῳ [ι τ-  
 45 ῶ ἐντός, πεντώβολον τὸ [ν πό-  
 δα ἑκάστον· μισθωτῆς Δι[ον-  
 σόδωρος ἐμ Μελίτῃ οἰκ[ῶν, ἑ-  
 γγυητῆς Ἡρακλείδης [Ῥήθε-  
 ν : ΔΔΔ : Κεφάλαιον ἐνκαυτ[αῖς  
 50 ΔΔΔ : Χρυσοχόοις. Χάλας χ[ρυσ-  
 ώσαντι προσαπέδομεν τὸ [οφ-  
 ειλόμενον τῆς προτέρας [πρυ-  
 τανείας τῆς Οἰνείδος· Σ[ισύ-  
 φῳ ἐμ Μελίτῃ οἰκοῦντι . . .  
 55 Κεφάλαιον χρυσοχόοις : [ . . . : Μ-  
 ισθοί. ἀρχιτέκτονι Ἀρχ[ιλόχ-  
 ῳ Ἀγρυλῆθεν : ΔΔΔΠΠ : ὑ[πογρ-  
 αμματεῖ Πυργίῳνι : ΔΔΔΠΠΠ : Κεφ-  
 άλαιον μισθοῦ ΠΔΠΠΠΠΠ : Σύ[μπα-  
 60 ντος ἀναλώματος κεφάλαιον  
 ΧΠΗΗΠΔΔΔΠΠΠ·  
 Ἐπὶ τῆς Λεωντίδος ἐβ[δόμης  
 πρυτανευούσης : Ἀθήμματα [παρὰ τ-  
 αμιῶν τῆς θεοῦ, π[α]ρὰ Ἀρ[εσαίχμ-  
 65 ου] Ἀγρυλῆθεν [καὶ συναρχόντω-  
 ν ΧΧΧΧΗΗΗ[ΠΠΠ· Ἀνάλωμα, Ὠνήμ-  
 α]τα κε - - - - -

Μαμμάνῳ : Π : [ . . . Π : ἑκ-  
 ρια καθελού[σι καὶ ἀποκομίσα-  
 σι ἀπὸ τοῦ το[ίχου τοῦ πρὸς βορέ-  
 ου, ἀφ' ὧν τὰ ζ[ῶα ἐγομφώθη, ἐξ  
 ἀνδράσι· Π[ρέποντι : ΠΠΠ : Μήδῳ : ΠΠΠ :  
 πολλοδῶ[ρῳ : ΠΠΠ : . . . . . ΠΠΠ, . . .  
 αἰῶ : ΠΠΠ : . . . . .  
 ὅτε . . . . .  
 μο . . . . .  
 ν . . . . .

C

[τ-  
 ὄν τὸ δ]όρυ ἔχοντα [ᾠ]Δ· Φυρόμα-  
 χος Κηφισιεύς τὸν νεανίσκο-  
 ν τὸ]ν παρὰ τὸν θώρακα [ᾠ]Δ· Πραχ-  
 σ[ας] ἐμ Μελίτῃ ὀικῶν τὸν ἔ  
 5 [ἵππο]ν καὶ τὸν ὀπισθοφανῆ τ-  
 ὄν πα]ρακρούοντα ΗΔΔ· Ἀντιφάν-  
 ης ἔκ Κεραμέων τὸ ἄρμα καὶ τ-  
 ὄν νε]ανίσκον καὶ τὸ ἵππῳ τὸ  
 ζευγ]νυμένῳ ΗΗΔΔΔΔ· Φυρόμαχ-  
 0 ος Κη]φισιεύς τὸν ἄγοντα τὸ-  
 ν ἔ]ππον [ᾠ]Δ· Μυννίων Ἀγρυλῆ-  
 σι] ὀικῶν τὸν ἵππον καὶ τὸν  
 ἄ]νδρα τὸν ἐπικρούοντα· καὶ  
 τῇ]ν στήλην ὕστερον προσέθ-  
 5 ηκε] : ΗΔΔΓΓΓ· Σῶκλος Ἀλωπεκῆ-  
 σι] ὀικῶν τὸν τὸν χαλινὸν ἔ-  
 χο]ντα [ᾠ]Δ· Φυρόμαχος Κηφισιε-  
 ὤς] τὸν ἄνδρα τὸν ἐπὶ τῆς βα-  
 κτ]ηρίας εἰστηκότα, τὸν παρὰ  
 0 τὸ]ν βωμόν [ᾠ]Δ : Ἰασος Κολλυτε-  
 ὤς]· τὴν γυναῖκα ᾗ ἡ παῖς προσ-  
 πέ]πτωκε [ᾠ]ΔΔΔ· Κεφάλαιον ἁ-  
 γα]λματοποικοῦ ΧΧΧΗΗΗΔΓ· Λῆ-  
 μμ]α ΧΧΧ(Χ)ΗΗΗΓΓΓ : Ἀνάλωμα τὸ α-  
 5 ὑτ]ον. [ἔ] Επὶ τῆς Πανδι-  
 ον[ίδος ὀγδόης πρυτανευούσ-  
 ης.] Λήμματα παρὰ ταμιῶν τῆς  
 θε]οῦ, Ἀρεσαίχμου Ἀγρυλῆθεν κ-  
 αἰ] συναρχόντων ΧΗΗΔΔΔΓΓΓΓ  
 ΓΓΓ· Ἀ]ναλώματα· Ὠνήματα· σα-  
 νί]δες δύο, ἑς ἅς τὸν λόγον ἁ-  
 ν]αγράφο[μ]εν, δραχμῆς ἑκατέ-  
 ρα]ν ΓΓΓ· Κεφάλαιον ὠνημάτων

[Κηροπλάσταις τὰ παρα-  
 δείγματα πλάττουνσι τῶν χαλκ-  
 ῶν τῶν [ε]ἰς τὰ καλύμματα· Νησ-  
 εἰ ἐμ Μελίτῃ ὀικοῦντι : ΓΓΓΓ·  
 ἕτερον παράδειγμα πλάσαν-  
 τι, τὴν ἄκανθαν εἰς τὰ καλύμ-  
 ματα· Ἀγαθάνωρ Ἀλωπεκῆσι ὀ-  
 ικῶν ΓΓΓΓ· κεφάλαιον κηροπλ-  
 άσταις : ΔΓΓ· Μισθοί· ἀρχιτέκ-  
 ονι Ἀρχιλόχῳ Ἀγρυλῆθεν ΔΔ  
 ΔΓΓ, ὑπογραμματοῖ Πυργίων-  
 ι Ὀτ[ρ]υνεῖ : ΔΔΔ· κεφάλαιον μισ-  
 θῶ [ᾠ]ΔΓΓ· Ἐνκαυτῇ τὸ κυμάτι-  
 ον ἐνκέαντι τὸ ἐπὶ τῷ ἐπι-  
 στυλίῳ τῷ ἐντός, πεντώβο-  
 λον τὸν πόδα ἑκαστον, πόδας  
 ἑκατὸν δεκατρεῖς· μισθωτῇ  
 προσ ἀπέδομεν πρὸς ᾧ πρό-  
 τερον εἶχε, Διονυσόδωρῳ ἐμ  
 Μελίτῃ ὀικοῦντι, ἐγγυητή-  
 ς Ἡρακλείδης Ὀῤῥθεν, ΔΔΔΔΓΓ  
 ΓΓΓ : Κεφάλαιον ἐνκαυτῇ : ΔΔ  
 ΔΔΓΓΓΓΓΓ : Λήμμα : ΧΗΗΔΔΔΓΓΓΓΓ  
 ΓΓ· Ἀνάλωμα τὸ αὐτό : Ἐπὶ τῇ-  
 5 ς Αἰγυγίδος· Λήμματα παρὰ τα-  
 μιῶν τῆς θεοῦ, παρὰ Ἀρεσαίχμου  
 Ἀγρυλῆθεν καὶ συναρχόντων  
 Χ· ΗΗΗ . . . . . ἑἰς ἱερὰ με-  
 τ]ὰ τῶν δημι[ου]ργῶν ἑνῇ καὶ ν-  
 ἐ]α ἑἰς θυσίαν τῇ Ἀθηναίᾳ-  
 ι] ΓΓΓΓΓΓΓΓ· Ἀναλώματα Ὠνήμα[τ]-  
 α· χάρται ἐωνήθησαν δύο, ἑς  
 ἁ(ς) τὰ ἀντίγραφα ἐνεγράψαμ-  
 εν ΓΓΓΓΓ· σανίδες τέτταρες ΓΓ

1-1]· Λιθουργικοῦ· ῥαβδώσεως τῶν  
 35 κ[ι]όνων τῶν πρὸς ἔω, τῶν κατὰ τ-  
 ὀ]ν βωμόν· τὸν τρίτον· ἀπὸ τοῦ β-  
 ωμ]οῦ τῆς Διῶνης· Ἀμεινιάδης  
 ἐν Κ]οίλῃ(ι)· οἰκῶν ΔΓΓΓΓ, Ἀ[ι]σχ-  
 ῖν]ης : ΔΓΓΓΓ, Λυσανίας ΔΓΓΓΓ, Σ-  
 40 ωμ[ε]ν]ης Ἀμεινιάδου : ΔΓΓΓΓ : Τι-  
 μοκ]ράτης : ΔΓΓΓΓ : τὸν· ἐχόμεν-  
 ον· ἐξ]ῆς· Σιμίης Ἀλωπεκῆσι·  
 οἰκῶν Δ]ΓΓΓ, Κέρδων : ΔΓΓΓΓΓΓ : Σίν-  
 δρων Σμ]ίου : ΔΓΓΓΓΓΓ, Σωκλῆς Ἀχ-  
 45 σιοπ[ε]θ]ους ΔΓΓΓΓΓΓ, Σαννίων Σι-  
 μί]ου ΔΓ[ΓΓΓ]ΓΓΓ, Ἐπιείκης [Σ]ιμί]ου : Δ  
 ΓΓΓ]ΓΓΓ, Σώσανδρος Σιμί]ου ΔΓΓΓΓΓΓ·  
 τὸ]ν· ἐχόμενον ἐξ]ῆς· ['] Ονήσι-  
 μος] Νικοστρ[ά]του : ΔΓΓ[ΓΓ]Γ, Εὐδο-  
 50 ξο]ς Ἀλωπεκῆσι· ο[ικῶ]ν ΔΓΓΓ  
 ΓΓ, Κλ]έων : ΔΓΓΓΓΓ, Σίμ[ων] Ἀγ]ρυλῆ-  
 σι· ['] οἰκῶν : ΔΓΓΓΓΓΓ, ['] Αν]τίδοτος  
 Γλαύ]κου : ΔΓΓΓΓΓΓ, ['] Ε[ύδ]ικος : ΔΓΓΓΓ  
 ΓΓ τὸ]ν· ἐχόμενον ['] ἐχ]σῆς : Θευγ-  
 55 ἐνης] Πειραιεὺς [ΔΓ, Τ]εῦκρος ἐν  
 Κυδα]θηναίῳ ['] οἰκῶν : ΔΓ : Κηφι-  
 σόδω]ρος ἐ[ν Σκαμ]βωνιδῶν· οἰ-  
 κῶν : ΔΓ : Νικό[στρα]τος : ΔΓ, Θευγε-  
 60 ῖων] Πειραιεὺς : ΔΓ· τοὺς ὀρθοσ-  
 τάτ]ας καταχ[σοῦ]ντι τὴν παρὰ τὸ-  
 ν θ]υγατρὸς βωμόν· Πολυκλῆς Λακι-  
 ἀδ]ης : ΔΔΔΓ· ῥα[β]δώσεως τῶν κί-  
 ον τ]ῶν πρὸς ἔω, τῶν κατὰ τὸν β-  
 65 ωμόν· τὸν πρὸς τοῦ βωμοῦ τῆς Διῶ-  
 νης Δ]αόσσοις Ἀλωπεκῆθεν ΔΔ, Φ-  
 ῖλ]ων· Ερχι[ε]ύς ΔΔ : Παρμένων Λ-  
 αόσ]σου ΔΔ, Καρίων Λαόσσοι : ΔΔ : ἑ]Τ-  
 κρος Δ]Δ· τὸν· ἐχόμενον [ε]ξ]ῆς·

1-1· χρύσιον· εωνήθη· εἰς τὰς  
 χάλκας, πέταλα Η[Δ]ΔΓΓ, δραχμῆ-  
 ς· ἕκαστον τὸ πέταλον, παρ' Ἀδ-  
 ῶνιδος ἐμ Μελίτῃ· οἰκοῦντο-  
 ς : Η[Δ]ΔΓΓ· μόλυβδος· εωνήθη, [δύ-  
 ο ταλάντω,· εἰς πρόσθεσι]ν τῶ-  
 ν ξωδίων, παρὰ Σωστράτ[ου] ἐμ Μ-  
 ελίτῃ· οἰκοῦντος : Δ : χρυσ[ός], π-  
 ετάλω δύο,· εωνήθη χρυσῶ[σαι]  
 τὸ ὀφθαλμῶ τοῦ κίονος, παρ' [Ἀδ-  
 ῶνιδος ἐμ Μελίτῃ· οἰκοῦν]το-  
 ς 1-1· Κεφάλαιον· ὠνημάτων Η[Δ]  
 ΔΔΔΓΓΓΓΓΓΓ : Λιθουργικοῦ· ῥαβδώ-  
 σεως τῶν κίωνων τῶν πρὸς] ἔω, τ-  
 ῶν παρὰ τὸν βωμόν· τὸν [πρὸς] τοῦ  
 βωμοῦ τῆς Διῶνης· Λάο[σσοι] Ἀλ[ω]  
 πε : Φίλων· Ερχιεύς, Π[αρμ]ένων  
 Λαόσσοι, Καρίων Λαό[σσοι], Ἰκαρι-  
 ος ΗΔ· τὸν· ἐχόμενον]ν· ἐξ]ῆς τ-  
 ὸν δεύτερον Φάλα[κρος Παιαν-  
 ιεύς, Φιλόστρ[ατος Παιανιεύ-  
 ς, Θαρ(γ)ήλιος [Φαλάκρου, Γήρος Φ-  
 αλάκρου : Η[Δ]· τὸν· ἐχόμενον ἐξ-  
 ῆς· Ἀμειν[ι]άδ[ης ἐν Κοίλῃ(ι) οἰκῶ-  
 ν, Λυσα[νί]ας, Σωμέν[ης] Ἀμεινιά-  
 δού, Αἰσχ[ί]ν[ης], Τιμο[κράτης] ΗΔ· τ-  
 ὸν· ἐχ[όμ]ενον ἐξ]ῆς· Σιμίης Ἀ-  
 λωπ[ε]· ['] οἰκῶν, Κέρ[δων], Σίνδρων,  
 Σω[κλῆ]ς, Σαννί[ων], Ἐπιείκης, Σ-  
 ώ[σα]νδρος [Δ]· τ[ὸν]· ἕκτον κίον-  
 α [ἀπ]ὸ τοῦ βωμοῦ τ[ῆς] Διῶνης. Θευγ-  
 ἐ[ν]ης Πειραι : Κ[ηφισογῆνης] Πε-  
 ρ[ι] : Τεῦκρος [ἐν Κυδαθη· οἰκ.,  
 Κηφισόδωρος, [Νικόστρατος, Θ-  
 ευγείτων Πειρ. [Γ]Δ· κεφάλαιον  
 λ]ιθουργικοῦ [Δ]· χάλκας] ἐργασαμ-



0 σ· Φάλ]ακρος Παιανιεύς : Δ Δ : Φιλ-  
 όστρ]ατος Παιανε . Δ Δ, Θ[α]ργήλ-  
 ιος Φ]αλάκρου [Δ]Δ, Φιλουῦρ[γο]ς Φαλ-  
 άκρ]ου : Δ Δ, Γῆρυ[ς] Φαλάκρ[ου] : Δ Δ : τὸν  
 ‘εχ]όμενον [έ]ξῆς· Ἄμ[ει]νιάδη-  
 5 5 ε]ν Κοί[λ]η[ι οἱ]κῶν : Δ Δ : Α]ἰσχίνη-  
 ς Δ Δ, Λυσα[νίας] Δ Δ, Σωμένης Ἄμ-  
 ει]νιάδ[ου] Δ Δ, Τιμοκ[ρ]άτης : Δ Δ : τὸ-  
 ν ‘εχ]ό[μεν]ον έξῆς· Σιμίας Ἀλ-  
 ωπ]εκῆσι ‘οικῶν Δ Τ Τ Τ Τ Ι Ι, Κέρδ-  
 0 0 ων] Δ Τ Τ Τ Τ Ι Ι, Σίνδρω[ν] Σιμίου : Δ Τ [Τ  
 Τ Τ] Ι Ι, Σωκλῆς Ἀξ[ιο]π[ε]ίθους [Δ Τ  
 Τ Τ Τ] Ι Ι, Σαννίων Σι[μίου] Δ Τ Τ Τ [Τ Τ] Ι Ι, ‘  
 Επ[ι]έ[λ]κης Σιμίου [Δ Τ Τ] Τ Τ [Τ Τ] Ι Ι, Σώσα-  
 νδρο]ς : Δ Τ Τ Τ Τ Ι Ι : τ[ὸν] ‘ε]χό[μεν]ον  
 5 5 έξῆς· Ὀνήσιμ[ος] Νικοστράτ-  
 ου Δ Τ Τ Τ Τ Ι Ι Ι Ι, ‘[Ε]ύ[δο]ξος Ἀλωπεκ-  
 ῆσι ‘οικ]ῶν Δ . . . . .

ένοις· Νησ[ε]ῖ ἐμ Μελι : ‘[οικῶν. μ-  
 ίαν : Δ Τ Τ Τ Τ, Σωτέλης Ἀ . . . . .  
 μίαν Δ Τ Τ Τ Τ· Ἐνμηλί[δης] ἐν Σκ-  
 αμ. ‘οικ : Δ Τ Τ Τ Τ, Φίλι[ος] ἐν Σκαμ-  
 βω : ‘οικ. Δ Τ Τ Τ Τ, Ἀγόρανδρος ἐν  
 Κολλυ : ‘οικ : μίαν : Δ Τ Τ Τ· χάλκα-  
 ς ἐργασαμένω ἔξ· Μάνιδι ἐν  
 Κολλυντῶ] ‘οι. Δ Δ Δ Δ Τ Τ Τ Τ· χάλκ-  
 ας ἐργασαμ]ένω ἐνδεκα· Στ-  
 . . . . . ἐν Κολλ]υ : ‘οικοῦντ-  
 ι Η Δ Τ Τ Τ Τ· χάλκην ‘εργασαμέν-  
 ω μίαν . . . .] τίω : Δ Τ Τ Τ  
 Τ· χ’λκας ἐργασαμ]ένω τρεῖ-  
 ς . . . . . Δ Δ] Δ Δ Τ Τ· τὸ  
 . . . . . ένω. .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . .

The inscription records item by item the expenses of building the Erechtheum and must be taken in close connexion with the survey of the uncompleted works (117). The document is of peculiar interest to the student of ancient art, because it contains, among other curious entries, a statement of the sums actually paid for the sculptural decorations of the Erechtheum, with the names of the artists by whom they were executed; it is also of interest as giving the rate of wages in Athens at the end of the fifth century.

That the fragments are to be referred to one and the same year is plain from the following considerations; they are evidently inscribed by one and the same hand, with letters elegantly engraved and accurately arranged; they are marked by the same exceptional degree of error in the omission or wrong insertion of the sign for spiritus asper; and the same treasurer, Aresaechnus of Agryle, is mentioned in fragments *a* and *c*. Since the whole inscription evidently contained the accounts for a whole year, it is easy to estimate how much is preserved. Of the ten prytanies, the accounts of the first five are altogether lost; portions of fragm. *b* and of *a* Col. i contain the latter part of the sixth; the seventh begins with *a* Col. i, 62; the eighth with *c* Col. i, 25; the ninth with *c* Col. ii, 23; and fragm. *f* Col. i (see heading above) begins with the tenth: ‘Επι τῆς Ἐρεχθιδόδος δεκάτῃ | [ς πρυτανεύουσι]ς :

The date of the inscription can be fixed by a process of exclusion. It is obviously later than 409 B.C., when no. 117 records the unfinished state of the building, and a different architect is mentioned; and it must clearly be earlier

than the disastrous year, 404 B.C. Again in 406 and 405, the years of Arginusae, and Aegospotami, no systematic work on a public building can have been possible; 408 and 407 alone remain. But in 407 the President of the Treasurers was one Καλλ... of Agryle (see Table IG 1 p. 226); therefore there cannot have been another member of the Board of treasurers from the same tribe, Aresaechnus of Agryle (*a* Col. i, 63 sqq., *c* Col. i, 27 sqq.). The year must therefore be 408; in this year Φι... of Marathon, of the Aeantid tribe, was President of the Board; but Aresaechnus was the member to whom certain duties were delegated for the year by his colleagues.

Fragm. *b* (see above) begins in larger characters with the letters ΤΟΞ, which if the inscription belongs to 408 B.C. may be the remains of [Ἐπι Εὐκτήμερος ἄρχων]τος.

*a* Col. i.

2. For information concerning Alopeke and other demes see the references given in Frazer *Paus.* II p. 398. For Ἀλωπεκῆσι οἰκῶν etc. see 124 25.

In l. 3 the stone has ΟΙΚΟΝ, probably a mistake for ΟΙΚΟΝΤΙ, unless it is an example of loose syntax; cf. l. 17 Τεῦκρος.

3 sq. τὴν ὁροφὴν κατιστᾶσιν: the heading of a new paragraph 'to the workmen who fixed the roof'; then follow the details. In l. 4 κατιστᾶσιν for καθιστᾶσιν is perhaps only another example of the general laxness in the use of aspirate sounds which characterises this inscription.

4 sqq. τὴν καμπύλην σελίδα κτλ. By σελίς is evidently meant some part of the roof construction, probably a panel of some sort. σελίς θεάτρον doubtless means a panel of the *scena* (Bekker *Anecd.* p. 62); not a bench, as L. and S. The better known use is for a leaf of papyrus, and hence the column or page of a book. For the phrase εἰς ἔδραν ἐπάγειν cf. Hippocr. F. p. 863 G: καταναγκάσαι τὰ ὑπερέχοντα εἰς ἔδρην, 'to force the floating matter to precipitate'; ib. 899 H: καὶ ἔδρης γενομένης ἐν τῷ ὅστέῳ βέλεος, 'the arrow having fixed itself in the bone.'

8. Κροῖσος seems to be a foreign name and may be that of a slave; such slaves, living and working independently, had to pay their master a percentage of their earnings (Blummer in Hermann's *Lehrb. d. gr. Antiquitäten* IV 91; Becker's *Charicles*, ed. Goell III 20).

14. The removal of the ἱκρίσματα (*ικρ.*) or scaffolding, seems to indicate the completion of the building. The πρόστασις here mentioned is ἡ πρὸς τοῦ θυρώματος 117 i 77.

21 sqq. ἱκρίωσασι κτλ. 'To those who erected the scaffolding for the encaustic-painters in the interior (of the portico) under the roof.' On *ἐγκανσις* see D.A. s.v. *Pictura*; Donner *Enkaustische Malerei*; Cros et Henry *L'encaustique*; Baumeister *Denkm.* s.v. *Enkaustik*. The encaustic method was that commonly used for painting architectural mouldings. The paint was laid on with wax and the heat was applied to make the surface even. Several fragments of the ornamental parts of the Parthenon, the Propylaea, and the Erechtheum itself still retain traces of these encaustic colours.

24 sq. Rangabé supplies λ[εκάνας], which just fills up the lacuna. λεκάνη is a general word for 'pot,' 'pan,' 'bucket,' perhaps containing materials for the painters. Cf. Ar. Av. 1142 II. ἐπηλοφόρου δ' αὐτοῖσι τίνες; A. ἐρωδιοὶ | λεκάναισι.

28. ὑπουργοῖς: perhaps a comprehensive term for subordinate workmen.

29 sq. Πρίσταις κτλ.: 'to sawyers working by the day.' We have definitely stated in this entry the daily wages of an artisan, a drachma per day. See Jevons *JHS.* xv 239 who quotes and discusses other views. Below l. 36 τρίτης δωδεκαμέρου means 'for the third twelve-day period of the prytany.' The καλύμματα on which the sawyers were engaged were the wooden laths to carry the tile or marble roof; they rested on the στρωτήρες; cf. *Ar. Fr.* 54; Pollux xi 173: τῷ στεγαστῆρι ὀρόφῳ προσήκειν ἂν καὶ οἱ στρωτήρες καὶ τὰ καλυμμάτια.

46 sqq. The contractor, μισθωτής, had, as usual, to find a surety, ἐγγυητής.

50. χάλχας: see 117 i 90.

56 sqq. The ὑπογραμματαὺς is that of the ἐπιστάται. The pay of the architect is obviously too low (37 drachmas for the whole prytany) in proportion to that of the artisans. At Eleusis (124 11 sq.) and at Delos (BCH vi 1882, p. 83) the architect receives two drachmas a day. Here he doubtless was only retained, but could undertake other work as well.

63. λῆμμα κτλ. The treasurers of Athena, Aresaechnus and his colleagues, had doubtless advanced to the ἐπιστάται for expenses to be incurred during the prytany the sum of 4302 dr. 1 ob. (for the restoration cf. c Col. i 24).

66. ἀνάλωμα. ὠνήματα. Cf. c Col. i 30. The first is a general heading; the second the particular heading of the entry.

#### a Col. ii.

1—40. These lines are very incomplete, 10 letters at most in a line out of the 23 being preserved, and often less. The text given is consequently much restored, and in many cases is merely conjectural.

7, 12, 17. προσεμισθώσαμεν means 'we gave the contract' for certain pieces of work undertaken, as in a Col. i 46 etc., by a μισθωτής.

9, 14, 19. ὀπαῖον (ὀπαῖον): this should mean a hole or window of some sort; it was evidently a square aperture surrounded by a moulding (κνυμάτιον), which was cemented or glued on and was probably of wood (περικολλήσαντι l. 12, 16). These may have been the windows in the partition separating the westernmost compartment from the middle chamber. The above, it will be noted, is all carpenters' work, if the restoration τεκτονικοῦ, l. 20, be right.

23. τροχιλείαν (Lat. trochlea) 'the roller of a windlass or sheaf of a pulley,' the Lexx. give the forms τροχιλία, τροχιλέα, τροχαλία and (the corrupt) τροχηλία. Here it is mentioned with the scaffoldings, etc., and is doubtless part of the apparatus for raising the stones into position.

24. Κεκροπίου: see 117 i 9; Κεκροπικά l. 25, may be walls or other things belonging to the Cecropium; but the expression seems improbable and perhaps we should divide Κέκροπι κα[λ] . .

34. ἀφ' ὧν τὰ ζῶα: 'from which the figures were affixed or finished.'

#### c Col. i.

1. Here we have the record of payments to the sculptors who carved the figures for the frieze. The accusatives τὸν...ἔχοντα, τὸν νεανίσκον etc., depend upon τὸν γράφοντα, ἔγραψε in the lost portion; cf. frgm. b Col. i (see heading above): τὸν γρ[ά]φοντα νεανίσκον κτλ. These figures were carved in high relief, and affixed by clamps to a background of black Eleusinian stone (117 i 40). The sums paid amount to 60 drachmas for a single figure, a chariot group counting as

four figures—very fair pay considering that the rate for ordinary skilled labour was a drachma a day. It is of course only the execution in marble that is meant here, the whole design and composition being supplied by a master sculptor, who also furnished models (*τύπους*); cf. Kavvadias, *Fouilles d'Épidaure* 241, 36, where the sculptor Timotheus undertakes to supply models for the pedimental sculpture for 900 drachmas, and to supply acroteria for one pediment, doubtless including the execution in marble, for 2240 drachmas. It is evident from these sums that the models were not full-sized models for purely mechanical reproduction by subordinate workmen, but mere sketch designs, probably on a small scale. In that case a great deal of the modelling in detail was probably left to the individual workmen, who were themselves artists of no mean skill; that this was the case is clearly shown by the unevenness of work in a great composition like the Parthenon frieze. Several of the figures are preserved (some are figured in Baumeister *Denkm.* p. 489), and one at least, the woman with the child of l. 21, can probably be identified.

5. τὸν ὀπισθοφανῆ τὸν παρακρούοντα: the man seen from behind, turning the horse round; for παρακρούειν cf. Xen. *Eq.* xi 33, ἀνακρούειν, to pull up a horse with the bridle (quoted by Stuart Jones *Anc. writers on Gk. Sc.* p. 124). So ἐπικρούειν (l. 13 below) should mean 'to turn the horse forward.'

30. Cf. *a* Col. i, 66. By *σανίδες* are meant tablets, whitened with gypsum, of the same kind as those used for public notices; they would also serve as MS. copy for the engraver.

34. The cases here are rather confused. We may supply *μισθὸς ραβδώσεως τῶν κίωνων κτλ.* Then the individual columns follow in the accusative, the workmen in the nominative; we may supply *ἐρράβδωσεν*. At the time of the Survey (117) all the columns, except the four engaged columns on the western wall, were unfluted.

34 sqq. *ραβδώσεως κτλ.* is the general heading—'for fluting the eastern columns, those opposite the altar.' This altar is probably the altar of Dione, which was opposite the end column of the six. Or it may possibly be the great altar of Zeus Hypatos, which we know from Pausanias (i 26, 5) was 'in front of the entrance of the Erechtheum.' If so, the altar of his original consort Dione is appropriately placed near to his own.

38. Κολῆ: the hollow ground on the sea side of the Pnyx hill.

60 sq. ὀρθοστάτας: see 117 i 60. *καταχ[σοῦ]ντι* (ΚΑΤΑΧΣΟΝΤΙ), i.e. *κατα-ξοῦντι*, is Kirchhoff's restoration. Note the dual τῷ in apposition with a plural accusative: 'the two beyond (?) the altar of the sacrificial priest'; this altar as we learn from 117 i 79 stood in the north portico.

c Col. ii.

1. Κηροπλάσταις κτλ.: 'To the wax-modellers who make the patterns of the rosettes for the roofing.' Hence we learn that special designers were employed for the finer details of the architecture; but the payment seems to imply that they were not artists of the first rank.

5. τὴν ἀκανθάν. The acanthus-pattern constantly recurs in the decoration of different parts of the Erechtheum.

27. εἰς ἱερὰ κτλ. We learn from Demosthenes (c. *Aristog.* i 799) that on the *νομινηρία* or *ἐν η* νέα sacrifices were offered on the Acropolis. The smallness of the item for sacrifices shows that the sacrifice to Athena must have been a

bloodless one, like those offered at the altar of Ζεὺς Ἰππατος in front of the temple (Paus. i 26, 5). The *δημιουργοί* were probably all the workmen engaged on the building; the use of the word in the sense of 'magistrate' is peculiar to Doric states.

30. ἀναλώματα. ὠνήματα. Cf. c Col. i 30. These headings should have come before the expenses of the sacrifice which are included in the total given, l. 45.

31. χάρται. Apparently the original accounts were written on wooden tablets (*σανίδες*), the copies on sheets of papyrus.

34 sqq. We have here a fresh proof that the ancients beat gold into leaves and attached them to objects by means of some glutinous substance. See Blumner *Technologie und Terminologie der Gewerbe und Künste*, iv 315.

39. εἰς πρόσθεσιν τῶν ζυδίων. Cf. 117 i 40 sqq.

42. χρυσῶσαι. For the final use of the infinitive cf. 21 7, 39 20.

43. τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ are the central bosses of the Ionic volutes. The dual is hard to explain; perhaps though each column had four such bosses, only the exterior pair were gilded.

119. A slab of Hymettian marble found in the Piraeus, 0.1125 in thickness, inscribed on both sides and broken below. On the left margin it appears to have been joined to another stone. Koehler *Mitth.* iv (1879), 79 sqq.; IG ii 2, 804; D 530. Cf. F. Dürnbach *L'Orateur Lycurgue* 47 sqq.

Alphabet, type 1; O occasionally = ου, once, unless it is a mere mistake, l. 13, E = εἰ. (:) follows abbreviations and sometimes numerical signs, occasionally preceding them.

# A

334/3 (?) Τάδε παρέδωσαν ἐπιμεληταὶ τῶν νεωρίων οἱ ἐπὶ Κτησικλείους ἄρχοντος  
B.C.

. . . . . Φ]ηγαι: Ὅρσιμένης Εὐκτ[ήμονος  
. . . . .  
. . . . .] Φιλοκτήμονος Ἀθμονεύς,  
. . . . .  
. . . . .]μων Σιμωνίδου Ἀλωπεκ: νεω[ρίων

333/2 (?) ἐπιμεληταῖς τοῖς ἐπὶ Νικοκράτους ἄρχοντος . . . . .  
B.C.

. . . . .]ήμου Παιανι: Ἀρχίνῳ Ἀρχίνου Δ[ειραδιώτη  
5 . . . . .  
. . . . .]μῳ Ἀριστοκλείους Οἶναι: Δημοκ . . . . .

a

b

ταύτην ὠμολόγησεν  
ἐπὶ τοῦ δικαστηρίου  
καινήν ἀποδώσειν τῇ

οὔτοι εἰσαχθέντ[ες  
εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον  
ὄφλον τὴν διπλασ[ίαν



- πόλει Εὐξένιππος      [P P] C  
 10 Ἐθελοκράτους Λαμπτρ. Χαρίας Νεοπτολέμου  
 τὴν δὲ παλαιὰν διαλύ-      Αὐρίδης ὁ ὠφείλον τὸ  
 σειν καὶ τὸν ἔμβολον      καθ' αὐτόν : HH P Δ Δ T C T  
 ἀποδώσειν εἰς τὰ νεώρια.      εἰσαχθεὶς εἰς τὸ δικα-  
 Ἱππαγωγὸς,      στήριον ὦφλεν τὴν  
 15 Λυσιστράτου <ς> ἔργον,      διπλασίαν : P Δ Δ Δ Δ T T [T C  
 τριήραρ : Λυσικλῆς      Εὐκαρπία Ἐπιγένοῦς  
 Λυσίππου Ἀθμονεύς,      ἔργον, τριήραρχος  
 Ἀρχικλῆς Αρχεστράτου      Διόδοτος Φιλίνου  
 Γαργή : ἣν παρέλαβον      Ἀμαξαντ : Κηφισόδο-  
 20 παρ' Ἀριστηίδου τοῦ      τος Πραξιτέλους Συβ.  
 Εὐφιλῆτου Κηφισιώς      Ἀγνόδημος Ἀγνωνος  
 καὶ παρὰ Κλεομέδοντος      Ἀχαρ. Ἀρχιππος Φορ-  
 τοῦ Διογείτονος Λαμπ.      μίωνος Πειραιεύς,  
 καὶ παρὰ Μνησιθέου      Χαρίας Νεοπτολέμου  
 25 τοῦ Ταχυβούλου Μυρρι.      Αὐρίδ : οὗτος προσ-  
 ταύτην τὴν ναῦν ὠμολό-      οφείλει τῶν σκευῶν  
 γησεν παρειληφέναι      τοῦ διαγράμματος  
 ἐπὶ τοῦ δικαστηρίου      HH P T T T C : καὶ εἰσαχ-  
 Φαίαξ Λεωδάμαντος      θεὶς εἰς τὸ δικαστήρι-  
 30 Ἀχαρν : καὶ ἀποδώσειν      ον ὦφλεν ὑπὲρ τούτων  
 καινὴν, τὴν δὲ παλαιὰν      τὴν διπλασίαν : [P T T],  
 διαλύσειν καὶ τὸν ἔμ-      τὴν δὲ τριήρην ταύτην  
 βολον ἀποδώσε(ι)ν εἰς      εἰσαχθεὶς εἰς τὸ δι-  
 τὰ νεώρια.      καστήριον Διοδότου  
 35 Εἰς Σκίαθον μετὰ      τοῦ Φιλίνου Ἀμαξαν.  
 Κηφισοφώντος Ἀφιδναί.      κληρονόμος Διομέ-  
 στρατηγοῦ τριήραρ.      νης Ἀμαξαντ : ὠμολό-  
 Δημαίνετος Τιμασι-      γησεν καινὴν μίαν  
 θέου ἐκ Κεραμέ.      ἀποδώσειν τῇ πόλει  
 40 Πολύφιλος Ἐπιχαρίδου      τὴν δὲ παλαιὰν διαλ[ύ-  
 Σκαμβω : σκευὴ ἔχουσι      σειν καὶ τὸν ἔμβολον  
 ἃ ἔλαβον ἐπὶ τὴν      ἀποδώσειν εἰς τὰ νεώρ.  
 Ἀμφιτρίτην Λυσικλεί-      Δηλιάς Τιμοκλέους ἔργ.,  
 δου ἔργον ξύλινα      τριήραρ : Κρατίνος  
 45 ἐντελῇ, κρεμαστὰ ἐντελῇ,      Σμικύθου Λουσιεύς,  
 ἰστίον τῶν λεπτῶν      Μένιος Διφίλου Προσπά.,

ταῦτα Μενεσθεὺς  
 Ἰφικράτους ῥαμ(ν)ούσι.  
 ἔχει.  
 50 τριήρα. Θεοδώρου τοῦ  
 Εὐδημίδου Μελιτέως  
 κληρονόμος Θεόδωρος  
 Θεοδώρου Μελιτεύς  
 σκευῶν δὲ προσώφειλεν  
 55 τὸ καθ' αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὴν  
 Ἑρύθειαν Λυσικλείδου  
 ἔργον : ΗΔΤΤ : τούτου  
 ὠφλεν τὴν διπλασίαν  
 ΗΗΔΔΤΤΤΤ  
 60 Εὐπολῖς Προνάπους  
 Αἰξω : τῶν σκευῶν  
 προσώφειλεν ὧν ἔλαβε  
 ἐπὶ τὴν Σάλπιγγα, Ἀρι-  
 στομάχου ἔργον  
 65 ΠΔΠΤΤΤΤ : τοῦτο ἀνα-  
 δεξάμενος Φιλόμηλος  
 Μενεκλέους Χολαργ.  
 ἀποδώσειν καὶ εἰς-  
 αχθεὶς εἰς τὸ δικαστή-  
 70 ριον ὠφλεν διπλοῦν  
 ΗΔΔΔΠΤΤΤ.  
 τ]ριήραρ : Κτήσιππος  
 Χ]αβρίου Αἰξωνεὺς  
 σκ]εύη ἔχει κρεμαστὰ  
 75 ἐν]τελῇ, ξύλινα ἐντελῇ  
 α]πὸ τῆς Ὀρ[θ]είας  
 Ἑ]πιγένους ἔργον,  
 δ] παρέλαβεν παρὰ  
 Φ]ιλίππου τοῦ Πολυεύ-  
 80 κτου Λαμπρε : καὶ συν-  
 τριηράρχων.  
 Σ]υμμαχία Ἀγνο[δήμου  
 ἔργον· τριή[ραρχος  
 Δίων Διαίτο[υ Φρεάρριος  
 85 σκεύη ἔχει [ξύλινα  
 ἐντ[ελ]ῇ . . . .

Χαρίας Νεοπτολέμου  
 Αὐρίδ : ταύτην ὥ[μολόγ-  
 η]σαν ἐπὶ τοῦ [δικασ-  
 τηρίου καιν[ῆν ἀπο-  
 δώσειν τῇ πόλ[ει  
 Κόνων Ἀναφλύστιος,  
 Ὀνήτωρ Μελιτεύς,  
 Εὐβοῖος Κρατιστόλεω  
 Ἀναγυρά : τῶν δὲ σκευ-  
 ῶν ὀφείλει τοῦ δια-  
 γράμματος Κρατῖνος  
 Σμικύθου Λουσιεὺς  
 ΠΔΔΤΤΤΤΤΤ : τ[ούτ]ου  
 εἰσαχθεὶς [εἰς τὸ δι]κα-  
 στήριον ὠφ[λε τὴν] δι-  
 πλασίαν : ΧΔΔ[ΔΔΠΤΤ  
 Ἑπίδειξις [Δ]υσ[ιστ]ράτου  
 ἔργον, τρι[ή]ρ[αρχ]ος  
 Πανσανίας Φ[ι]λήμο-  
 νος Ἀγρυλῆθ : οὗτος  
 εἰσαχθεὶς εἰς τὸ δι-  
 καστήριον ὠφλεν  
 δύο τριήρεις καινά[ς·  
 ἀποδοῦναι τῇ(ι) πόλει  
 κατὰ : Π : τοῦ διαγράμ-  
 ματος· τούτῳ συν-  
 τριήραρχον : οἱ στρα-  
 τηγοὶ καὶ οἱ εἴκοσιν  
 κατέστησαν κατὰ  
 μνᾶν τοῦ διαγράμμ[α]-  
 τος Ὀνήτορα  
 Ὀν[ήτορος Μελιτέ.  
 ο . . . . .

## B

a

b

. . . . . θεοι . . . . .  
 . . ἐ]γγυηταὶ τ[ούτω]ν  
 Κλεοχάρης Γλαυκέτου  
 Κηφισιεύς, Πρόξενος  
 5 Ἀρμοδίου Ἀφι(δ)ναῖος,  
 Ἑλπίνης Ἐπινίκου  
 Ἀ]λαιε: Δημοσθένης  
 Δημοσθένους Παιανι.  
 Δημοχάρης Πυθέου  
 10 Κηφισι., Εὐφράνωρ  
 Φώκου Ὀήθεν,  
 Ἀρκεσίλας Θεοξένου  
 Εὐωνυμε: , Προκλῆς  
 Πρωτοκλέους Πλω[θ]ε.,  
 15 Φαῖδρος Καλλίου  
 Σφήττι: , Κώνων  
 Τιμοθέου Ἀναφλύστ.,  
 Ἀρρενηίδης [Χ]αρι-  
 κλέους Παιανιεύς,  
 20 Δερκύλος Αὐτοκλέους  
 Ἀγνούσι: , Καλλίας  
 Αὐτοκλέους Ἀγνούσ.,  
 Φιλωνίδης Ὀνήτορος  
 Μελιτε: , Φιλόδημος  
 25 Αὐτοκλέους Ἑροιάδ.,  
 Ἡγή[σ]ιππος Ἡγησίου  
 Σουνιε: , Σώφιλος  
 Θηρικλέους Φλυεύς,  
 Δημάδης Δημέου  
 30 Παιανι: Διόφαντος  
 Φ]ρασικλείδου Μυρρι.,  
 Κ]ρίτων Ἀστυόχου  
 Κ]υδαθη: , Ἀνάσχετος  
 Δημοτέλους Ἀλαιε.,  
 35 Διότιμος Διοπείθους  
 Εὐωνυμε: Καλλικράτης

Νεμεᾶς Λυσικλείδου  
 ἔργον, τριήραρ: Φορ-  
 μίων Κτησιφώντος  
 Πειραιε: καὶ συντριή-  
 5 ραρχοι Ἀντίμαχος  
 Ἀντίνου Ἀχαρνεύς,  
 Στησιλείδης Καλλαί-  
 σχρου Σίφνι: Φείδιπ-  
 πος Φαύλλου Πιθεύς,  
 10 ἦν εἶχεν τῶν εἰς πλοῦ[ν]  
 λαβόν: Εὐθυκράτης  
 Εὐθυκράτους Ἀμφιτρο.,  
 Διότιμος Εὐωνυ: ταύ-  
 την ὠμολόγη: παρειληφ.  
 15 Διόδωρος Σίμου Παια.  
 Δύναμις Χαιρεστράτου  
 ἔργον, τριήραρχος  
 Φιλόμηλος Φιλιππί-  
 δου Παιανε: ἦν εἶχε  
 20 τῶν εἰς πλοῦν λαβόν-  
 των Ἀρχέστρατος  
 Εὐθυκράτους Ἀμφιτρ.  
 ταύτην ἔχει ἄσκευον  
 τριήραρχος Στησιλεί-  
 25 δης Καλλαίσχρου  
 Σίφνι: σκεύη ἔχει  
 ξύλινα ἐντελῇ, κρε-  
 μαστὰ ἐντελῇ, ἰστί-  
 30 ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰασὼ Λυσικρ-  
 άτους ἔργον.  
 Τριήρεις αἶδε ἐξέπλ-  
 ευσαν μετὰ στρατηγοῦ  
 Διοτίμου ἐπὶ τὴν  
 35 φυλακὴν τῶν λεισ-

Σατύρου Δαιδαλίδης.  
 οὔτοι προσοφείλουσι  
 τῶν σκευῶν τῆς  
 40 τιμῆς· ΠΗΗΗΔΔΔΔΠ.  
 Μετὰ στρατηγοῦ  
 Διοτίμου  
 Εὐφραίνουσα Ἀρχένεω  
 ἔργον, τριήραρχος  
 45 Στησιλείδης  
 Καλλαίσχρου Σίφνι.,  
 ἣν ἀπέδωκεν ἐπι-  
 σκεύσας Κλεομέ-  
 δων Διογείτονος  
 50 Λαμπτρε : ταύτην  
 ἔλαβε κατὰ ψήφισμα  
 βουλῆς, ὃ Διόφαντος  
 εἶπεν Μυρρινούσι.,  
 τριήραρχ· Ἱερώνυ-  
 55 μος Ἱέρωνος Ἀχαρν.  
 τῶν σκευῶν ὀφείλει  
 τοῦ διαγράμματος  
 ΠΗΠΠΠΠΠΠΠ.  
 Δημόνικος δὲ Ἀψεύ-  
 60 δους Μυρρινούσι.  
 εἰσαχθεὶς εἰς τὸ  
 δικαστήριον ὥφλε  
 τὴν διπλασίαν  
 ΧΧΔΔΠΠΠΠΠΠΠ : ἐπὶ τὴν  
 65 Ὑγίειαν Ἀρχενίκου ἔργ.  
 ταμίας παράλου Ὑψίμος  
 Διογνήτου Ὑβάδης·  
 τριήρη· Ἱπποδρομία  
 Χαιρεστράτου ἔργ.  
 70 δόκιμος, ἦν [ἀπέ]εισε  
 Δίφιλος Φ[ε]ιδίππου  
 Πιθε : [ἦν εἰχ]εν τῶν  
 εἰς πλ[οῦ]ν λαβόντων  
 Ἀντισθένης Ἀντιφά-  
 75 τους Κυθήρρ : ταύτην

τῶν κατὰ ψήφισμα  
 δήμου, ὃ εἶπεν Λυκ-  
 οὔργος Βουτά : καὶ Ἀ-  
 ριστόνικος Μαραθῷ.  
 40 ταχυναντοῦσαι ἐπὶ  
 Εὐαინέτου ἄρχοντος  
 Ἰοῦσα Ἀρχένεω ἔργον,  
 τῶν ἐπὶ Πυθοδήλου  
 ναυπηγηθεῖσων,  
 45 καινή, δόκιμος,  
 τριήραρχος Αἰσχαῖος  
 Ἀναγυρά : καὶ συντριή.  
 Ἀπολλόδωρος Γαργήτ·  
 ταύτην ἔλαβον (ἄ)σκευον.  
 50 Δελφὶς Ἐπιγένοῦς ἔργ.,  
 τῶν ἐπὶ Φρυνίχου  
 ναυπηγηθεῖσων,  
 καινή, δόκιμος,  
 τριήραρχ· Ξενοκλ-  
 55 ῆς Σφήττ : καὶ συν-  
 τριήραρχ· Ἀρχιππος  
 Πειραι : ταύτην ἔλα-  
 βον ἄσκευον· ταύτην  
 ὠμολόγησαν πρὸς  
 60 τὴν ἀρχὴν παρειλη-  
 φέναι Λυσιππίδης  
 Πασικλέους Γαργήτ.,  
 Πάνθηρ Δημονίκου  
 (Δα)κιάδης.  
 65 Οἶδε τῶν τριηράρχων  
 τῶν ἐπιδόντων τὰς  
 τριήρεις σκεύη ἔχο-  
 υσ(ι)ν κατὰ ψήφισμα  
 δήμου ὃ Ν(α)υσικλῆς εἶ[πε]  
 70 Φιλόμηλος Χολαργ.  
 σκεύη ἔχει ξύλινα  
 ἐντελῇ, κρεμαστὰ  
 ἐντελῇ, ἰστίον τῶν  
 λεπτῶν, ἃ ἔλαβεν ἐπὶ

335/4

B.C.

336/5

B.C.

337/6

B.C.

ὠμολόγησεν παρει-  
 ληφέ: Ἴππολοχίδης  
 Ἴππολοχίδου Λουσι.  
 Τριήρ[ε]ις αἶδε ἐξέ-  
 80 πλευσαν μετὰ στρα-  
 τη]γοῦ Φαίδρου κατὰ  
 ψ[τφ]ισμα δήμου,  
 δ . . . . . εἰ]πεν  
 ἐπὶ . . . . . ἄ]ρχοντ.  
 85 . . . . . ππος . . .  
 . . . . .

75 τὴν Παραλίαν Ἀγνο-  
 δήμου ἔργον.  
 τριήραρχος Χαρίδη-  
 mos Ἀχαρνε: σκευῶν  
 λοιπὸν ὀφείλει: [ΓΔΔΔΔ,  
 80 ὧν ἔλα(β)εν ἐπὶ τὴν  
 Αὔραν Δυσικλείδου ἔργ.  
 τριήρη. Δημοκρατία  
 Χαιρεστράτου ἔργ.  
 καινή:, δόκιμος.  
 85 στρατηγὸς Ναυσι-  
 κλῆς Οἰῆθεν ταύ[της] ἔχει  
 σκεύη (ξ)ύλινα ἐ[ν]τελῇ  
 κρ]εμαστὰ ἐντ[ε]λῇ,  
 ἰσ]τίον τῶν λε[πτῶν].  
 90 Φιλό]δημος Ἐρ[οιάδης] - -

The inscription as a whole is one of those which were published by the annually changing board of the *ἐπιμεληταὶ τῶν νεωρίων*. It belongs to the class of the so-called *παράδοσεις* (see *Rem. x*, p. 256). The surviving portions (on side A, the right-hand two of eight columns, and on side B, if there were so many, the left-hand two) are part of one and the same section, in which are enumerated the debts upon ships and apparatus handed on from previous years and still unpaid.

The name Ctesicles (A 1), archon 334/3 B.C., is supplied by Koehler. The date cannot be earlier, because in B b 33 sqq. mention is made of an expedition undertaken in the archonship of Euaenetus, 335/4 B.C. It cannot be later than 331/0 B.C., because on a similar stele of 330/29 B.C. (IG II 2, 807 a 188) debts are mentioned as wholly or partially paid which in our inscription are described as still outstanding (see B b 25 sqq. and 78 sqq.). And as in both places the payment was made by the heirs of the deceased debtors we may infer that the date is nearer to the superior than to the inferior limit, though of course this is not certain.

## A

1. *παρέδσαν* and *παρέδομεν* are used to denote what the *ἐπιμεληταὶ* handed on to their successors, the correlatives *παρέλαβον* or *παρελάβομεν* of what they received from their predecessors. For material or debts recovered, e.g. from the trierarchs, the word is *ἀπελάβομεν*; for vessels or rigging delivered by the trierarchs the official term is *ἀποδοῦναι* or *δοῦναι*.

Note that in the demes following the order of tribal precedence is observed for the *ἐπιμεληταὶ*, who were ten in number, one from each tribe; thus Φηγαία belongs to the Aegeis, which was second, and Ἀλωπεκ. to the Antiochis, which was tenth in order (see *Rem. vi*, p. 127, and note on 44 6). On the abbreviations Φηγαιεύς, Φηγαιῆς etc. see 35 6, 112 4.

5. Ἀριστοκλείους: see 39 introd.



## A a

6. ταύτην κτλ. The enumeration is continued from a column lost on the left. The nature of the formula may be gathered from ll. 14—25 below, which introduce as here ταύτην κτλ. in l. 26. Trierarchs were bound to hand over their vessel as they had received it, or to build a new vessel and return the beak (ξμβολος) of the old one to store, unless they could make good in a diadicasia their σκῆψις κατὰ χειμῶνα, a plea that the vessel had suffered by storm (or in a sea-fight). Cf. IG II 2, 809, col. d, 105 sqq.: οἷδ' ὀφείλουσιν ἐμβόλους τῶν σκηψαμένων κατὰ χειμῶνα.

14. Ἰππαγωγός: called Ἰππηγός in IG II 2, 809 d, 105 sqq., 811 b, 158 sqq., in both of which passages, word for word alike, the previous history of the vessel is given from 341/0 B.C., when it was taken over by Phaeax, whose undertaking (l. 30 below) to build a new one had not been carried out in 326/5 B.C. (the date of IG II 2, 808), whence he became liable for double the amount.

15. Λυσιστράτου ἔργον: 'built by Lysistratos.' The word ἔργον is always in the nominative, in whatever case may be the name of the vessel; cf. 76 sq. below.

19. Γαργή: i.e. Γαργήτιος. Similar abbreviations in the following will be easily recognised.

29. Λεωδάμαντος: i.e. the orator, who is described as an Acharnian, Aeschin. c. Ctes. 138, Dem. c. Lept. 501.

35 sqq. Debts on stores (σκεύη) taken over. Εἰς Σκίαθον: 'to watch Sciathus.' Possibly the reference is to the events of 343 B.C. described Dem. Chers. 98 sqq.; cf. Schaefer Dem. II 423, note 2; Kirchhoff Abh. Ak. Berl. 1867, p. 10.

37. τριήραρ: = τριήραρχοι.

50. τριήρα. = τριήραρχος.

41. σκεύη ἔχουσι: but Menestheus, l. 49, actually ἔχει. The explanation is that the words in 35 sqq. have been transcribed unaltered from the entry in a previous παράδοσις. The σκεύη are either of 'suspended' (κρεμαστά), rigging, or 'wooden' stores (ξύλινα), spars. Boeckh, See-Urk. p. 111 sqq., 132 sqq., enumerates the details of σκεύη κρεμαστὰ ἐντελῇ (such as ὑποξώματα, ἰστίον, σχοινία, etc.) and σκεύη ξύλινα ἐντελῇ (such as ταῦρος, πηδάλια, ἰστός, etc.). The place of store for the former was a σκευοθήκη (see no. 126), for the latter, a νεώσοικος.

42. ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀ.: 'for the Amphitrite'; cf. 55 etc.

46. ἰστία λεπτά, the more valuable, are opposed to παχέα, the coarser and less valuable. Cf. IG II 2, 811 col. c 168: ἰστία λεπτά || ἀντὶ τούτων παρέδωσαν παχέα δύο.

48. Ἰφικράτους: the famous general; see Dict. Biogr. Menestheus died before 335/4 B.C., because in that year (IG II 2, 809 c 12) his heirs paid the arrears due from him in respect of equipment taken over.

58, cf. 70. A trierarch in arrear was liable to have his debt to the treasury doubled.

60. Εὐπολις Προπάους: probably grandfather and father of the Eupolis of Isaeus περὶ τοῦ Ἀπολλ. κλ. 18.

66. Φιλόμελος: Lycurg. Leocr. 24. D.

73. Χαβρίον: the famous general; see Dict. Biogr.

79. Πολυεύκτων: a trierarch 357/6 B.C. (IG II 2, 793 f, 15; probably also II 961, 7). D.

84. Δίων: mentioned in other marine documents, IG II 2, 809 d, 116, 811 b 138, 165. D.

## A b

12. The T here = τεταρτημόριον; see *Rem.* iii, p. 44.  
 19. Ἀμαξαντ: Ἀμαξαντιεύς. Κηφισόδοτος appears again IG II 2, 808 a, 57 sqq., 809 c 200.  
 20. Συβ. = Συβρίδης.  
 22. Φορμίωνος: trierarch in 342/1, dead 325/4 B.C. Boeckh *See-Urk.* 254.  
 27. διαγράμματος. For the various meanings of this word see Boeckh *See-Urk.* 204 sq. Here we must understand the inventory of equipment which was in the hands of the ἐπιμεληταί. See I. 70 sqq.  
 53. Ὀνήτωρ: cf. 77 and Ba 23. Against the father Ὀνήτωρ Demosthenes delivered two speeches. The persons liable for the debt were Conon, Onetor, and Euboeus together with Phaeax (strangely omitted here). They are noted as being quit of the obligation (incurred in 338/7 B.C.) in 326/5 B.C., IG II 2, 808 c, 58 sqq., 809 d 194 sqq.; cf. A a 14 above.

71. κατὰ [P], and below, κατὰ μνῶν τοῦ διαγράμματος. The meaning is by no means clear. Boeckh's explanation, *See-Urk.* p. 209, hardly suffices:—As the exact cost of the trierarchy could not be calculated beforehand, a table or διάγραμμα was drawn up setting forth the proportion or percentage, the amount of drachmae per mina, which the several συντριηράρχοι would be responsible for: this sum was called the συντριηράρχημα. The expression κατὰ μνῶν recurs IG II 2, 809 c 26 sqq. Here all that can be said is that the amount to be paid by Pausanias appears to have been five times as great as the sum to be paid by Onetor: perhaps the explanation was contained in the lost lines. By οἱ εἰκοσι Koehler thinks the ἡγεμόνες of the twenty trierarchic symmories are meant.

## B a

1 sqq. A list of sureties exacted by the state for the triremes which had been lent to the Chalcidians of Euboea (Schaefer *Dem.* II 492). Cf. IG II 2, 809 c 42 sqq. Among the sureties is Demosthenes, the well-known orator. For references concerning many of the other names see D's notes and the Indices to the IG.

46. Σίφνι(ος). The names of foreigners as trierarchs are rare in these marine documents. For the form of the name cf. Ἀντιλείδης, D 509, 5 (*Euboea*). D.

59. δέ is unusual in these enumerations.

66 sqq. Hypsimus was previously a trierarch. The expression ταμίης [τῆς παρά]λου occurs (as restored) in IG II 1, 109, 7. The Hippodromia, when approved for service (δόκιμος), was handed over to Antisthenes, passed on to Hypsimus, and by him to Hippolochides. Antisthenes had received it τῶν εἰς πλοῦν λαβόντων, from the trierarchs under whose command it had been put out to sea.

70. The meaning of ἦν δ[πέτ]εισε is by no means clear; perhaps 'with reference to which the trierarch Diphilus had paid all his dues.' See, however, Koe. and D *ad loc.* 75. Κυθήρρ(ος): for the ρρ see Meisterhans *Gr.* 97.

## B b

18. Φιλόμηλος: cf. 51 11.

23 sqq. This sum due from Stesileides was paid by his heir in 330/29 B.C. (IG II 2, 807 a 185 sqq.); cf. introd. note.

34. Cf. **120** introd.

35. For the vocalism of *λειστῶν* cf. **44** 4.

38. Aristonicus proposed an addition or amendment (cf. **7** 70); hence his name is, somewhat unusually, joined with that of the proposer of the decree.

64. *ΑΛΚΙΑΔΗΣ*; but cf. IG II 2, 808 c 26, 809 d 166, where we read *Πάνθηρ Δημονίκου Λακιάδης*.

69. *Ναυσικλῆς*: cf. 85 and **100** h 2, 15.

77. *Χαρίδημος*: dead in 330/29 B.C. as is shown by IG II 2, 807 b 18 sqq., where his *κληρονόμος* is mentioned.

87. *ΣΥΛΙΝΑ*.

**120.** Part of an inscription on a slab of Pentelic marble in eleven fragments, found in the Piraeus; broken on the left and below; H. 1.82 m., Br. 0.52 m., Th. about 0.09 m. Boeckh *See-Urk.* xiv p. 450 sqq.; *add.* p. xv; IG II 2, 809; D 153.

Alphabet, type 1; occasionally *Ο*=*ου*. (*:*) before and sometimes after numeral signs and after abbreviations.

Column a 165—232

- (165) Ψήφισ]μα καθ' ὃ παρέλαβε  
Μιλτ]ιάδης τὰς τριή-  
ρεις] καὶ τετρήρεις  
καὶ τ]ὰς τριακόντόρους  
5 καλ] τὰ σκεύη  
(170) Κηφισ]οφῶν Λυσιφῶντος  
Χολα]ργεὺς εἶπεν· ἀγα-  
θῇ τύ]χη τοῦ δήμου τοῦ  
Ἀθην]αίων, ὅπως ἂν τὴν  
10 ταχίς]την πράττηται  
(175) τὰ δεδ]ογμένα τῷ δήμῳ  
περὶ τ]ῆς εἰς τὸν Ἀδρίαν  
ἀποι]κίας, ἐψηφίσθαι τῷ  
δήμ]ῳ τοὺς μὲν τῶν νε-  
15 ωρί]ων ἐπιμελητὰς πα-  
(180) ραδο]ύναι τοῖς τριηρά[ρχ-  
οις τ]ὰς ναῦς καὶ τὰ σκεύη  
κατὰ τὰ] δεδογμένα τῷ δή-  
μῳ το]ὺς δὲ τριηράρχους  
20 τοὺς κα]θεστηκότας παρα-  
(185) κομίζε]ν τὰς ναῦς ἐπὶ τὸ

- χῶμα ἐ]ν τῷ Μουνιχιῶνι  
μηνὶ π]ρὸ τῆς δεκάτης  
ἰσταμέ]νον καὶ παρέχειν  
25 παρεσ]κευασμένας εἰς  
(190) πλοῦν] τὸν δὲ πρῶτον πα-  
ρακομ]σαντα στεφανωσά-  
τω ὁ δῆ]μος χρυσῷ στεφά-  
νῳ ἀπ]ὸ : Π : δραχμῶν,  
30 τὸν δὲ] δεύτερον ἀπὸ : ΗΗΗ  
(195) δραχμ]ῶν, τὸν δὲ τρίτον ἀ-  
πὸ . . . ] : καὶ ἀναγορευσά-  
τω ὁ κῆ]ρυξ τῆς βουλῆς Θαρ-  
γηλίων] τῷ ἀγῶνι τοὺς στε-  
35 φάνους]· τοὺς δὲ ἀποδέκτας  
(200) μερίσα]ι τὸ ἀργύριον τὸ  
εἰς τοῦ]ς στεφάνους, ὅπω-  
ς ἂν ῆ] φανερά ἢ φιλοτι-  
μία ἢ εἰ]ς τὸν δήμον τοῖς  
40 τριηρά]ρχοις. ὅπω[s] δ' ἂν  
(205) καί] αἱ σκήψεις εἰσαχθῶσι,  
τοῦ]ς θεσμοθέτας παρα-  
πλ]ηρῶσαι δικαστήρια εἰς

ἐν]α καὶ διακοσίους τῷ  
 45 στ]ρατηγῷ τῷ ἐπὶ τὰς συμ-  
 (210) μ]ορίας ἡρημένῳ ἐν τῷ  
 Μ]ουνιχιῶνι μηνὶ τῇ δευ-  
 τ]έρα ἵσταμένου καὶ τῇ  
 π]έμπτῃ ἵσταμένου, τὸν  
 50 δὲ μισθὸν διδόναι τοῖς  
 (215) δικαστηρίοις τοὺς ταμί-  
 α]ς τῶν τῆς θεοῦ κατὰ τὸν  
 νῶ]μον. ὅπως δ' ἂν ὑπάρχῃ  
 τῷ]ι δῆμῳ εἰς τὸν ἅπαντα  
 55 Χρ]όνον ἐμπορία οἰκεία καὶ  
 (220) σιτ]οπομπία, καὶ ναυστάθμον  
 οἰκ]εῖον κατασκευασθέν-  
 το]ς ὑπάρχει φυλακὴ ἐπὶ  
 Τυρ]ρηνούς, καὶ Μιλτιά-  
 60 δης] ὁ οἰκιστὴς καὶ οἱ ἔποι-  
 (225) κοι ξχ]ωσιν χρῆσθαι οἰκεί-  
 φ ναυ]τικῷ, καὶ τῶν Ἑλ-  
 λήνων κ]αὶ βαρβάρων οἱ  
 πλέοντε]ς τὴν θάλατταν  
 65 ἀσφαλῶς ε]ἰσπλέωσιν εἰ-  
 (230) ς Ἀδρία]ν, ὅρμ]ον τὸ Ἀθηναίων  
 ναύσταθμον ἔχο]ντες καὶ τ[δ] ἄλ-  
 λα . . . εἰδῶ]τες ὅτι . . .

Column *b* 1—39

ἐὰν δέ τις μὴ ποιήσῃ, οἷς  
 ἕκαστα προστέτακται, ἢ  
 ἄρχων ἢ ἰδιώτης, κατὰ τόδε  
 τὸ ψήφισμα, ὀφειλέτω ὁ μὴ  
 5 ποιήσας μυρίας δραχμὰς  
 ἱερὰς τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ, καὶ ὁ εὖ-

θυνος καὶ οἱ πάρεδροι ἐ-  
 πάναγκες αὐτῶν καταγι-  
 γνωσκόντων ἢ αὐτοὶ ὀφει-  
 10 λόντων. τὴν δὲ βουλὴν τοὺς  
 Π : ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τοῦ ἀπο-  
 στόλου κολλάζουσιν τοὺς  
 ἀτακτοῦντας τῶν τριη-  
 ράρχων κατὰ τοὺς νόμους·  
 15 τοὺς δὲ πρυτάνεις ποιεῖν  
 βουλῆς ἔδραν ἐπὶ χώματι  
 περὶ τοῦ ἀποστόλου συ-  
 νεχῶς, ἕως ἂν ὁ ἀπόστο-  
 λος γένηται· ἐλθεῖν δὲ  
 20 καὶ ἀποστολέας τὸν δῆ-  
 μον δέκα ἄνδρας ἐξ Ἀ-  
 θηναίων ἀπάντων, τοὺς  
 δὲ αἰρεθέντας ἐπιμε-  
 λεῖσθαι τοῦ ἀποστόλου  
 25 καθάπερ τῇ βουλῇ προσ-  
 τέτακται. εἶναι δὲ τῇ  
 βουλεῖ καὶ τοῖς πρυτανέ-  
 σιν ἐπιμεληθεῖσιν τοῦ  
 ἀποστόλου στεφανωθή-  
 30 ναι ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου χρυσῷ  
 στεφάνῳ ἀπὸ : Χ : δραχμῶν.  
 ἐὰν δέ του προσδέει τόδε  
 τὸ ψήφισμα τῶν περὶ τὸν  
 ἀπόστολον, τὴν βουλὴν  
 35 κυρίαν εἶναι ψηφίζεσθαι,  
 μὴ λύουσιν μηθὲν τῶν  
 ἐψηφισμένων τῷ δήμῳ  
 ταῦτα δ' εἶναι ἅπαντα  
 εἰς φυλακὴν τῆς χώρας.

The decree here given is incorporated in a very long marine inscription of the type of no. 119. The decree itself with its heading is contained in lines 165—232 of column *a* and lines 1—39 of column *b*: there are five columns in all. Though there is a lacuna of uncertain length at the end of col. *a* there is no doubt that lines 1—39 of col. *b* belong to the same decree. The παράδοσις (Rem. x, p. 256) recorded in the inscription was that of 325/4 B.C., doubtless also

the year in which the inserted decree was passed. About this time, as we learn from the titles of the speech of Hyperides *περὶ τῆς φυλακῆς τῶν Τυρρήνων* and the *Τυρρηνικὸς λόγος* of Dinarchus, the Athenians sent a fleet to the Adriatic with the view of defending their trade against Tyrrhenian pirates (cf. **119** B b 35) and the decree shows that the proposed foundation of a colony had a close connexion with the despatch of vessels (*ἀπόστολος*).

## Col. a.

2. *Μιλτιάδης*. In the *παράδοσις* portion the demotic *Λακιάδης* is always added, whence it appears that he came from the famous family of Miltiades and Cimon. He was doubtless chosen *boni ominis causa*, because his ancestor Miltiades had successfully conducted a colony to the Thracian Chersonese.

31 sqq. For the proclamation of crowns at the Thargelia (about May 24, 25) cf. the law *ap. Dem. Mid.* 517.

35. For the *ἀποδέκται* see **4** 8; for *μερίσαι* **39** 44.

40 sqq. For the *σκήψεις* cf. **119** A a 6 sqq. The president of the court summoned by the thesmothetae was the war-minister, whose business it was to arrange the tax-payers in symmories; see *D.A.* s.v. *συμμορίαί*, and cf. **36** 19.

51 sq. *τοὺς ταμίας κτλ.* This arrangement may have been for a special court; at all events in earlier times the pay of the dicasts came from the chest of another board, the *κωλακρέται* (cf. Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> I 213 sq.).

55 sq. So D for the *ἐμπόρια οἰκεία καὶ σιτοπόμπια* of Boeckh.

66. Restored by D; for other readings see IG. The actual locality of the colony is a matter of conjecture.

## Col. b.

6 sqq. D, referring to Wilamowitz *Ar. u. Ath.* II 537, note 22, points out that as a rule the *εὐθυνος* was allowed to examine a complaint with his assessors, and if it appeared to be ill-founded to dismiss it, but here he had no option (*ἐπάναγκες*).

20. On the *ἀποστολεῖς*, ten in number chosen *ἐξ Ἀθηναίων ἀπάντων* and not tribally, see *D.A.* s.v.

32. *προσδέει* (subjunctive; for *Ε|=Η|* see **31** 3 and Meisterhans *Gr.* 171) is vouched for by Koe. against the *ΠΡΟΣΔΕΙΤΑΙ* of Ross. The personal use of the verb is uncommon; cf. Eur. *H.F.* 90: *λόπης τι προσδεῖς, ἧ φίλεις οὕτω φάος*; For the formula cf. IG II 1, 66b Frg. c 10: *ἐὰν δέ [του ἐνδεὲς ἧ τὸδε τ]δ ψή[φ]ισμ[α], τ[ῇ]ν [β]ουλ[ῇ]ν κυ[ρ]ίαν εἶναι*.

39. See **59** 17.

**121.** A fragment of marble; H. 1 ft. 6 in., Br. 1 ft. 3 in. IG I 283 (cf. Suppl. p. 74) from a copy of Koehler, from which it appears that certain letters on the margin as copied by Ross in 1833 have disappeared; H 50. Cf. Homolle *BCH* VIII 283; V. von Schoeffer *De Deli ins. rebus* (*Berl. Stud.* IX 1889), p. 29.

Alphabet, type 1; but *Ε* still = *ε*, *ει* and *Ο* = *ο*, *ου*; *ζ* does not appear; *ν* is frequently *ν<sub>4</sub>*; *ξ* is sometimes *ξ<sub>2</sub>*; *:* may precede or follow numerals, or both.



- ..... α .....
- ..... Διοφ[αντος or Διο[φάνης  
 ..... Ν]εάνθης or Κλ]εάνθης  
 ..... Βουλακλῆς ? .....
- 5 ..... Δημοθάλης .....  
 ..... Ἀναξίδημος .....  
 ..... παρὰ] Δηλίων ὀφειλόντ[ων  
 ..... ἐγένετο καὶ αἱ παρα .....  
 ..... κεφάλαιον ἀργύριον] σύμπαν [ΠΠΗΗΗΗΔ .....  
 10 ..... σιον τὸ βαλανεῖον ὥρισαν τ[ο ? .....  
 ..... ῥκοδ]όμησαν, τὴν Ῥήνειαν ὥρισαν ἀν .....  
 ..... ἐδάνεισαν ΠΤΤΤΤΔΔ : ἐπιδε[κάτοις τόκοις πέντε  
 ἔτη ὥστε ἀπο-  
 διδόναι τοῦ]ς δανεισαμένους ΔΤΤΤΧΧΧΔ[ΔΔ, τό τε ἀρχαῖον  
 καὶ τοὺς τόκους ὧν  
 434/3 ἐδα]νείσαντο. Χρόνος ἄρχει Μεταγειτυνίων μὴν Ἀθήν[ησιν  
 B.C. ἄρχοντος Κράτητος  
 15 ἐν] Δήλῳ δὲ Βουφονίων μὴν ἄρχοντος Εὐπτέρους. [τὴν γῆν  
 τὴν ἐν Δήλῳ τὴν  
 ἐ]εράν ἐμίσθωσαν καὶ τοὺς κήπους καὶ τὰς οἰκίας καὶ [...  
 δέκα ἔτη. Χρόνος ἄρ-  
 χ]ει Ποσιδηϊῶν μὴν Ἀθήνησι ἄρχοντος Κράτητος, ἐ[ν Δήλῳ  
 δὲ Ποσιδηϊῶν μ-  
 ῆ]ν ἄρχοντος Εὐπτέρους, ὥστε ἀποδιδόναι τῇμ μίσθωσ[ιν  
 ἀπάντων τούτων τοὺς με-  
 μ]ισθωμένους κατὰ τὰς ξυγγραφάς. μισθώσε(ως) κεφ[άλαιον  
 τοῦ μὲν πρώτου ἔτους  
 20 ΠΗΗΗΔΠΤ : τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἐτῶν : ΠΗΗΗ[... τὴν γῆν τὴν  
 ἐν Ῥηνεί-  
 α τὴν ἱεράν ἐμίσθωσαν δέκα ἔτη. Χρόνος [ἄρχει Ἀθήνησιν  
 Γαμηλιῶν  
 433/2 μὴν ἄρχοντος Ἀψεύδους, ἐν Δήλῳ Ἱερὸς [μὴν ἄρχοντος .....  
 B.C. ρον, ὥστε ἀποδιδόναι τὸμ μεμισθωμέ[νον ἐκάστου τοῦ ἔτους τῇμ  
 μίσθ-  
 ωσιν : ΤΧΗΔ : τὴν θάλατταν τὴν πο .....  
 25 ..... τὴν ἐν Ῥηνείᾳ ἐμίσθωσαν δέκα [ἔτη .....

The document records certain transactions, emanating from the so-called Ἀθηναίων ἀμφικτύονες, who were charged with the administration of the property of the temple at Delos. Probably the names in the opening lines are those of

members of this board. The transactions clearly belong to the year of the first archon named, 434/3 B.C., but the engraving is either of a much later date or is an example of an early official use of Ionic characters in state-documents.

M. Homolle *l.c.* suggests that the inscription began with the words: Θεοί· τάδε ἔπραξαν Ἀθηναίων Ἀμφικτύονες οἵδε: cf. 122 2.

7 sqq. The lines apparently referred to the recovery of loans due to the temple.

10, 11. ὄρισαν. Exact definition of boundaries was a necessary preliminary to the μίσθωσις l. 16 sqq.

13. The restoration of the numerals (due to Boeckh, *Erklärung einer att. Urk. über d. Vermögen des Apoll. Heiligthums auf Delos*, *Abh. Berl. Ak.* 1834) gives us the following sum.

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Capital lent: 9 talents 20 drachmae                      | 54020 dr |
| interest at $\frac{1}{10}$ th for five years: 5402dr × 5 | 27010 dr |
| Total of Capital and interest                            | 81030 dr |

*i.e.* as in the text 13 talents 3030 drachmae.

14. χρόνος ἄρχει. Cf. 84 29. For the Delian months see *D.A.* s.v. *Calendarium*.

16 sqq. Leases of temple lands in Delos. For μίσθωσις=μίσθωμα 'rent' see Lexx. 19. ξυγγραφάς: 'covenants'; for another use of the word see 9 3.

20 sqq. Leases of temple lands in Rheneia. The ἱερὸς μῆν began in February and corresponded to the latter part of the Attic Gamelion and the earlier part of Anthesterion (Homolle *BCH* v 29 sq.).

24 sq. Lease of a fishery belonging to the temple. Strabo 642 mentions the fisheries of the Ephesian Artemis: Pausanias i 38, 1 speaking of the Πειροί or salt streams at Eleusis (cf. 19) says: τοὺς ἰχθύς ἐξ αὐτῶν τοῖς ἱερεῦσιν ἔστιν αἰρεῖν μόνους.

122. Two portions of a marble slab, found in Athens; one in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge (the 'Sandwich Marble'), which has been re-examined, the other in Athens. CIG 158; CIA ii 814; D 86 and Add. p. 641; H 104. Cf. Boeckh, *St.*<sup>3</sup> ii p. 68 sqq. Lebègue *Recherches sur Délos* p. 295; Homolle *BCH* viii (1884) p. 290; V. von Schoeffer *De Deli ins. rebus* 54 sqq.

Alphabet, type 1; ○=ο, ου, cf. note on l. 31; Ε=ει in Κλειτάρχου l. 21;

Ω is somewhat smaller than the other letters. Στοιχηδόν.

θ ε ο ι  
 5 τάδε ἔπραξαν Ἀμφικτύονες Ἀθηναίων ἀπὸ Καλλέου ἀρχοντος μέχρι  
 τοῦ Θαρρηλιῶνος μηνὸς τοῦ ἐπὶ Ἰπποδάμαντος ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι,  
 ἐν Δήλῳ δὲ ἀπὸ Ἐπιγένους ἀρχοντος μέχρι τοῦ Θαρρηλιῶνος μηνὸς  
 τοῦ ἐπὶ Ἰππίου ἀρχοντος, χρόνον ὅσον ἕκαστος αὐτῶν ἠρξεν, οἷς Διό-  
 δωρος Ὀλυμπιοδῶρου Σκαμβωνίδης ἐγραμμάτευεν, ἀπὸ Χαρισάνδρου  
 ἀρχοντος Ἰδιώτης Θεογένους Ἀχαρνεὺς μέχρι τοῦ Ἑκατομβαιῶνος  
 μηνὸς τοῦ ἐπὶ Ἰπποδάμαντος ἀρχοντος, Σωσιγένης Σωσιάδου Ξυπε-  
 ταιῶν ἐνιαυτὸν ἐπὶ Καλλέου ἀρχοντος, Ἐπιγένη[s M] μεταγένους ἐκ Κο-

- 10 ἰλης, Ἀντίμαχος Εὐθυινόμου Μαραθώνιος, Ἐ[π]ικρά[τη]ς Μενεστράτου Π-  
 αλληνεύς. Αἶδε τῶν πόλεων τ[οῦ] τόκου ἀπέδο[σ]αν· Μυκόνιοι ΧΗΗΠΔ,  
 Σύρ-  
 ιοι ΧΧΗΗΗ, Τήνιοι Τ, Κεῖοι [ΡΗΗΗ]Η[Ρ]ΔΔΗΗΠΠ, Σερίφιοι ΧΡΗ,  
 Σίφνιοι  
 ΧΧΧΗΠΔΔΔΔΠΠΠ, Ἰῆται ΡΗΗΗ, [Πάριοι] ΧΧΡΗΗΗΗΠΔΔ, Οἰναῖοι  
 ἐξ Ἰκάρου Χ  
 ΧΧΧ, Θερμαῖοι ἐξ Ἰκάρου ΗΗΗ[Η. Κε]φάλαιον τόκου παρὰ τῶν πόλεων  
 ΤΤΤ  
 15 Τ]ΧΧΧΡΗΗΗΗΠΔΔΔΔΠΠ. Οἶδε τῶν ἰδιω(τῶ)ν τοῦ τόκου ἀπέδοσαν·  
 Ἀρίστω-  
 ν] Δήλιος ὑπὲρ Ἀπολλοδώρου Δηλίου ΡΗΗΗΗ, Ἀ[ρ]τυσί[λ]εως Δήλιος  
 ὑπὲρ  
 Γλαυκέτου Δηλίου ΡΗΗ, Ὑψοκλῆς Δήλιος ΗΗ[Η], Ἀ[γ]ασ[ι]κλῆς  
 Δήλιος ὑπ-  
 ἐρ Θεοκύδους Δηλίου ΗΗΔ[ΔΓ], Θεόγνητος Δήλιος ὑπὲρ Ὑψοκλέους  
 Δηλί-  
 ου] ΗΗΗΔΗΠΠΠ, Ἀντίπατρος Δήλιος ὑπὲρ Ὑψοκλέους Δηλίου ΗΗΠΔ  
 ΔΔΓΗΗ  
 20 ΠΠ], Πολ . . . . ς Τήνιος ὑπὲρ Μ . . . μένους Τηνίου ΗΗΗΗ, Λευκῖνος  
 Δήλι-  
 ο]ς ὑπὲρ Κλειτάρχου Δηλίου ΡΗ[Η..ΔΔ]Δ, Λεωφῶν Δήλιος ὑπὲρ  
 Πιστοξέ-  
 νου Δηλίου ΗΗΗΠ, Πατροκλῆς [Δήλ]ιος ὑπὲρ Ὑψοκλέους Δηλίου ΗΗΗ,  
 Ἀρις-  
 τέιδης Τήνιος ὑπὲρ Οἰνάδου Τηνίου ΗΗΔ. [Κε]φάλαιον τόκου παρὰ  
 τῶν ἰ-  
 δ]ιωτῶν ΡΗΗΗΔΔΓ. Εἰσεπράχθη μηνυθὲν ἐκ τῶν Ἐπισθένους Δηλίου  
 ΗΗ  
 25 Η]ΠΔΔΔ. Εἰσεπράχθη μηνυθὲ[ν] παρὰ Πύθωνος Δηλίου ΧΗ. Ἐκ  
 τῶν ἐνεχυρ-  
 ων τῶν ὠφληκότων τὰς δικά[s], τιμῆς κε[φ]άλαιον ΧΡΗΗΗΔΔΔΓ.  
 Μισθώ-  
 σεις τεμενῶν ἐξ Ῥηνείας ἐπὶ ἀρχόντων Ἀθήνησι Χαρισάνδρου, Ἴππ-  
 οδάμαντος, ἐν Δήλῳ δὲ Γαλαίου, Ἴπ[π]ίου[Τ]ΤΧΗΗ[Δ]Δ. Μισθώσεις  
 τεμενῶ-  
 ν ἐγ Δήλου ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀρχόντων ΧΧΗΗΗΗΠΔΔΔΗΗΗΗ. Οἰκίων  
 μισθώ-  
 30 σεις ἐπὶ Ἴπποδάμαντος ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι, ἐν Δήλῳ δὲ Ἴππίου ΗΗΠ

Δ]ΔΔΔΓ††. Λήμματος κεφάλαιον ΠΤΤΤΧΧΧΧΠΔΔΔΔ††††ΙΙC.  
 Ἄπὸ τούτου

τάδε ἀνηλώθη· Στέφανος ἀριστεῖον τῷ θεῷ, καὶ τῷ ἐργασαμένω-  
 ι μισθός ΧΠ. Τρίποδες νικητήρια τοῖς χοροῖς καὶ τῷ ἐργασαμέν-  
 ω μισθός Χ[.]. Ἀρχεθεώροις T. Εἰς κομιδὴν τῶν θεωρῶν καὶ τῶν χορῶ-  
 35 ν] Ἀντιμάχῳ Φίλωνος Ἑρμείῳ τριηράρχῳ ΤΧ. Ἀριθμὸς βοῶν τῶν ε-  
 ις τῇ]ν ἑορτὴν ὠνηθέντων ΗΠΙΙΙΙ. Τιμὴ τούτων ΤΧΧΗΗΗΗΔΓ††††.

Πέταλ-  
 α χρυσ]ᾶ καὶ χρυσωτεῖ μισθός ΗΔΔΓ. Εἰς τὰ προθύματα τῆς ἑορτῆς  
 . . . Κομ]ιδῇ τῶν τριπόδων καὶ τῶν βοῶν [καὶ πεν]τηκοστῇ καὶ τρο[φα-  
 ι τοῖς βουσ]ί, καὶ ξύλων τιμὴ τῶν ἐπ[ι τὴν γέφυραν . . . . .]ν τιμ[ῇ] . .  
 40 . . . . . καταλλ . . . . .

b

σ . . . . .

. . . . . σαῖ . . . . .

. . . . . ννε . . . . .

. . . . . κυλι . . . . .

. . . . . κ[α . . . . . κε]φάλαι[ον? . . . . .

45 . . . . . αι . . . . . τρ]ιηρα[ρχ- . . . . .

. . . . . ς καὶ εἰ[s] . . . . . ν τῷ χ[όρῳ? . . . . .

. . . . . ι τὸν πελ[ο . . . . . χ]ορεία τ . . . . . [κα

ι Ἀμφικτ]ύουσιν εἰς τ[ὴ ἐπιτή]δεια καὶ γ[ραμματεῖ καὶ ὑπογραμματ-

εἰ - - -] ΔΔΔ· κεφάλαιον ἀν[α]λώματος [ΠΤ - - - - Τοῖσδε ἔδανεί-

50 σαμεν ἐ]πὶ ταῖς αὐταῖς συνθήκαις κα[θάπερ οἱ ἄλλοι χρήματα πα-

ρὰ τοῦ Ἀπ]όλλωνος τοῦ Δηλίου δεδανεισμ[ένοι εἰσὶ - - -

. . . . . φ Π· Πασικλέει Δεικράτους Την[ιφ

. . . . . φ ΔΔΔΓ††· Φοινικλ[έ]ει Λεωπρέπ[ους - -

. . . . . Δηλίῳ ΔΔΓ· κεφάλαιον ἀναλώμα[τος σὺν οἷς ἔδανείσαμεν Π

55 ΤΤΧΠΗΠ]ΔΠΙΙ· περίεστι ΤΧΧΧΠΗΗΗΗΠΔΔΓ[††††C.

Τάδε ἐ]πραξαν Ἀμφικτύονες [ἀ]πὸ τοῦ Σκι[ροφοριῶνος μηνὸς τοῦ ἐπὶ Ἰπ-

ποδάμ]αντος ἄρχοντος μέχρι Σωκρατίδ[ου ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησι, ἐν Δήλ-

φ δὲ ἀ]πὸ Πανήμου μηνὸς μέχρι Πυρραίθ[ου ἄρχοντος, οἷς Διόδωρος Ὀλ-

υμπι]οδώρου Σκαμβωνίδης ἐγραμμάτευε[ν, Ἀθηναίων . . . . .

60 . . . . . δου Ὀῆθεν, Νικομέ[ν]ης Ἰ[έ]ρωνος Ἀλα[ιεύς, Ἐπιγένης Μεταγένους ἐ-

κ Κοί]λης, Ἀντίμαχος Εὐθυνόμου Μαραθώ[νιος, Ἐπικράτης Μενεστράτ-

ου Παλ]ληνεύς, Ἀνδρίων Δαμάλης Δαμάλου [. . . . .

. Δε]ωγορί[δ]ου, Θεοτέλης Ἀνδροκρίτου, Με - - -

μισθ]ώσεις τεμενῶν ἐ[ξ] Ῥηνε[ί]ας· ΤΗΗΗΗ - - - [μισθώσεις τεμενῶν ἐγ

65 Δήλου·] ΧΠΔΔ††. μ[ι]σθώσεις οἰκ[ι]ῶν· ΗΗΠΔΔΔ[ΔΔ††

- λ]ήμματος κεφάλαιον ΤΧΧΧΔΤΤ· ἀπὸ [τούτου τόδε ἀνηλώθη· εἰς ἱερὰ τ-  
 ᾶ κ]ατὰ μῆνα καὶ μουσικῆς ἄθλα καὶ γυμ[ν] .....  
 . κ]αὶ σαλπικτεῖ καὶ κήρυκι καὶ τῷ ὕ .....  
 .. κο .· Χ(Π)ΗΠΔΔΤΤΙΙΙΙΙC . τὸ τεῖχίον ἀνοί[κο]δομ[ῆσαι τὸ .....  
 70 .]η καὶ εἰς ἐπισκευὴν τοῦ ἐπιστασίου [κα]ὶ τοῦ α[..... καὶ εἰς  
 ἀν]άθεσ<σ>ιν τοῦ στεφάνου καὶ εἰς τὰς σ . . . σίδα[s καὶ ..... τ  
 οἰ]ς ἐπὶ τὰς δίκας πεμφθεῖσιν ὑπὸ τ[ῆς] βουλῆς· ἐν .....  
 .. ων· ΠΠ Ἀμφικτ[ύ]οσιν Ἀθηναίων εἰς [τ]ἀπ[ι]τήδει[α καὶ γραμματεῖ κα-  
 ι ὑπ]ογραμματεῖ ΧΧΠΗΠΠΤΤΤΤ· Ἀμφικτ[ύ]οσιν Ἀνδ[ρίων εἰς τὰπιτήδει-  
 75 α· ΧΧ]Η κεφάλαιον ἀναλώματος· ΤΧΗΔΔΠΤΤΤΤΙΙΙΙΙC  
 κεφάλαιον τοῦ περιόντος σὺν τ[ῷ] ἐκ τοῦ προ[τέρου λόγου· ΤΠΠΗΗΗΠΔ  
 ΤΤ· Ἀπὸ] τούτου τοῖσδε ἐδανείσαμεν Δηλίῳ ἐ[π]ὶ τα[ῖς αὐταῖς συνθήκαι-  
 s, καθάπ]ερ οἱ ἄλλοι τὰ [ι]ερὰ χρήματ[α] τοῦ Ἀπόλλω[νος τοῦ Δηλίου δεδανει-  
 σμένοι] εἰσίν, .ΧΧΧ· τοῦτο ὀφείλου[σ]ιν δανειστ[αί] - - -  
 80 . . Ἀπ]ολλοδώρου Κοίβων Τηλ[ε]νῆστου Ἀριστ[τ] - -  
 . . . . . -κλείδου Ἀρτυσί[λε]ως Νικάρχου  
 . . . . . υτ . . ι[δ]ης Δ[ι]ονυσόδωρου . . . . .  
 . . . . . Σ]ωστράτου Π[α] . . . . .  
 . . . . . Ἀρ]ιστότιμος . . . . .  
 85 . . . . . ου] Εὐθυκράτ[ης] . . . . .  
 . . . . . Ἱ]ερον[αύ]του Τ . . . . .  
 . . . . . -ίου Δ[ημ]οκλέ- - . . . . .  
 . . . . . Δη]μοφάνης Δη[μο]- . . . . .  
 . . . . . δου Ἀρίστων Ἀ- . . . . .  
 90 . . . . . -ς Τύννων Θε- . . . . .  
 . . . . . του Πατροκ[λής] . . . . .  
 . . . . . -ς Τιμῶναξ . . . . .  
 . . . . . -ου Σε[ρ]ίφιοι . . . . .  
 . . . . . ΗΗΗ παρέδ[ο]μ[εν] . . . . .  
 95 . . . . . ι Δαμάλει κα[ι] . . . . .  
 . . . . . ι]εροποιῶ, Πυ[θ]- . . . . .  
 . . . . . ῶ ΠΗ[Η]Η κεφάλ[αιον] . . . . .  
 . . . . . ι[δ]ι ἔδ[ομ]εν ΤΤΤ.  
 vacat  
 . . . . . μισθ]ώσεις τῶν τεμε[νῶν ἐπὶ Χαρισάνδρ-  
 100 ου ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησι, ἐν Δήλῳ δ[ε] Γαλαίου·  
 . . . . . Π]· ἐγγυητῆς Νικ-  
 . . . . . ἐπὶ Ἱπποδάμαν]τος ἄρχοντος Ἀ[θήνησι, ἐν Δήλῳ δὲ Ἱππίου  
 . . . . . Στη]σιμβρότου Δ[ήλιος]



- ..... Δήλιος τὸ χωρ[ιον  
 105 ..... -ος ΗΗΠ' ἐγγυητῇ[s  
 ..... Ἐπισθένους Γο-  
 ..... ἐγγυητῆς Νικη-  
 ..... ἐπὶ Σωκρατίδου ἄρχο[ν]τος Ἀθήνησι [ἐν Δήλῳ δὲ Πυρραΐθου  
 ..... -ρος  
 110 Αἶδε τῶν πόλεων τοῦ τό[κ]ου, ὃν ἔδει αὐτὰς ἐπὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας  
 ἀρχῆς ἀποδοῦναι, [ἐ]νέλιπον, καὶ ο[ὗ]κ ἀπέδοσαν τῶν τεττάρων  
 ἐτῶν. Κεῖλοι ΧΧΧΧΗΔΔΠΤΤΙC, Μυκόνιοι ΗΗΗΗΔΔ, Σύριοι ΧΧΧ  
 ΧΠΗΗΗ, Σίφριοι ΧΧΠΔΔΔΠΤΤΤΤΠΙ, Τήνιοι ΧΧΗΗΗΗ, Θερμαΐο-  
 ι ἐξ Ἰκάρου ΗΗΗΗ, Πάριοι ΤΤΤΤΧΠΗΗΗΔΔΔ, Οἰναῖοι ἐξ Ἰκάρου  
 115 ΤΠΔΔΔΔ. Αἶδε τῶν πόλεων τὸν τόκον οὐκ ἀπέδοσαν τὸν ἐπὶ τῇ-  
 σ ἡμετέρας ἀρχῆς τεττάρων ἐτῶν ἐπὶ ἀρχόντων Ἀθήνησι  
 Καλλέου, Χαρισάνδρου, Ἴπποδάμαντος, Σωκρατίδου, ἐν Δήλῳ  
 δὲ Ἐπιγένους, Γαλαίου, Ἴππίου, Πυρραΐθου. Νάξιοι ΤΧΧΧΠΗ, Ἀνδ-  
 ριοι ΤΤ, Καρύστιοι ΤΧΧΗΗΗΗ, (erasure). Οἶδε τῶν ἰδιω-  
 120 τῶν τὸν τόκον οὐκ ἀπέδοσαν τὸν ἐπὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀρχῆς τε-  
 ττάρων ἐτῶν ἐπὶ ἀρχόντων Ἀθήνησι Καλλέου, Χαρισάνδρου,  
 Ἴπποδάμαντος, Σωκρατίδου, ἐν Δήλῳ δὲ Ἐπιγένους, Γαλαί-  
 ου, Ἴππίου, Πυρραΐθου. Ἀγάθαρχος Ἀρίστωνος, Δῆ[λι]ος ΗΗΗΗ, Ἀγ-  
 ακλῆς Ὑψοκλέους Τήνιος ΗΗ.. Εὐφραίνετος Εὐφ[ά]ντου Δῆ-  
 125 λιος ΗΔ, Ἀλκμεωνίδης Θρασυ... ου Ἀθηναῖος ΠΔ, Γλαύκιππ-  
 ος Κλειτάρχου Δήλιος ΗΗΗΗΔ, ... ων Καρύστιος ΗΗ, Σκυλλί-  
 ας Ἀνδριος ΗΗ, Ὑψοκλῆς Θεο[γνή]του Δήλιος ΗΗΗΗ, Πριανεύ-  
 ς Σύριος Γαλήσσιος ΔΔΔΔΠΤ, ..... κλειδῆς Θρασσυννά(δ)ου  
 Δήλιος ΠΤΤ', Ἀρρων Θράσωνος Σ[φήττ]ιος ΗΗΠΔΔΔΔ, Λάχης Λάχ-  
 130 ητος Στειριεύς ΠΗΗ, . μαισι.... Νυμφοδώρου Δήλιος ΗΔΔ  
 ΔΔ, Θράσων Ἀρρωνος Σφήττιος[s...], Ἀ[ρι]στηίδης Δεινομέν-  
 ος Τήνιος ὑπὲρ Οἰνάδου, Κλεο.... [Τ]ηνίου ΗΗΔ.  
 Οἶδε ὦφλον Δηλίων ἀσεβείας [ἐπὶ Χ]αρισάνδρου ἄρχοντος  
 Ἀθήνησι, ἐν Δήλῳ δὲ Γαλαίου. Τ[ίμημα] τὸ [ἐ]πιγε[γ]ραμμένον  
 135 κ[αὶ] ἀειφυγία, ὅτι [κ]α[ι] ἐκ τοῦ ἱερ[οῦ] τοῦ Ἀ[πό]λλωνος τοῦ Δηλίου ἡ-  
 γον τοὺς Ἀμφικτύοντας καὶ ἔτυ[πον] Ἐπιγένης Πολυκράτου-  
 ς Μ, Πύρραιθος Ἀντιγόνου Μ, Πατρο[κλέ]ης Ἐπισθένους Μ, (erasure)  
 Ἀριστοφῶν Λ[ευκί]ππου Μ, Ἀντιφῶν Τύννων-  
 ν[ος] Μ, [Ο]δοιτέλης Ἀντιγ[όν]ου Μ, Τηλ[εφάν]ης Πολυάρκους Μ.  
 140 ..... Οἰκ[ίαι] ἐν Δή[λῳ] ἱ[ε]ραὶ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος τ-  
 οῦ Δηλίου. Οἰκία ἐν Κολων[ῳ], ἥ ἦν Εὐ[φάν]του, ἥ γείτων Ἀλεξος.  
 τὰ] κεραμεῖα, ἃ ἦν Εὐφά[ντου], ο[ἱ]ς γεῖ[τον] τὸ βαλανεῖον τὸ Ἀρ-

[σ]τωνος ἐμ πεδίῳ οἰκία, ἡ ἦν Λευ[κίπ]που, ἡ γείτων [Α]γῆσι-  
 λας· οἰκία, ἡ ἦν Ἐπισθέ[νου]ς, ἡ[ι] γεί[των] ἡ ὁ[δός]· χαλκεῖον δ ἡ-  
 145 ν Λευκίππου, ὃ γείτων Ι . . . . . δεων οἰκήματα· οἰκία  
 . . . . . [ο]ικία, ἡ ἦν Ἐπισθένου-  
 ς, ἡ γείτων . . . . . αἱ ἦσαν] Λευκίππου αἷς γεί-  
 των . . . . . γε[ίτω] οἰκήμ[α]-  
 τα] . . . . . α ἂ ἦν Εὐ[φ]-  
 150 άντου . . . . . ιεο . .

This document is a register of accounts of the Athenian commissioners of the Delian temple from 377 to 374 B.C. At the close of the Peloponnesian War the Spartans had restored to the Delians the full possession of their own temples and temple-treasures (cf. Ro. 1 267). The Athenians probably regained their control over Delos at the formation of the new Athenian Confederacy in 378 B.C. They seem to have appointed at first a board of four Commissioners, who were called Amphictyons because in theory they were representatives τῶν Ἰώνων τε καὶ περικτιόνων νησιωτῶν (Thuc. III 104). After three years a change was made; five Athenian commissioners were appointed and some commissioners from Andros were associated with them (l. 62). Accordingly the accounts of the first three years are kept separate, ll. 1—55. Then follow the accounts for the fourth year, ll. 56—76. After these come lists referring to all four years—first of sums lent out at interest, 77—109; then of arrears of interest still due from states and individuals, 110—132; and then of fines still due, 133—139. Finally there is a list of houses confiscated to the god, 140—end.

The following list of Athenian and Delian archons will be useful :

| B.C.  | Athens       | Delos       |
|-------|--------------|-------------|
| 377—6 | Calleas      | Epigenes    |
| 376—5 | Charisandrus | Galaeus     |
| 375—4 | Hippodamas   | Hippias     |
| 374—3 | Socratides   | Pyrrhaethus |

2. μέχρι τοῦ Θαργηλιῶνος μηνός—the accounts were made up to the month Thargelion; the great festival was held on the 6th and 7th of this month (May).

5. οἷς Διόδωρος...ἐγραμμάτευεν. Diodorus was secretary to the Amphictyons throughout; their names follow, Idiotes for the second year only, Sosigenes for the first year only, and the other three for the whole time; cf. l. 60.

11 sqq. The loan of money on interest to states and individuals was one of the chief sources of revenue of Greek temples; cf. 109 and Rem. x, p. 256—7. The numerals are in some cases not clear; but the correspondence of items and total makes the readings here given fairly certain.

24. μνησθέν: 'part of a confiscated estate which was concealed by the offender and afterwards claimed by the magistrates upon information given' (H); cf. l. 144.

25. ἐκ τῶν ἐνεχύρων: from goods seized by distraint.

26. μισθώσεις: rents of land and houses belonging to the temple—another usual source of income.

31. ἀπὸ τοῦτου: ΤΟΤΟ. The first Ο represents a genuine diphthong, a confusion found from about the middle of the 4th century. So ΟΚ=οὐκ, 115, 120; cf. 84. These are the expenses of the Delian festival; from their amount they must refer to the greater, quadriennial, not the smaller, annual one.

34. κομιδὴ: travelling expenses.

36. πέταλα: gold leaf for gilding the horns of the oxen.

38. πεντηκοστή: export-duty of 2 per cent. levied at the Piraeus or another port.

39. ἐπ[ὶ τὴν γέφυραν]: so J. Taylor (Cambridge 1743); Nicias made a bridge in his celebration, soon after 436 B.C., between Delos and Rhenea (Plutarch, *Nic.* 3), or more probably, as Jebb (*JHS* 1 p. 22) suggests, between Delos and the small island now called 'Ρευματιάρι.

119. After the entry about the Carystians is an erasure of 11 letters, once containing doubtless the name of a state which had subsequently paid its arrears.

128. Γαλήσσιος: probably the name of a village or district in Syros.

136. These men were evidently the leaders of the nationalist party in Delos in a riot against the Athenian officials. Epigenes and Pyrrhaethus are probably to be identified with the Delian archons mentioned. The sentence of banishment pronounced against them would not prevent a subsequent election as archon; for it would not apply to Delos itself, which ranked as extra-territorial (H).

140. οἰκίαι...ιεραί: probably confiscated in connexion with the same riots. The names of two of the owners are those of fathers of the ringleaders.

144. χαλκεῖον: a bronze-foundry; for Delian bronze cf. Plin. *N. H.* xxiv 2.

123. The left-hand upper corner of a slab of Pentelic marble, 0.039 m. in thickness. Koehler *Mitth.* III 49 sqq.; IG II 2, 830.

ΑΒΓΔΕ (=ε, ει even in τειχο-). ΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΟ (=ο, ου)  
ΠΡΣΤΥΦΧ. Ω

Αἰγείδος τειχοπ[οιοῖ. . . . .  
394/3 B.C. ἐπ' Εὐβουλίδου αἶρ[εθέντες . . . . . μ-  
εταπύργιον ἀνα . . . . .  
λιθολογήματος . . . . . [Ἀν-  
5 τικράτης: Κεφ: π[α . . . or π[λ . . .  
ΜΜΧΧΧΠ ἀνέβα[λ . . . . .  
Η  
ΔΤΤΤ μισ. Κόνων . . . . .  
ων ΗΗΗΠΤ||| ε[τ. . . . .  
μισ. Εὐγείτων [ . . . . .

This interesting fragment gives a portion of the accounts relating to the repair of the walls of the Piraeus in 394/3 B.C. The moving spirit was Conon,

as we learn from Xen. *Hell.* iv 8, 7 sqq. Conon effected part of the repair by the help of Persian gold and the sailors of the Persian fleet (cf. Diod. xiv 85). Among the ἄλλαι πόλεις which helped was Argos (IG II 1, 161).

From the mention of Αἰγείδος τειχοπ[οιοί] (l. 1) we conclude that the Athenians distributed the work among the ten tribes, which in their turn each appointed a building-commission. The members of this commission, called τειχοποιοί, were provided with the necessary funds from the state-treasury, arranged for contracts and were answerable to the state for the execution of the work. Cf. IG II 2, 833 (a fragment probably relating to repairs of the walls after the battle of Chaeroneia), Nep. *Tim.* 4 and Schaefer *Dem.* I 178 note 2.

In l. 2, 3 μεταπύργιον (cf. Thuc. III 22, 2) = μεσοπύργιον 'curtain.' In l. 5 Κεφ. = Κεφαλῆθεν, l. 7, 9 μισ. = μισθωτής. The numerals were apparently crowded in later than the rest of the text, hence the overflow of | in l. 6.

**124.** A slab of Pentelic marble in two fragments, containing the beginning and the end of the inscription; a middle fragment is missing. Found at Eleusis. IG II 2, 834 b, v p. 198; D 587. Cf. Tsountas *Ἐφ. ἀρχ.* 1883, p. 118 sq., 253 sq.; Foucart *BCH* VII (1883), 388 sq.; *id.* VIII (1884), 194 sq.; Choisy *Étud. épigr. sur l'arch. gr.* 217 sq.; Nebe *Diss. phil. Hal.* VIII (1886), 69 sq.; Swoboda *Wien. St.* x (1888), 279 sq.; Dürrbach *L'Or. Lycurgue*, 96 sq.; Rubensohn *Mysterienheiligtümer in Eleusis*, 1892; A. Koerte *Mitth.* XXI (1896), 324 sq.; Haussoullier *Rev. Cr.* 1900, p. 25.

Alphabet, type 1; Α appears frequently as Λ, and Ο as Ο. Στοιχηδόν. The mark (:) occurs before and after numeral signs. Abbreviations as σκην. = σκηνήτιον, κεφά. = κεφάλαιον as well as abbreviations of deme-names are frequent. The symbol for 50, given as Ϛ in the text, frequently has the form Ϛ.

(The text is given on pp. 356—7, 358—9.)

The inscription was of great length and contained in two columns the accounts of the ἐπιστάται Ἐλευσινίθεν and of the ταμίαι τοῖν θεοῖν. For these officers see no. **104**. The complete document contained the accounts for the ten prytanies of the year 329/8 B.C. In the missing portion were the accounts of the end of the second prytany, the third, the beginning of the fourth, the end of the sixth, the seventh and the ninth. The text given here represents the accounts of the first prytany only, but a skeleton of the whole is appended in order to give some idea of the extent of the document.

1. Ἀντιο[χ]ίδος. Either here or in l. 37 (ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀντιοχίδος δευτέρας πρυτανείας) there must be an error in the name of the tribe.

2. τὸ περιὸν κτλ.: "the balance in the hands of the treasurers . . . ." The signs Ϛ, X at the end of the numerals = τεταρτημόριον, χαλκοῦς; see **Rem.** iii, p. 44. Both here and in what follows it will be noted that the syntax of the entries is rarely complete; cf. the notes on **98** 11, **109** 4. Why a balance is said to be in the hands of one of the treasurers (ταμίᾳ) is not clear. In l. 3 the words Νικοφίλῳ Ἀλωπεκῆθεν are doubtless repeated in error from l. 2. For the form of the dual τοῖν θεοῖν see **2** C 11, and for θεοῖν see **39** introd.

4. σπο[ν]δοφόροις. Cf. **2** introd., **83** 5 sqq., and Aeschin. *F. L.* 133: τοῖς

σπονδοφόροις τοῖς τὰς μυστηριώτιδας σπονδὰς ἐπαγγέλλουσι μόνοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων Φωκεῖς οὐκ ἐσπείσαντο; and *D. A.* s.v. Eleusinia. For the date of the Greater Mysteries, which began on the 13th of Boedromion, see **2** B 17 sqq. and Mommsen *Feste* p. 206. δημόσιοι were frequently attached to financial officers; cf. **60** 42, where one appears as ἀντιγραφεὺς. In IG II 2, *Add.* 737, 19, two, whose names are given, are attached to the ἐπιστάτης πρυτάνεων; see further *D. A.*

6. προτανείας. Meisterhans *Gr.* 24 quotes eight instances of this vocalism (elsewhere found only in Lesbos) between 329 and 285 B.C. Cf. Hoffmann *Gr. Diall.* II 363 and Meister *Gr. Diall.* I 52, where it is suggested that the Lesbian πρότανις is due to a popular (and in this case correct) etymology connecting it with πρό.

7. Λειωντ[ίδος]: see **39** introd. IG II 1, 176, 3 shows that the tribe Leontis had the ninth prytany in the preceding year, 330/29 B.C., to which year also the tenth prytany (of the Oeneis) belonged.

8. ὑπολογ[ῆ]ς. The reference, D thinks, is to the foundation (for -λογ- cf. λιθολογία I. 97, λιθολόγημα II. 47, 76), elsewhere called στρώσις, of the wall of the peribolus, alluded to in II. 24, 39 as διατεχισμα, I. 44 τεῖχος.

9. ὄργυνᾶς: see **109** 10.

10. Θησεύου: Meisterhans *Gr.* 43 collects four instances of this spelling. This Theseum (to be distinguished from the temple commonly but erroneously called the 'Theseum'), was a sanctuary of Theseus probably situated on the northern slope of the Acropolis. For the many uses to which it was put, including the storage of building materials, see Frazer *Paus.* II 145 sqq. The names of victors in the Θήσεια were engraved in the Theseum, **61** 16. There was another Theseum in the Piraeus; cf. **131** 3: κ]ατὰ τὰδε μισθοῦσιν Πειραιεῖς Παραλίαν καὶ Ἀλμυρ[δ]α καὶ τὸ Θησεῖον καὶ τὰλλα τεμένη ἅπαντα.

10. ε[ι(ς) σ]φ[ῆν]α[ς τ]άλα[ν]τα κτλ.: "ten talents-weight of wood for wedges, each talent costing 1 drachma, 2 obols."

11. δ προέλαβεν κτλ.: 'which he received in advance, on the order of Lycurgus.' The well-known orator is meant; cf. for inscriptions which were the outcome of his administration, nos. **41**, **100**. What was his exact status here is uncertain. He was not one of the epistatae or the treasurers, for we know the names of all who held office for this quadriennium; see for the latter I. 248 of this inscription (D 587, 248): Νικόφιλος, Κεράμων, and for the former **104** 6 sqq.

12. ἀντιγράφεσθαι: see note on I. 4 above and **60** 42. For μίλτος ('red-earth', 'ruddle') in commerce see **71**. This entry shows that a στατήρ (0.012 of a kilogr.) cost 3½ obols.

13. σκηνη(ι)του: 'stall-owner', perhaps engaged in making preparations for the festival. Cf. IG VII 2712, 71 (*Acraephiae*), where it is said of a public benefactor and entertainer: οὐ παρέλιπεν δὲ οὐδὲ τοὺς σκηνήτας καὶ συνκοσμοῦντας τὴν ἑορτήν.

14. ἀλείψαι: for the infinitive of purpose cf. **21** 7. μελαντηρία, here used as a wall-colouring, elsewhere denotes only the blacking used by shoemakers (H. Blümner *Techn. u. Termin.* I 277, note 9). So in I. 15 the κηκίς, which usually means 'gall,' well-known in dyeing (Blümner *ib.* I 244), here must be used for dye generally; it is clearly identical with μίλτος I. 16.

17. ἀνάλημμα: a supporting or terrace wall; see the Lexx. This meaning





no. 124.

- [οφῶ]ντο[s] ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ [τ]ῆ[s] Ἀντιο[χ]ίδο-  
 ΔΓΠ[Τ]Χ, [κ]α[ι] παρὰ ταμία τοῖν θεοῖν Νικο-  
 Ἀ[λω: ΧΧΧ], καὶ [πα]ρ' ἐπιστάταις Ἐλευσινόθε[ν]  
 τήρια τὰ [μεγά]λα Η[ΗΠ]. δημοσίοις τροφῆ[s]  
 (5) : ΠΠ : κεφάλαιο[ν] ΗΗΗΔΔΓΓΓΓΓ : ἐπιστάτῃ δημ-  
 λάψασιν ἐπὶ τὸ ἀν[ά]θημα ἐν τῷ Ἐλευσινίῳ σιτ-  
 : ΔΓΠΠ : κεφάλαι : ΔΓΓΓΓΓ[Γ]ΠΠΠΠ : [κ]αὶ ἐπὶ τῆς Οἰνηίδος  
 τῆς ὑπολογ[ῆ]ς Εὐθυμίδει ἐν Κολλυτῷ ο-  
 ΓΓΓΓ κεφά : ΗΗ [ξύλ]α ἐλάϊνα εἰς (σ)φῆνας παρὰ Ἡρ-  
 (10) τάλαντον : ΠΠ : κεφά : ΔΓΓΓΓΓ[Γ] Π[ρ]ίσις σφηνῶν, Ἀ[ρ]ίστωνι ἐν Κ-  
 προέλαβεν, Δυκούργου κελεύσαντος, τῆς προτ-  
 ἀντιγράφεσθαι τὰ ἀναλίσκόμενα ΓΓ· μίλτου στ-  
 Παμφίλου τοῦ σκην : πίττης δύο κ[ε]ράμια, τὰ ξύλα τὰ περὶ τ-  
 δύο μέδιμνοι, τιμὴ τοῦ [μ]εδίμνου ΓΓΓΓ, κεφά. ΔΓΓ,  
 (15) ΠΠ, κεφα : [Γ]ΓΓΓ : παρὰ Παμφίλου σκηνί : τῷ ἀπαγαγόν-  
 τὴν μίλτον Ἐλευ[σῆ] Διοκλείδα μισθός : ΓΓΓΠΠΠ·  
 εἰς τὸ ἀνάλημμα τὸ κατὰ τὴν οἰκίαν τῆ(ν) Ἐλ-  
 κεφά : λίθων ΠΗΗΗ[Δ]ΔΔ[.], κεφάλαιον ἀργυρίου(ν)  
 Δάφ ἐν Κυδα : οἰκοῦντι ΗΔΓ· μισθωτεῖ τοῦ Ἀ-  
 (20) τὸν πύργον τὸ(ν) στρογγύλον τὴν τετραποδ-  
 λίθου ἀρουραῖο ἀντιτιθέμενοι, ἀριθμὸς : ΗΠΓ : ἀργύρι-  
 ΗΗΗΗΠΔΔΔΔΠΠΠΠ· μι[σ]θωτεῖ τῶν πλίνθων τῆς ἀγ-  
 Φερεκλείδει Βοιωτῷ δι[ά] : ΜΜΠΧ : ΗΗΗΠΔΔΔΔ· μισθωτε-  
 τοῦ πυλῶνος καὶ τοῦ παρὰ τὸν Κηρύκων οἰκ-  
 (25) Κορί. οἰκοῦ : ΗΗΗ : πλίνθοι παρὰ Δάου Ἐλευσί-  
 ΔΔΔΓΓΓΓΓ· ΗΠΔΔΔΔ· τέκτοσιν τοῖς πλινθοβολήσ-  
 ἐργασαμένοις, ἀνδράσιν τρισίν, τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκάσ-  
 ἐπὶ τὸν πύργον καὶ τὸν πυλῶνα πλινθοφοροῦσ-  
 κέραμον, ἀνδράσιν ἕξ, τῷ ἀνδρὶ οἰκοσίτῳ  
 (30) τεῖχος ΔΔΠΣΣΣ : ὁ στατήρ ΓΓΓ, κεφά : ΠΠΠΠΠΠΠΠ : παρὰ Φίλων-  
 ἐπὶ τῷ πυλῶνι καὶ τῷ πύργῳ τῷ παρὰ τὸ-  
 κεφά : ΔΔΔΔΓΓΓΠΠΠ : μισθωτοῖς τοῖς ἐργασαμέν-  
 Ἐκατονβαιών(ς), τῷ ἀνδρὶ οἰκοσίτῳ[ι] ΓΠΠΠ,  
 Μεταγειτ<ο> : κεφάλαιον ἀναλώματος : ΤΠΗΠΔΔΔΓΓΓ[Π]Π : πε-  
 (35) τοῖν θεοῖν Νικοφίλῳ Ἀλωπε : ΔΔΔΓΓΠΠΠ

Ἀντιοχίδος δευτέρας πρυτανείας· τὸ πε-

79—113. *Remains of accounts of the fourth prytany.*

114 'Επ[ι τῆς Κεκροπίδος πέμπτης προτανείας τὸ περιὸν παρὰ  
137 Λόγος ἐπιστατῶν [Ἐ]λευ[σ]ινόθεν καὶ ταμ(ι)ῶν τοῖν θεοῖν ἐπὶ  
ἐριὸν παρὰ ταμίαι[ν] τοῖν θει<ν>οῖν: κ.τ.λ.

213—215. *A few words, remains of accounts of the ninth prytany.*

216 Ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀκαμαν[τ]ί[δος δεκάτης πρυτανείας κ.τ.λ.

263—296 τῆς ἐπαρχῆς τοῖν θεοῖν τοῦ σίτου κεφάλαια τῆς φυλῆς ἐκάστης·  
ἡμέκτεια δύο χοίινικες· Αἰγῆιδος κρι. [ΔΔΔΔ]|||, πυρῶν δύο  
297 π[ερίεστιν ΗΗ[ΔΔΔ]ΔΓ|||]. τοῦτο παρεδώκαμεν ἱεροποιοῖς }  
τοῖς ἐγ βουλῆς καὶ ἐξ Ἰμβρο[υ τ]ῆς ἀπαρχῆς, οἱ ὕστερον }  
(ἐ)λθόντες τῆς θυσίας ἦν ἐκόμισε Χαιρέστρατος Ἀναγυ- }  
ράσιος πυρῶν μέδιμνοι ΔΔΔΓ| δέκα ἡμ[ι]- }  
298 ἐκτε(ι)α ἔχοντες [τ]ῆν ἐπιβολήν· τιμὴ τούτων ΗΗΔΔΓ κ.τ.λ.

appears clearly from a late inscription of Corinth, CIG 1104, 21 sqq.: τὰ ἀναλήμματα ὑπὸ σεισμῶν καὶ παλαιότητος διαλελυμένα ἐπεσκεύασεν, and on a stone belonging to the substructure of the *λέσχη* of the Cnidians at Delphi (*BCH* xx 636) are engraved the words: Κνιδίων ὁ δᾶμος τὸ ἀνάλαμμα Ἀπόλλωνι. It is also used for the great enclosing walls of a theatre. τῇ(ν) Ἐλευσίνι is D's restoration for ΤΗΞ; this passage and l. 127: τὴν οἰκίαν τὴν ἱερὰν οὗ ἡ ἱέρεια οἰκεῖ, ll. 75 and 91: ἡ ἱερὰ οἰκία, must refer to one and the same building. *οἰκία*, dwelling house, must not be confounded with *οἶκος*, a curia or assembly-house, below l. 24.

18. The line ends with the word ἀργυρίο(ν) and the numerals ΧΧ[ΓΗ]- have been inadvertently omitted by the engraver.

19. By ἀνακάθαρσις may be meant the clearing away of rubbish or soil; cf. 126 8: τὸ ἄλλο ἀνακαθαράμενος ἐπὶ τὸ στέριφον, and below, l. 46 sq.: τῷ ἀνελόντι καὶ ἀνακαθήραντι τοῦ πύργου τὸ λιθολόγημα ἐπὶ τὸ στέριφον.

τοῦ Ἀκτίου: sc. λίθου, the stone quarried in the peninsula of the Piraeus called Ἀκτὴ. D quotes Ar. Ἀθ. πολ. 61, 1: δύο δὲ (χειροτονοῦσι στρατηγούς) ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιέα, τὸν μὲν εἰς τὴν Μουνιχίαν, τὸν δὲ εἰς τὴν Ἀκτὴν. Cf. 126 16, where Fabricius notes that ancient quarries are still visible in this part of the Piraeus.

21. ἀρουραῖοι: i.e. rough, unworked, just as they come from the soil or quarry. Perhaps by ἀντιτιθέμενοι is meant 'substituted for' rejected stones.

23. δι[ά]. Two sets of numerals follow, and the word ἀργυρίου must be supplied between them. Thus there is no need, as D points out, for Tsountas's emendation of (μ)ισ[θός] for δι[ά]. 26000 bricks at 15 drachmae per 1000 come to 390 drachmae. For the language cf. l. 182 sq.: πλινθοὶ εἰς τὸ Ἐλευσίνιον τὸ ἐν ᾧσται Χ[ΓΗ], δι' ἐκατὸν [ΓΗΓ]|||.

24. διατειχίσματος: see note on l. 8 above. On the Κηρύκων οἶκος see note on l. 17 above, and 84 30.

25. ἀπαντροκύ: see 44 4, 102 23, 104 58. By τοῦ δολιχου, as Tsountas suggests, may be meant the stadium which is mentioned in an inscription (127 6) of Eleusis containing a contract for works.

no. 124 continued.

(114) ταμίαιν τοῖν θεοῖν: ΧϞϢΔΓ||ΤΧ: κ.τ.λ.

(137) τῆς Πανδιονίδος ἔκτης πρυτανείας· τὸ π-

(263) Ἐρεχθείδος κρι. ΔΔΔ[ΜΜΜ π]υρ[ῶν . . .

μέδιμνους ἑπτὰ χοίνικας· [Π]αν[δ]ι[ονίδος κ.τ.λ.

The lines from 297 to 311 (the end of the inscription) are double the length of those preceding.

Nothing is known of the deme Κορι . . . unless we have here a mistake for Κορυ(δαλλῶ) (D). Δᾱος is one of several names of slaves or foreigners in the inscription. For the formula Ἐλευσῖνι οἰκοῦντος compared with, e.g., Λυκοῦργος Μελιτεὺς l. 23, see l. 7 above and 118 *passim*.

28. οἰκοσι: i.e. οἰκοσίτω; cf. l. 29. 29. πηλοδυστοῦσιν: perhaps 'mortar-mixers.' Cf. the use of δέω, Xen. *Oecon.* 10, 11: δεῦσαι καὶ μάξαι.

31. The ἐπιξέστης smooths down finally the inequalities and roughnesses on the stones when laid. Cf. l. 177: τοῖς ἀποξέσασιν τὰς παραστάδας. The word ὑπαγωγεύς here clearly denotes a workman (some kind of plasterer?) while in Ar. *Av.* 1149 it means a tool; cf. Schol. *ad loc.*: ὑπαγωγή δὲ τὸν ξυστήρα. πλατὺ δὲ ἐστὶ σίδηρον, ᾧ ξύουσι τὸν πηλόν.

34. Μεταγείτ <ο> (νιῶνος). Thus the entry extends to the first six days of the second prytany.

263 sqq. The words ἐπαρχή and ἀπαρχή appear to be used indifferently in the sense of 'first-fruits.' The practice of paying first-fruits of corn to the Eleusinian deities, established by decree in the fifth century (see no. 9), was in force in 329 B.C. as we see from this inscription. Note that the tribes here are enumerated in their usual order of precedence, *Erechtheis*, *Aegeis*, *Pandionis*, *Leontis*, *Acamantis*, *Oeneis*, *Cecropis*, *Hippothontis*, *Aeantis*, *Antiochis*. Cf. *Rem.* vi, p. 127, and 44 6. κρι. in what follows is for κριθῶν and the signs ΔΔΔ[ΜΜΜ] denote thirty-three medimni.

297. For the ἱεροποιοὶ ἐγ βουλῆς see 9 9. The construction is confused. The words ἦν ἐκόμισε Χαῖρ. Ἀναγ. refer to ἀπαρχῆς, but are clumsily interposed in the expression οἱ ὑστερον ἐλθόντες (ΗΛΘΟΝΤΕΣ on the stone) τῆς θυσίας πυρῶν μέδιμνοι (for the nominative, cf. 97 5).

298. The meaning of ἐπιβολή is not clear. The word occurs in 284 sq.: καὶ ἱεροποιοῖς ἐγ βουλῆς | Δ μέδιμνοι καὶ ἐπιβολή πένθ' ἡμῖεκτεα. Qu. 'overweight.'

**125.** A slab of Hymettian marble, broken below, found on the Acropolis ; Th. 0.11—0.13 m. IG II 2, 839.

Alphabet, type 1.

Θ                      [ε]                      ο                      ί.  
 247/6 (?) 'Επὶ Διοκλέους ἄρχοντος Σκιροφοριῶνος· λόγος τῶν αἰρεθέντων  
 B.C. ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἐπὶ τὴν καθαίρεσιν καὶ τὴν ἐπισκευὴν τῶν ἐν τῷ  
 'Ἀσκληπιείῳ· τάδε καθειρέθη παρόντος τοῦ ἱερέως τοῦ 'Ἀσκλη-  
 5 πίου Εὐστράτου Οἰναίου καὶ τῶν εἰρημένων ἐπὶ τὴν καθαίρε-  
 σιν καὶ τὴν κατασκευὴν κατὰ τὸ ψήφισμα, ὃ Τελεσίνοσ Ἐρχιεὺς  
 εἶπε·  
 ἐκ] τοῦ δήμου Νικομάχου Παιανιέως, Γλαύκου Ῥαμνουσίου, Εὐ-  
 -- ου] Οἰναίου· ἐξ Ἀρενπαγιτῶν Ὀπάωνος Φαληρέως, Θεόγνιδος  
 Κυδαθη]ν[α]ιέως· καὶ στρατηγοῦ τοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν Ἀριστ...  
 10 . . . Ἐλευ]σινίου· καὶ δημοσίου τοῦ ἀντιγραφομένου Δημητ-  
 ρίου τοῦ νεωτ]έρου· τάδε καθειρέθη· ἀργυρωμάτων ἡδ[υπο-  
 τίδιον· Φίλα]γρος Ἀλκέτου ἀλάβαστρον, ὀλκὴ Η[β]. [φί]άλην -  
 . . . . γ]όρα, ὀλκὴ ΔΔΔΔ· ἄλλην Θεοκλῆς Οἰναῖος[ς . . . .  
 . . . . . Μαλθάκη, ὀλκὴ ΔΔ· κεφαλαί, ἂς Ἡ . . . . .  
 15 . . . . . ἀνέθηκεν], ὀλκὴ |||· Κτησὼ τύπους . . . . .  
 . . . . . |· Φιλίππησ τύποι [πέντε . . . . .

This fragment belongs to a report of the commissioners appointed for breaking up and re-making the dedicatory offerings in the Asclepieum. Diocles may be the third archon of that name (the others held office 409 and 287 B.C. respectively); see the list **144**, Col. II 13. On *καθαίρεσις* and other technical terms see **60** 26.

4 *καθειρέθη*, 5 *εἰρημένων*: see **45** 37. Cf. the formula in IG VII 303 (*Oropus*), 53 sq.: τάδε συνεκόπη τῶν ἀναθημάτων κατὰ τὸ ψήφισμα, ὃ ἔγραψε Πίργης.

8. Ἀρενπαγιτῶν: for the spelling see **60** 26.

9. ἐπὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν: see **60** 26. 10. δημοσίου κτλ.: **60** 42.

11. ἡδυποτίδιον: Koe. ἡδ[υπότιον]; but cf. IG VII 303, 72.

12, etc. ὀλκή: for the loose syntax see **97** 5, **99** f, g, h, Col. 3, 7.

13. ἄλλην: sc. ἀνέθηκεν.

15. The female name Κτησὼ appears IG VII 303, 77.

**126.** A stele of Hymettian marble; H. 1.16 m., L. 0.54 m., Th. 0.10 m.; found near the harbour of Zea. Al. Meletopoulos, Ἀνέκδοτος ἐπιγραφή. Ἡ σκευοθήκη τοῦ Φίλωνος. Ἐν Ἀθήναις 1882; P. Foucart, BCH VI p. 540 sqq.; E. Fabricius, Herm. XVII 551 sqq.; R. Bohn Centralbl. d. Bauverwaltung II no. 33, p. 295 (a translation, with plans); W. Dörpfeld Mitth. VIII p. 147 sqq., taf. VIII, IX; Choisy L'Arsenal du Pirée (Études épigr. sur l'arch. grecque I, Paris 1883); IG II 2, 1054; D 537.



Alphabet, type 1. Δ frequently appears as Λ. Στοιχηδόν, except that sometimes | with an adjoining letter occupies only one space.

Θ]εο[ι

Σ]υνγραφαι τῆς σκευοθήκης τῆς λιθίνης τοῖς κρεμαστοῖς σκεύεσιν  
 Εὐθυδόμου Δημητρίου Μελιτέως Φίλωνος Ἐξηκεστίδου Ἐλευσινίου  
 σκευοθήκην οἰκοδομήσαι τοῖς κρεμαστοῖς σκεύεσιν ἐν Ζεῖα ἀρξά-  
 5 μενον ἀπὸ τοῦ προπυλαίου τοῦ ἐξ ἀγορᾶς προσιόντι ἐκ τοῦ ὀπισθεν τῶν ν-  
 εωσοίκων τῶν ὁμοτεγῶν, μῆκος τεττάρων πλέθρων, πλάτος πεντήκοντα πο-  
 δοῶν καὶ πέντε σὺν τοῖς τοίχοις. κατατεμὼν τοῦ χωρίου βάθος ἀπὸ το-  
 ῦ μετεωροτάτου τρεῖς πόδας, τὸ ἄλλο ἀνακαθαράμενος ἐπὶ τὸ στέρφι-  
 10 ον στρωματιεῖ καὶ ἀναλήφεται ἴσον κατὰ κεφαλὴν ἅπαν ὀρθὸν πρὸς τ-  
 ὸν διαβήτην. στρωματιεῖ δὲ καὶ τοῖς κίοσιν ἀπολείπων ἀπὸ τοῦ τοίχ-  
 ου ἑκατέρου πέντε κ[αὶ δέκ]α πόδας σὺν τῷ πάχει τοῦ κίονος, ἀριθμὸς  
 τῶν κίωνων ἑκατέρου τοῦ στοίχου πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα, διαλείπων δ-  
 15 ι[ο]δον τῷ δῆμῳ διὰ μέσ[η]ς τῆς σκευοθήκης πλάτος τὸ μεταξὺ τῶν κιό-  
 νων εἴκοσι ποδῶν. πάχος [δ]ὲ ποιήσει τὸ στρώμα τετράπουν, τιθεὶς τοὺς  
 20 λίθους ἐναλλάξ φορ[μῆ]δὸν καὶ παρὰ μῆκος. οἰκοδομήσει δὲ τοὺς τοίχ-  
 ους τῆς σκευοθήκης καὶ| τοὺς κίονας Ἀκτίτου λίθου, θεὶς εὐθυνητρί-  
 αν τοῖς τοίχοις [π]λάτος τριῶν ποδῶν, πάχος τριῶν ἡμιποδίων, μῆκος τε-  
 τραπόδων τῶν λ[ιθ]ων, ἐπὶ δὲ ταῖς γωνίαις τετραπόδων καὶ τριῶν παλ-  
 αστῶν. καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς εὐθυνητηρίας ἐπιθήσει ὀρθοστάτας περὶ μέσῃ τῇ-  
 25 ι εὐθυνητρί[α] μῆκος τετράποδας, πάχος πενθημιποδίων καὶ δακτύλ-  
 ου, ὕψος τρίποδας, τοὺς δ' ἐπὶ ταῖς γωνίαις μῆκος ἐκ τοῦ μέτρου τῶν τρι-  
 γλύφων, διαλείπων θυραίας κατὰ τὸ πλάτος τῆς σκευοθήκης, δύο ἐκ[α-  
 τέρωθεν, πλάτος ἐννέα ποδῶν. καὶ οἰκοδομήσει μέτωπον ἑκατέρωθε[ν  
 30 ἐν τῷ μετα[ξ]ὺ τῶν θυρῶν, πλάτος δίπουν, εἰς δὲ τὸ εἶσω δεκάπουν. καὶ π-  
 25 ερικάμψει τὸν τοῖχον μέχρι τῶν πρώτων κίωνων, πρὸς δὲ ἀνοίξεται ἡ  
 θύρα ἑκατέρα. ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ ὀρθοστάτου πλινθίσιν οἰκοδομήσει τοὺς τοί-  
 χους, μῆκος τετράποσιν, πλάτος πέντε ἡμιποδίων, ἐπὶ δὲ ταῖς γωνί-  
 αῖς μῆκος ἐκ τοῦ μέτρου τῶν τριγλύφων, πάχος τριημιποδίοις. ὕψος δ-  
 30 ν τῇ τριγλύφῳ ὑπὸ τὸ γεῖσον, τὰς δὲ θυραίας ὕψος πέντε καὶ δέκα πο-  
 δῶν καὶ ἡμιποδίου. καὶ ἐπιθήσει ὑπερτόναια λίθου Πεντεληϊκοῦ μῆ-  
 κος δώδεκα ποδῶν, πλάτος ἴσα τοῖς τοίχοις, ὕψος δίστοιχα, παραστάδ-  
 ας στήσας λίθου Πεντεληϊκοῦ ἢ Ὑμηττίου, ὁδοὺς ὑποθεῖς Ὑμηττίους.  
 καὶ γεῖσον ἐπιθήσει ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπερτοναίων ὑπερέχον τρία ἡμιπόδια.  
 35 καὶ ποιήσει θυρίδας κύκλῳ ἐν ἅπασιν τοῖς τοίχοις καθ' ἕκαστον τὸ  
 μετακίονιον, ἐν δὲ τῷ πλατεῖ τρεῖς ἑκατέρωθεν, ὕψος τριῶν ποδῶν, π-

λατος δυοῖν ποδοῖν, καὶ ἐναρμόσ(ε)ι εἰς ἐκάστην τὴν θυρίδα χαλκᾶς θ-  
 υρίδας ἀρμοττούσας. καὶ ἐπιθήσει ἐπὶ τοὺς τοίχους γείσα κύκλω κ-  
 αὶ τοὺς αἰετοὺς οἰκοδομήσει καὶ γείσα ἐπιθήσει καταίετια. καὶ στ-  
 40 ἡσει τοὺς κίονας ὑποθεῖς στυλοβάτην κατὰ κεφαλὴν ἴσον τῇ εὐθυ-  
 τηρίᾳ πάχος τριῶν ἡμιποδίων, πλάτος δὲ τριῶν ποδῶν καὶ παλαστής,  
 μῆκος τεττάρων ποδῶν· πάχος τῶν κίωνων κάτωθεν δυοῖν ποδοῖν καὶ τ-  
 ριῶν παλαστῶν, μῆκος σὺν τῷ ἐπικράνῳ τριάκοντα ποδῶν, σφονδύλ-  
 ων ἕκαστον ἐπτὰ μῆκος τετραπόδων, τοῦ δὲ πρώτου πεντέποδος· τὰ δὲ ἐπ-  
 45 ἴκρανα ἐπιθήσει ἐπὶ τοὺς κίονας λίθου Πεντεληϊκοῦ. καὶ ἐπιθήσει  
 ἐπιστύλια ξύλινα ἐπὶ τοὺς κίονας κολλήσας, πλάτος πέντε ἡμιποδί-  
 ων, ὕψος ἐννέα παλαστῶν ἐκ τοῦ ὑψηλοτέρου, ἀριθμὸς δεκαοκτὼ ἐφ' ἐκά-  
 τερον τὸν τόνον. καὶ μεσόμνας ἐπιθήσει ἐπὶ τοὺς κίονας ὑπὲρ τῆς δι-  
 ὁδου, πλάτος καὶ ὕψος ἴσα τοῖς ἐπιστυλίοις. καὶ ἐπιθήσει κορυφαία  
 50 πλάτος ἐπτὰ παλαστῶν, ὕψος δὲ πέντε παλαστῶν καὶ δυοῖν δακτύλοιν  
 ἄνευ τῆς καταφορᾶς, ὑποθεῖς ὑπόθημα ἐπὶ τῆς μεσόμνης μῆκος τριῶν  
 ποδῶν, πλάτος τριῶν ἡμιποδίων, καὶ διαρμόσει τὰ κορυφαία κερκίσι-  
 ν ἐπὶ τῶν μεσομνῶν. καὶ ἐπιθήσει σφηκίσκους πάχος δέκα δακτύλων, π-  
 λάτος τριῶν παλαστῶν καὶ τριῶν δακτύλων, διαλείποντας ἀπ' ἀλλήλω-  
 55 ν πέντε παλαστάς. καὶ ἐπιθεῖς ἱμάντας πλάτος ἡμιποδίου, πάχος δυο-  
 ῖν δακτύλοιν διαλείποντας ἀπ' ἀλλήλων τέτταρας δακτύλους, καὶ ἐπ-  
 ιθεῖς καλύμματα πάχος δακτύλου, πλάτος ἕξ δακτύλων, καθηλώσας ἥλ-  
 οῖς σιδηροῖς, δορώσας κεραμώσει Κορινθίῳ κεράμῳ ἀρμόττοντι π-  
 ρὸς ἄλληλον. καὶ ἐπιθή[σ]ει ὑπὲρ τῶν θυρῶν ἐπὶ τὰ μέτωπα ἐκ τοῦ ἐντὸς  
 60 ὀροφὴν λιθίνην λίθου Ὑμηττίου. καὶ θύρας ἐπιθήσει τῇ σκευοθήκη-  
 ι ἀρμοττούσας εἰς τὰς θυραίᾶς, χαλκᾶς ἔξωθεν ποιήσας. καὶ συνστρώ-  
 σει τὸ ἔδαφος λίθοις τὸ ἐντὸς ἅπαν συναρμόττουσι πρὸς ἀλλήλους κ-  
 αὶ ἐπεργάσεται ὀρθὸν καὶ ὁμαλες ἄνωθεν. καὶ διαφράξει τὸ μεταστύ-  
 λιον ἕκαστον ὀρθοστάταις δυοῖν λιθίνοις ὕψος τριῶν ποδῶν, καὶ ἐν  
 65 τῷ μεταξὺν κυκλίδᾳ ἐπιθήσε[ι] κλειομένην. ποιήσει δὲ καὶ τὰς ὀροφ-  
 ᾶς τὰς διὰ μέσου, ἐφ' ὧν τὰ σκευὴ κείσεται, τὸ ἐντὸς τῶν κίωνων ἐκατέρ-  
 ωθεν μέχρι τοῦ τοίχου διαρμόσας καθ' ἕκαστον τὸν κίονα καὶ παρὰ τὸ-  
 ν τοίχον ἐκατέρωθεν διερείσματι πλάτος πέντε παλαστῶν, ὕψος ποδ-  
 70 ἰαίῳ, ἐπιβάλλοντι ἐπὶ μὲν τὸν τοίχον τρεῖς παλαστάς, παρὰ δὲ τὸν κ-  
 ῖονα παραστάδια στησεῖ λίθινα. καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν διερεισμάτων ἐπιθήσε-  
 ι σφηκίσκους ἐπτὰ ἐφ' ἐκάστην τὴν χώραν, συμπληρῶν μέχρι τῶν κίωνω-  
 ν, πλάτος τριῶν παλαστῶν, πάχος ἡμιποδίου, καὶ συνστρώσει πίναξιν  
 ἅπαν τὸ χωρίον, συμβαλὼν καὶ κολλήσας, πλάτος τρίποδας, πάχος δυοῖ-  
 ν δακτύλοιν. ποιήσει δ[ὲ] κ[αὶ] μεσόμνας, ἐφ' ὧν κείσεται τὰ ὑποζώματα κ-  
 75 αὶ τᾶλλα σκευή, παρ' ἐκάτερον τὸν τοίχον, διπλᾶς τὸ ὕψος, καὶ ἐπικράμψ-

80 εἰ παρὰ τοὺς πλ[α]γίους τοίχους, καὶ κατὰ τοὺς κίονας ἐπικάμψει καθ' ἐκάστην τὴν χώραν ὕψος δὲ ποιήσῃ ἀπὸ τῆς ὀροφῆς τεττάρων ποδῶν, τὴν δὲ ἐπάνω μεσόμνην ἀπὸ τῆς ἐτέρας ἀπέχουσαν πέντε πόδας· ἰκριωτῆρα στήσας ἀπὸ τῆς κάτω ὀροφῆς μέχρι τῆς ἄνω ὀροφῆς πλάτος ἡμιποδ-  
 85 οῦ, πάχος ἐξ δακτύλων, διερείσας διερείσματα εἰς τοὺς ἰκριωτῆρας τὸ αὐτὸ πάχος θράνους ἐπιθήσει διανεικείς, ἕνα ἑκατέρωθεν, πάχος ἐξ δακτύλων πανταχῇ, καὶ ἐπὶ τούτων ἐπιθήσει πίνακας συνκολλησ-  
 85 σαι ξυλῖνας ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ τὰς μεσόμνας. ποιήσῃ δὲ καὶ κιβωτοὺς τοῖς ἰστίοις καὶ τοῖς παραρρύμασιν τοῖς λευκοῖς, ἀριθμὸν ἑκατὸν τριάκοντα τέτταρας, πρὸς τὸ παράδειγμα ποιήσας, καὶ θήσῃ κατὰ τὸν κίονα ἕκαστον καὶ μίαν εἰς τὸ καταντροκὺ χωρίον, καὶ ποιήσῃ ἀνο-  
 90 ἰγνυμένας, τῶμ μὲν πρὸς τῷ τοίχῳ κειμένων τὸμ πρόσθιον τοῖχον, τ-  
 90 ῶν δὲ κατὰ τοὺς κίονας κειμένων ἀμφοτέρους τοὺς πλαγίους τοίχους, ὅπως ἂν ἡ ὅρᾳν ἅπαντα τὰ σκεύη διεξιούσιν, ὅπως ἂν ἡ ἐν τῇ σκευο-  
 95 θήκῃ. ὅπως δ' ἂν καὶ ψύχος ἡ ἐν τῇ σκευοθήκῃ, ὅταν οἰκοδομῇ τοὺς τοίχους τῆς σκευοθήκης διαλείψει τῶν πλινθίδων ἐν τοῖς ἀρμοῖς ἡ-  
 95 νοι κατὰ τὰς συγγραφὰς καὶ πρὸς τὰ μέτρα καὶ πρὸς τὸ παράδειγμα, ὃ ἂν φράζῃ ὁ ἀρχιτέκτων, καὶ ἐν τοῖς χρόνοις ἀποδώσουσιν, οἷς ἂν μισ-  
 θώσωνται ἕκαστα τῶν ἔργων.

The inscription contains the specifications of a public contract for the building of a σκευοθήκη, an arsenal or naval store-house of stone, intended for κρεμαστὰ σκεύη (see 119 A a 41). The building is known in literature as the σκευοθήκη of Philo. There was an older storehouse (ἡ ἀρχαία σκευοθήκη IG II 2, 807 b, 153) also of stone, but it was supplemented by σκευοθήκαι ξύλιναι σκεύεσιν τριήρων (IG II 2, 807 c, 26) till its place was taken by the σκευοθήκη of Philo, built within the period 347/6—330/29 B.C. The inscription itself probably dates from 347/6 B.C.; cf. IG II 1, 270, 9 sqq., an honorary decree concerning two metoecae passed in 302/1 B.C.: εἰς τε τὴν οἰκοδομίαν τῶν νεωσοίκων καὶ τῆς σκευοθήκης εἰσφέροντες τὰς εἰσφοράς καθ' ἕκαστον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν τὰς εἰς τὰ δέκα τάλαντα (cf. 32 68) καλῶς καὶ προθύμως ἀπὸ Θεμιστοκλέους ἀρχοντος (347/6 B.C.) μέχρι Κηφισοδ[ώ]ρου (323/2 B.C.). The building too seems to have been begun in 347/6. In that year at a meeting of the ἐκκλησία in the Piræus (Dem. F. L. 359) the question was debated περὶ τῶν ἐν τοῖς νεωροῖς. Foucart conjectures that the speech of Philo mentioned by Cic. *De Or.* I 14, 62 (cf. Val. Max. VIII 12, 2) may have been delivered on the same occasion. Aeschines, c. *Otes*. 25, says with reference to the archonship of Eubulus, 345/4 B.C.: νεώριον καὶ σκευοθήκην ῥητορὸν. The building of both, already begun, was stopped on account of the war on the motion of Demosthenes, 339/8 B.C. (Philochorus *Fr.* 135 = F. H. G. I p. 406); hence the expression ἡμίεργα in a honorary decree of Lysicles,

Plut. *Vitt. x or.* 852 A. And there is little doubt that the work was finished under the administration of Lycurgus (see *Index*) in 330/29 B.C.; for IG II 2, 807 b, 88 shows that at that date the roof (cf. l. 57 below) was finished: ἡλὼν σιδ[ηρω]ν τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς σκευοθ[ήκης] περιγενομένων μὲν καινῶν ΔΔΠ, and the same inscription c 48 sqq. mentions the removal of a new door, probably because it did not fit. The payments mentioned in IG II 1, 270, quoted above, for the years down to 323/2 B.C. may well have been repayments of sums borrowed from various public sources during the construction.

The inscription represents not so much a contract as a list of specifications, *συγγραφὴ* l. 2, drawn up by two persons, Euthydomus and Philo. The former is mentioned IG II 3, 1177, 7 (before the middle of the 4th century). Philo is identical with the trierarch of IG II 2, 803 e, 135 (342/1 B.C.) and is the famous architect mentioned by Cicero and Val. Max. *ll. c.*, Strab. ix 395, Vitruv. 159, Plin. *N. H.* vii 125, Plut. *Sull.* 14, Appian *Mithr.* 41. Euthydomus is probably an ἐπιστάτης associated with Philo for the purpose of drawing up the document, perhaps used for working purposes and not issued by the whole of the ἐπιστάται (see *Index* s.v.). Hence the use of the genitives and the absence of an introductory decree, such as we find in IG II 2, 167 (307/6 B.C.) ordering the restoration of the fortifications. For the genitives cf. *ib.* l. 35.

The directions given in the document are so full, clear and precise (cf. Frazer *Paus.* ii 18 sqq.) that we now know Philo's arsenal from roof to foundation better than any other building of ancient Greece, though not a stone of it has been found. This arsenal, the pride of Athens, was burnt by Sulla in 86 B.C.

A reference to the plans given in the works quoted above will serve to make clearer the explanations given below.

4. Ζεῖα: in IG II 1, 380, 10, 793 f, 54, 807 c 33, 808 d, 100, 809 e 59 (ΞΕΑΙ), 811 c 8 it is written Ζεά. Cf. 39 and Meisterhans *Gr.* 45.

5. There were in Ζεά in the fourth century 196 of the 300 νεώσοικοι or shipsheds (Boeckh *Seeurk.* p. 68) and they were ὁμοτεγεῖς 'under a continuous roof.' In these νεώσοικοι were deposited the various stores that were not κρεμαστά.

6. Note that in Attic measure a πλέθρον=100 πόδες=29.6 m.; a πούς=4 παλαισταί or παλαισταί=0.296 m.; a παλαστή (δῶρον, δοχμή)=4 δάκτυλοι=74 millimetres; a δάκτυλος=18.5 millimetres.

7—15. Preparation of the foundations. κατατέμνειν 'to cut below the surface'; ἀνακαθαίρεσθαι 'to excavate and clear away the loose earth'; cf. 124 19; στρωματίζειν is 'to lay the foundation' (στρώμα) for the walls; there was a separate στρώμα for the columns (l. 10). διαβήτης: level (*libella*); so we have also the verb διαβητίζειν; cf. IG vii 3073, 186 (*Lebadea*); διαβητιζόμενος κατὰ κεφαλῇ. The στρώμα must be ἐναλλάξ φορ[μ]ηδόν καὶ παρὰ μήκος, must consist alternately of 'binders' and 'runners.' For the use of φορμηδόν 'like mat-work' and so 'cross-wise' cf. Thuc. ii 75, 2, iv 48, 4 and IG vii 4255, 12 (*Oropus*): θήσει λίθους τοὺς μὲν ἐν τῷ ἐδάφει φορμηδόν συντιθεῖς. By ἀναλαμβάνειν (l. 9) is meant the raising of the foundation above the level of the ground; cf. the noun ἀνάλημμα 124 17. πάχος, l. 14, probably denotes the horizontal, not the vertical dimension. Where, as in l. 17, the expressions μήκος, πλάτος, πάχος all occur, the first denotes the greatest, the last the smallest dimension.

15—31. The external walls.



16. Ἀκτίου λίθου: see **124** 19. εὐθυνηρία: the sill, or base of the wall resting on the στρώμα. It derives its name from the fact that it covered and levelled the foundation, which often consisted of irregular stones; cf. Hesych. εὐθυνηρία· τὸ ἐν ἐδάφει σύμμαγμα ὑπὸ τῶν ἀρχιτεκτόνων. So in IG vii 3073, 105 (Lebadea) ὑπευθυνηρία is used of the substructure of calcareous rubble.

19. The ὀρθοστάται, spoken of collectively in l. 26 as ὁ ὀρθοστάτης, formed a course of blocks, the narrower sides of which rested upon the εὐθυνηρία, along either side of the centre line, so that they appeared to stand upright like a στήλη; cf. **117** 60, **124** 17. In fact in an inscription of Thyatira in the Pergamene territory, *Mith.* xxiv p. 235, the word itself is used for the στήλη of a tomb. The words ἐκ τοῦ μέτρου τῶν τριγλύφων, l. 21, probably mean that the length was so adjusted as to allow the last triglyph to come up close to the corner.

22 sqq. ἐκατέρωθε[ν]: at each end, indicated also by the words κατὰ πλάτος. With θυράια supply δτας; θύρα is the door proper. Cf. Ammon. 72: θύρα μὲν γάρ ἐστι τὸ ἐπίθεμα τὸ ἐκ τῶν σανίδων, θυράια (v.l. θύραι) δὲ τὸ ἀνοιγμα αὐτὸ καὶ τὰ χαλάσματα τῆς θύρας. The word μέτωπον, properly the space between the eyes, is here applied to the wall with its end two feet in breadth separating the doors and projecting ten feet into the building itself. The walls also where they meet the hinge-side of the doors turn inwards at right angles to the first of the pillars on each side, and to this portion of the walls the name μέτωπα appears to be given in l. 59.

26. πλινθίσιν: stones in brick-shape; so πλινθοὶ is used **117** 10 sq., 95 sq. The diminutive in this sense appears elsewhere only in Callixenus's description of Alexandria, *Athen.* p. 206 c: Αἰγύπτιοι...τοὺς τοίχους λευκαῖς τε καὶ μελαίνας διαπικκιλονοσι πλινθίσι.

30. τῇ τριγλύφῳ: the singular is collective in sense; cf. note on l. 19.

31. ὑπερτόνια: 'lintels.' Cf. Pollux vii 120: τὰ δὲ ὑπέρθυρα ὑπερτόνια. The usual word is ὑπέρθυρον; cf. **117** 90, IG ii 1, 167, 56.

32. δίστοιχα: equal to two courses of stone. Cf. IG ii 1, 167, 55: ὕψος ποῖω[ν τοῦ μ]ε[ν] ἐπαλξίον τρεῖς πόδας, τ[ῆ]ς δὲ θυρίδος δέκα στοίχους and l. 57 ὑπερτόνια...πάχος στοί[χ]ιαῖα. An equivalent of στοίχος in this sense is δόμος in *Hdt.* i 179.

33. ὀδός (Ion. οὐδός) is a threshold or sill. The form occurs IG ii 5, 834 b i, 52 (329 B.C.); see Meisterhans *Gr.* 27.

35. θυρίδας: here 'windows,' but below l. 37 'shutters.'

36. μετακύνιον: intercolumnar space. ἐν τῷ πλάτει: i.e. in each end wall, denoted also by ἐκατέρωθεν; cf. l. 22 above.

37. ἐναρμόσ(ε): so D for ΕΝΑΡΜΟΣΣΑ of the stone.

39. γείσα καταίετια: oblique or 'raking' cornices. For the form αἰετός ('tympanum') see Meisterhans *Gr.* 31. The form without ι is first found 298 B.C., IG ii 1, 613, 6 ([ἀ]έτωμα).

40. στυλοβάτην: probably a continuous stylobate, not, as Fouc. supposes, a separate one for each column. The length of four feet is that of the individual stones.

42 sqq. The diameter of each pillar below is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  feet; the height 30 feet (the lowest σφόνδυλος 'vertebra', 'drum' being 5 feet in length, the remaining six 4 feet each, the capital ἐπικράνον, 1 foot). From the relations of the diameter to the height,  $2\frac{3}{4} : 30$  or  $1 : 10.9$  Dr Doerpfeld (*Mith.* l. c.) argues that



the order to which the columns belong cannot be the Doric, for in the Parthenon the proportion is 1 : 5.6 and in the temple at Nemea 1 : 6.6. It cannot be the Corinthian, else the height of the capital would have been much greater. It follows that the order must be the Ionic. Similarly we find that in the interior Ionic columns of the Propylaea at Athens the proportion of diameter to height is 1 : 10. On the divergent views of Foucart and Fabricius see further Doerpfeld *l. c.* Foucart notes that the columns are much more slender than those of temples, because the roof-structure which they have to support is entirely of wood.

46. The ἐπιστύλια or 'architraves', which are united at the ends (κολλήσας), do not occupy the whole upper surface of the capitals, a ledge being left for the ends of the μεσόμναι (beams across the central nave from column to column) to rest upon. The ἐπιστύλια are 18 in number, for each τόνος or 'span,' i.e., each ἐπιστύλιον, extends over two μετακίβνια. On the connexion of μεσόμνη with the Homeric μεσόδμη and δέμω see the reff. in Meisterhans *Gr.* 85, who notes that the inscriptional form is found also in late-Greek glosses. For another use of μεσόμνη see l. 74 below.

49 sqq. κορυφαῖα are the 'ridge-beams,' the topmost longitudinal beams of a room which ends in gables. Beneath these and resting perpendicularly upon the centre of the μεσόμναι are ὑποθήματα, and the κορυφαῖον, ὑπόθημα and μεσόμνη are riveted by bolts, κερκίδες. The καταφορά (cf. IG II 1, 66, 167) is the slope made by cutting away the κορυφαῖον on both sides to receive the σφηκίσκοι or rafters, the lower end of which rests on the ἐπιστύλιον. The ἱμάντες are tie-beams resting horizontally on the σφηκίσκοι. The καλύμματα were wooden planks, on which the tiles were laid. The καλύμματα were sometimes of marble, as we learn from 118, Col. I 34 sqq., where they are enumerated under the works of the πρίσται.

58. δορώσας. The word should be connected with the group δέρω, δέρμα, δορά, etc. and means primarily to overlay with a skin or covering of any kind. Here it denotes the act of covering the whole of the timbered surface with mortar or cement. In IG II 1, 167 we have the fuller expression (l. 68 sq., cf. 73, καὶ δο[ρ]ώσ[ε]ι πηλῷ ἡχυρωμένῳ πάχος τριδακτύλῳ. In the cement the tiles are to be embedded, as is expressly stated in IG II 1, 167, l. 70 of the ἡγεμόνες and καλυπτῆρες (the coping-tiles and the semi-cylindrical tiles), where the tiles are of Laconian make or style (Λακωνικῷ κεράμῳ), while here they are of Corinthian (Κορινθίῳ κεράμῳ).

58 sq. πρὸς ἄλληλον. This appears to be the only instance of the singular. Perhaps it is justified by the use of κεράμῳ as a collective noun and is therefore due to a kind of attraction. Cf. Meisterhans *Gr.* 198.

μέτωπα: see note on l. 23.

63. ἐπεργάσεται: see 117 36 sq. IG VII 3073 (*Lebadea*), 145—154, 182—188, contains an exact description of the technical procedure in the laying and levelling of a floor of marble slabs (καταστρωτῆρες).

διαφράξει. There is to be a low partition-wall, three feet high, between the columns, interrupted by a lattice which could be closed.—On the preponderance of εἰ over ηἰ in forms like κλείω see Meisterhans *Gr.* 36.

65. The stores are to rest upon ὀροφαί, or floors which are διὰ μέσον, i.e., between the roof and the ground-floor. From each column to the side-wall is extended a stout supporting-beam (διέρεισμα) to bear the weight of the wooden

structure. Each beam has one end inserted (ἐπιβάλλοντι) for a depth of three palastae into the wall, while the other end rests upon an upright stone support attached to the column (παραστάδια λίθινα).

71. σφηκίσκους: cf. l. 53 above. They are placed on the διερείσματα and parallel to the wall. χώραν may be rendered 'section,' 'compartment,' 'bay.' On the σφηκίσκοι were laid planks (πίνακες) and thus a continuous floor was completed for the length of each of the side-naves. The ὀροφαί are distinguished as ἡ κάτω and ἡ ἄνω, so that there was a ground-floor, a first floor, and a second floor for storage.

74. μεσόμναι. Cf. l. 46 above. These μεσόμναι, a kind of shelves, are to line the length of each wall of the building; they are to be continued at right angles opposite the pillars, so as to reach from the walls to the pillars, and are also to run along the end-walls (παρὰ τοὺς πλαγίους) till they reach the doorways. By διπλᾶς τὸ ὕψος, 'double in point of height,' is meant that there are to be two rows of shelves, one above the other. The first shelves are to be four feet above the ὀροφή, the second are to be five feet above the first. On the μεσόμναι are to be stored, among other tackle, the ὑποζώματα; see 119 A a 41.

78 sqq. ἰκριωτῆρα στήσας κτλ. These lines describe the structure of the μεσόμναι. Vertical shafts (ἰκριωτῆρες) are to be erected reaching from the κάτω ὀροφή to the ἄνω ὀροφή. To these shafts are to be attached the ends of horizontal supports (διερείσματα), the other ends of which are inserted in the wall. Upon these διερείσματα are laid continuous spars (θρᾶνοι) parallel to the wall, one along the side of the wall, the other marking the limit of the shelf-structure (hence ἓνα ἐκατέρωθεν l. 81). Upon the θρᾶνοι again are placed planks (πίνακες), which are to be nailed and fitted flush with the θρᾶνοι (ἐξ ἴσου τοῖς θρᾶνοις).

85. Chests or lockers (κιβωτοί), made according to pattern, to the number of 134, serve as receptacles for the sails and the white παραρρύματα or deck-guards. On the distinction between λευκά and τρίχινα παραρρύματα, see *Dict. Ant.*

88. καταντροκύ: see 124 25, ἀπαντροκύ.

89. By τοῦχον is of course meant the wall or side of the κιβωτός.

127. A slab of Pentelic marble found at Eleusis. D. Philios *Mitht.* xix (1894) 179; cf. Keil *ib.* xx (1895) 41; IG II 5, 1054 d; D 538.

Alphabet, type 1. The letters are not deeply engraved and ○ and ⊙ can rarely be distinguished. Στοιχηδόν, but not accurately.

Θ ε ο ι.

354/3 B.C. Τάδε ἐμισθώθη ἐπὶ Διοτίμου ἄρχοντος Μουνιχιῶνος τετράδι  
 ἱσταμένον. Ἐλευσίνι ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ παρὰ τὸ νότιον τεῖχος τὸ τοῦ  
 ἱεροῦ, ἀρξάμενον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐστρωμένου ὃ τοῖς κίοσιν ἐστρωται  
 5 τοῖς προσθίοις, τάφρον ὀρύξαι πλάτος ὀκτὼ ποδῶν, μήκος τριά-  
 κοντα ποδῶν, βάθος μέχρι τοῦ στερίφου, καὶ ἐκφορήσαντα τὴν γ-  
 ῆν ἔξω τοῦ ἱεροῦ εἰς τὸ θέατρον τὸ ἐπὶ τοῦ σταδίου τιθέναι το-  
 υς λίθους τῆς μαλακῆς πέτρας προσεπιτέμνοντα οὗ ἂν ᾗ πέτρ-

α, συντιθέντα τοὺς ἀρμούς στερίφους ἀρμόττοντας πανταχῇ,  
 10 μῆκος τετράποδας, πλάτος δίποδας, πάχος τριημιποδίου, καὶ  
 ἐπεργάζεσθαι κατὰ τὸν στοῖχον ἕκαστον διανεκῇ· ἐπὶ δὲ τούτ-  
 ων τιθέναι καταληπτῆρας μῆκος τετράποδας, πλάτος πενθημι-  
 ποδίου, πάχος πεντεπαλάστους τῶν ἐκ τῆς στοᾶς καθαιρουμέν-  
 ων ἐξεργασάμενο(ν) ὀρθοὺς καὶ εὐγωνίους πανταχῇ καὶ τοὺς ἀ-  
 15 ρμούς ποιήσαντα ἐπὶ ἡμιπόδιον συντιθέναι ἀθραύστους καὶ  
 ἀρμόττοντας πανταχῇ καὶ ἐπεργασάμενον ὀρθὰ καὶ εὐτενῇ.  
 Μισθωτῆς Ἀντίμαχος Νεοκλείδου Κηφισιεύς· ΕΙΙΙΙ· ΗΗΗΗ·  
 ἐγγυητῆς Νικόστρατος Ἀρεσίου Πειραιεύς. Στήσαι τοὺς κί-  
 ονας τοὺς λιθίνους τοὺς νῦν ὑποκειμένους ὑπὸ τῇ στοᾷ κατὰ τ-  
 20 αὐτὰ προσεξεργασαμένους σφόνδυλον ἑκάστῳ τῷ κίονι τὸν [ἐκ βάσ-  
 εως ὕψος δίποδα, τὴν αὐτὴν ἐργασίαν τῷ κίονι· ΔΓΙ· μισ[θωτῆς - -  
 ης Παμφίλου [Α - - - ἐγ]γυητῆς Ἐπικ[- - - - Λε-  
 υκουνοί[εὺς· - - -

The inscription contains a contract for making the stylobate of a row of columns in an unfinished στοᾶ (to be distinguished from the προστώον of Philo 128 3), bordered by the South wall of the Eleusinian precinct. The contract also provides for the erection (19 sqq.) of sixteen columns lying on the ground below the στοᾶ. The work consisted (a) of digging a trench for the foundations, (b) carrying away the excavated earth to the στάδιον ἐπὶ τοῦ θεάτρου (cf. 124 25), (c) laying blocks of μαλακὴ πέτρα, (d) making solid and accurately fitting the joints, (e) making the stones level, row by row, continuously, (f) superimposing καταληπτῆρες, according to D marble blocks occupying (καταλαμβάνειν) the surface and forming the uppermost layer of the stylobate.

Koehler assigns the inscription to the archonship of Diotimus 354/3 B.C., not to that of Diotimus 286/5 B.C., because the latter date does not seem to have been one at which the Athenians could have undertaken public works at Eleusis or elsewhere. The solitary instance of Ο=ον (πεντεπαλάστους l. 12) is also, if it is worth reckoning, in favour of the earlier date.

4. The trench begins from the ἐστρωμένον i.e. the stylobate already completed for the front row of columns (τοῖς προσθίοις) parallel to the peribolus-wall of the ἱερόν. The inscription is concerned with a stylobate for a side-row of columns, of thirty feet in length, reaching to the wall, that of the corresponding opposite and unmentioned side-row being apparently finished.

6. μέχρι τοῦ στερίφου: cf. 126 8. The excavation was to be continued so as to reach solid ground and, if necessary for obtaining a level surface, rock was to be cut away (l. 8 sq.).

11. ἐπεργάζεσθαι: cf. 117 i 37, 126 63.

13. τῶν ἐκ τῆς στοᾶς καθαιρουμένων. The expression is strange if, as I think, the στοᾶ is the one for which the stylobate was to be erected. The words would rather imply that the καταληπτῆρες came from some previously existing dismantled στοᾶ.

14. ἐξεργασάμενο(ν). The stone has ΜΕΝΟΣ. With the frequent

interchange of the direct and the indirect construction in these documents the mistake is a natural one.

17. The relation to one another of these numerals, which probably indicate sums of money, is obscure.

18. The *κίονες* are probably the whole of those intended for the front and two sides.

20. *σφόνδυλον*: cf. **126** 43. τὸν [ἐκ βάσ]εως: restored by D. For the preposition he compares *Soph. El.* 742: ὠρθοῦθ' . . . ἐξ ὀρθῶν δίσκρων. The bottom drums of the columns were, it seems, not yet finished. The number 16 in l. 21 is that of the columns.

*Note.* Besides no. **127** = IG II 5, 1054 *d* other inscriptions of the same kind, IG II 5, 1054 *b*, *c*, *e*, *f*, have been found at Eleusis. They are all closely related in date and subject, and describe the details of building of the portico constructed at Eleusis, 317—307 B.C., by the architect Philo (**126**) under the régime of Demetrius Phalereus. The two longest of the inscriptions, 1054 *b*, *c*, unfortunately much mutilated, deal with the general structure of the portico erected in front of the Hall of Initiation (see the plan in Frazer, *Paus.* II p. 504); from the prescript it may be inferred that the contracts for the individual pieces of work were arranged for by the ἐπιστάται Ἐλευσινίου. The last clause is interesting, and prescribes that the lead and iron for the stone-clamps should be supplied by the state. The other two inscriptions, 1054 *e* and *f* (= **128** below) relate to the structure of the columns only, the former giving details for the capitals (cf. 1 sqq.: τὰ ἐπίκρανα τῶν κίωνων τῶν εἰς τὸ προστώσ[ν] τὸ Ἐλευσῖνι τετταρακαίδεκα ἀγαγεῖν II[εν]τελήθην Ἐλευσινιάδε), the latter making provision for fitting together the drums, σφόνδυλοι, by means of πόλοι or bolts.

**128.** A slab of Pentelic marble, broken below, found at Eleusis. D. Philios *Mith.* XIX (1894) 184; IG II 5, 1054 *f*; D 539.

Alphabet, type 1. Once in *δακτύλου* l. 14 ○ = ου. Στοιχηδόν, except l. 17.

Θ                    ε                    ο                    [ι]

Εἰς τὸ ἱερόν Ἐλευσινιάδε τοῖς σφονδύ-  
λοις τῶν κίωνων τοῦ προστώου εἰς το-  
ὺς ἀρμούς πόλους ποῆσαι καὶ ἐμπόλια  
5 χαλκᾶ, δύο εἰς ἕκαστον τὸν ἀρμόν ἐμπό-  
λια καὶ ἓνα πόλον, τὰ μὲν κάτω τὰ πρῶτα  
ἐγδάκτυλα πανταχῇ τετράγωνα, τὰ δὲ  
ἀνωτάτω πεντεδάκτυλα πανταχῇ, τὶ δ-  
ὲ ἄλλα ἀμειβόμενα τὸ ἴσον ἀπὸ τοῦ μεγ-  
10 ἴστου εἰς τὸ ἐλάχιστον· τοὺς δὲ πόλου-  
ς στρογγύλους τοῦ(ς) μὲν κάτω μῆκος πεν-  
τεδακτύλους, πάχος δὲ διδακτύλους, τ-

οὺς δὲ ἄνω μήκος μὲν παλαστιαίους, [π]ά-  
 χος δὲ δακτύλου καὶ ἡμίσεος δακτύλου,  
 15 τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἀμειβομένους τῷ μήκ-  
 ει καὶ τῷ πᾶχει τὸ ἴσον ἀπὸ τοῦ μεγίσ-  
 του εἰς τὸν ἐλάχιστον· χαλκοῦ δὲ ἐργά-  
 σεται Μαριέως κεκραμένου τὴν δωδεκάτ-  
 ην, τὰ ἔνδεκα μέρη χαλκοῦ, τὸ δὲ δωδέκα-  
 20 τον καττιτέρου· καὶ ἀποδώσει τὰ μὲν ἐ-  
 μπόλια ὀρθὰ καὶ ἀστραφῇ καὶ εὐγώνια,  
 τοὺς δὲ πόλους τορνεύσει στρογγύλο-  
 υς πρὸς τὸ παράδειγμα καὶ ἐναρμόσει  
 εἰς τὰ ἐμπόλια ἀρμόττοντας καὶ ὀρθο-  
 25 ῦς καὶ ἐντόρνους πανταχῇ, ὅπως ἂν τὸ  
 αὐτὸ ποιῶσιν περιηγόμενοι· μισθώσε-  
 ται δὲ κατὰ μνᾶν καὶ ἀποστήσει τῷ ἀε-  
 ῖ παρόντι τῶν ἐπιστατῶν ἢ τῷ δημοσί-  
 ῳ ἢ τῷ ἀρχιτέκτονι· ἀποδώσει δὲ τὰ ἔ-  
 30 ργα μὴ ἀποκωλύων τοὺς ἐργαζομένους  
 τοὺς κίονας· ἐμισθώθη ἡ μνᾶ :||| ||CJ· μισ-  
 θωτῆς Βλεπαῖος Σω[κλ]έους Λαμ: ἐ[γ]γνητ-  
 ῆς Κηφισ[οφ]ῶν Κεφαλίωνος Ἀφ(ι)δναῖος.

For the date and subject see the Note above p. 369.

2. For σφόνδυλοι see 126 43. πόλοι are cylindrical pegs connecting a lower\* drum with the drum above it. They were inserted not directly into the drums, but into cubes of bronze, ἐμπόλια, fitted into the drums so that their upper or lower surface was flush with the horizontal upper or lower surface of the drum. Cf. Hesych. ἐμπολῶντο· ἐνεβάλλοντο. So Philios. Van Herwerden *Lex. suppl.* compares IG II 5, 1054 g, 5: τετῶναι δὲ καὶ το[ῖς] ἐμπολοις καὶ μολυβδοχοῆσαι ἐ[τ]αν ὁ ἀρχιτέκτων κελεύη.

9. ἀμειβόμενα: altering (i.e. diminishing) uniformly. For the measures see 126 7.

11. τοῦ(ς) μὲν. The stone has ΤΟΥΜΕΝ.

17. χαλκοῦ δὲ κτλ. "The material used shall be bronze of Marium, with an alloy of one-twelfth." Bronze of Cyprus was famous in all ages of Greek and Roman antiquity. Cf. H. Blümner *Techn. &c.* iv p. 60 sqq. Marium is frequently mentioned in literature (*Steph. Byz.* s.v., *Diod.* xix 79, 4, with Wesseling's note), but there appears to be nowhere else any mention of the mines of this town in particular. A twelfth part (8½ p.c.) of tin is the mean amount of alloy in Greek bronze coins which have been examined (2—17 p.c.); cf. H. Blümner ap. Pauly-Wiss. *Real-Enc.* III, 1 p. 896 (D).

21. ὀρθὰ καὶ ἀστραφῇ: 'straight and rectangular.' Cf. IG VII 3073, 102 sq. (*Lebadea*): πρῶτον μὲν ἐργᾶται (=ἐργάζεται) τὰς βάσεις ὀρθὰς, ἀστραβεῖς, ἀρραγεῖς.



25. ὅπως ἂν κτλ.: 'so that they may revolve evenly.'

26. μισθώσεται κτλ.: 'shall contract to supply them, according to the mina-weight and shall weigh them etc.' The ἐπιστάται are certainly οἱ ἐπιστάται οἱ Ἐλευσινόθεν, with which also Koehler identifies the ἐπιστάται τοῦ Ἐλευσινίου of IG II 5, 1054 b, 2.

30. μὴ ἀποκωλύων κτλ.: cf. IG VII 3073, 34 (Lebadea): οὐθὲν ἐπικωλύοντα τὸ ἔργον.

31. For the numerals see *Rem.* iii, p. 44.

33. Κηφισ[οφ]ῶν: cf. 38 38. The stone has Α Φ Δ Α Ι Ο Σ.

**129.** A marble now in the Museum at Leyden. CIG 93 and *Add.* p. 899; cf. note on CIG 214; Janssen, *Mus. Lugd.-Bat. inscr. Gr. et Lat.* Tab. 1; IG II 2, 1055; Dareste etc. *Inscr. jur.* xiii bis; K. Keil *zur Syll. Inscr. Boeot.* p. 621 sq.; B. Keil *Herm.* xxix 363, note 1; D 535.

Alphabet, type 1. Occasionally ○ = ου.

Κατάδε ἐμίσθωσαν Αἰξωνεῖς τὴν Φιλ[λ]εῖδα  
 Αὐτοκλεῖ Αὐτέου καὶ Αὐτέα Αὐτοκλέους τετ-  
 ταρακόντα ἔτη, ἑκατὸν πεντήκοντα δυοῖν δρ-  
 αχμῶν ἕκαστον τὸν ἐνιαυτόν, ἐφ' ᾧ τε καὶ φυτε-  
 5 ὕντα(ς) καὶ ἄλλον τρόπον ὃν ἂν βούλωνται τὴν δ-  
 ἐ μίσθωσιν ἀποδιδόναι τοῦ Ἑκατομβαιῶνος μη-  
 νός, ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἀποδιδῶσιν εἶναι ἐνεχυρασίαν Αἰ-  
 ξωνεῦσιν καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὠραίων τῶν ἐκ τοῦ χωρίου καὶ  
 ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων τοῦ μὴ ἀποδιδόντος. μὴ ἐ-  
 10 ξεῖναι δὲ Αἰξωνεῦσιν μήτε ἀποδόσθαι μήτε μισ-  
 θῶσαι μηδενὶ ἄλλῳ, ἕως ἂν τὰ τετταράκοντα ἔτ-  
 η ἐξελθεῖ. ἐὰν δὲ πολέμοι ἐξείργωσι ἢ διαφθείρ-  
 ωσί τι, εἶναι Αἰξωνεῦσιν τῶν γενομένων ἐν τῷ χ-  
 ωρίῳ τὰ ἡμίσεα. ἐπειδὰν δὲ τὰ τετταράκοντα ἔτη  
 15 ἐξελθεῖ, παραδοῦναι τοὺς μεμισθωμένους τὴν ἡμ-  
 ίσεα τῆς γῆς χέρρον καὶ τὰ δένδρα ὅς' ἂν εἴ ἐν τῷ χ-  
 ωρίῳ, ἀμπελουργὸν δ' ἐπάγειν Αἰξωνέας τοῖς ἔτεσ-  
 345/4  
 B.C. ι τοῖς τελευταίοις πέντε. χρόνος ἄρχει τῆς μισθῶ.  
 τοῦ Δημητρίου καρποῦ Εὐβουλος ἄρχων, τοῦ δὲ ξυλίν-  
 ου ὁ μετ' Εὐβουλον. τὴν δὲ μίσθωσιν ἀναγράφαντας ἐ-  
 ἰστήλας λιθίνας τοὺς ταμίας τοὺς ἐπὶ Δημοσθένου-  
 ς δημάρχους<ς> στήσαι τὴν μὲν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τῆς Ἥβης ἔν-  
 δον, τὴν δ' ἐν τεῖ λέσχῃ, καὶ ὄρους ἐπὶ τῷ χωρίῳ μὴ ἔ-

λαττον ἢ τρίποδας ἐκατέρωθεν δύο. καὶ ἐάν τις εἰς-  
 25 φορὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ χωρίου γίγνηται εἰς τὴν πόλιν, Αἰξωνέ-  
 ας εἰσφέρειν, ἐάν δὲ οἱ μισθωταὶ εἰσενέγκωσι, ὑπολο-  
 γί(ζ)εσθαι εἰς τὴν μίσθωσιν. τὴν δὲ γῆν τὴν ἐκ τῆς γεω-  
 ρυχίας μὴ ἐξεῖναι ἐξάγειν μηδε(ν)ὶ ἄλλ' ἢ εἰς αὐτὸ τὸ χ-  
 ωρίον. ἐάν δέ τις εἴπει ἢ ἐπιψηφίσει παρὰ τάσδε τὰς σ-  
 30 νυθήκας, πρὶν τὰ ἔτη ἐξελθεῖν τὰ τετταράκοντα, εἶν-  
 αι ὑπόδικον τοῖς μισθωταῖς τῆς βλάβης. Ἐτεοκλῆς  
 Σκάωνος Αἰξωνεὺς εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ μισθωταὶ τῆς Φιλ-  
 (λ)είδος Αὐτοκλῆς καὶ Αὐτέας συγχωροῦσιν ὥστε ἐκκό-  
 ψαι τὰς ἐλάας Αἰξωνεῦσιν, ἐλέσθαι ἄνδρας, οὔτινες  
 35 μετὰ τοῦ δημάρχου καὶ τῶν ταμιῶν καὶ τοῦ μισθωτοῦ ἀπ-  
 οδώσονται τὰς ἐλάας τῷ τὸ πλείστον διδόντι, τοῦ δὲ  
 εὐρόντος ἀργυρίου λογισάμενοι ἐπὶ δραχμῇ τὸν τό-  
 κον τὸν ἡμυσιν ἀφελεῖν ἀπὸ τῆς μισθώσεως καὶ ἐνγ-  
 ράψαι ἐν ταῖς στήλαις τοσούτῳ ἐλάττω τὴν μίσθωσιν·  
 40 τοῦ δὲ ἀργυρίου τῆς τιμῆς τῶν ἐλαῶν λαμβάνειν Αἰξων-  
 εἶας τὸν τόκον. τὸν δὲ πριάμενον τὰς ἐλάας ἐκκόψαι ἐ-  
 πειδὰν Ἀνθίας τὸν καρπὸν κομίσηται τὸν μετ' Ἀρχία-  
 346/5 ν ἄρχοντα, πρὸ τοῦ ἀρότου. καὶ μύκτης καταλιπεῖν μὴ  
 B.C. ἔλαττον ἢ (π)αλα(σ)τιαίους ἐν τοῖς περιχυτρίσμασιν, ὅ-  
 45 πως ἂν αἱ ἐλαῖαι ὡς κάλλισται καὶ μέγισται γένωνται  
 ἐν τούτοις τοῖς ἔτεσι. οἷδε ἡρέθησαν ἀποδόσθαι τὰς  
 ἐλάας· Ἐτεοκλῆς, Ναύσων, Ἀγνόθεος.

The subject of this inscription is a lease of an estate by the Aixonean deme for 40 years to Autocles and his son Auteas, at an annual rent of 152 drachmae, with certain conditions attached. On the period 40 years B. Keil *Herm.* l. c. remarks: 'eine ganz merkwürdige Befristung....Sie ist fast wie ein directer Beleg für das Bestehen des 40-jährigen Cyclus in Staatswesen.'

1. κατάδε: see 82 15. The land is described as τὴν Φιλλεῖδα (sc. γῆν) and l. 32 τῆς Φιλλείδος. This, after Janssen, is D's reading in preference to τὴν Φελλεῖδα etc. of Koehler and others, who quote from Poll. i 227 φελλῖς (γῆ) and the word φελλεύς, an epithet of barren and rocky ground. But a word having reference to some proper name is clearly needed here, and the evidence points rather to Φιλλ. than Φελλ. Thus ἡ Φιλλῆς or Φιλλεῖς (γῆ) may be derived from Φίλλις or Φιλλέας.

4. ἐφ' ὥτε κτλ. The stone has ΩΤΕ and ΦΥΤΕΥΟΝΤΑ. Perhaps the original draft, thus carelessly copied, had φυτεύοντας ἔχειν. In the following for τὴν (δ)έ the stone has ΤΗΝΑΕ according to Janssen, though older copies give Δ for Α; so in ΦΙΛΑΕΙΔΑ l. 1 (cf. 33).

6. The rent is to be paid in Hecatombaeon. In 131 14 the dates are Hecatombaeon and Posideon; in IG ii 1, 565 the payments are made in Heca-

tombaion, in the seventh month, Gamelion, and in the eleventh, Thargelion. So in a lease of Amorgos (D 531 l. 4), the most important of this kind that we possess, the payment is to be made in Thargelion (the eleventh month in all Ionic calendars, as at Athens).

7. ἐνεχυράσιαν: see *D.A.* and cf. **85** 37.

12. For other instances of special conditions in case of molestation by a foreign enemy, cf. *DI* 1222 (*Tegea*), l. 6 sqq.: εἰ δὲ πόλεμος διακωλύσει τι τῶν ἔργων τῶν ἐσδοθέντων (= ἐκδοθέντων) ἢ τῶν ἡργασμένων τι φθέραι (= φθείραι) κτλ.

16. χέρρον: 'uncultivated,' 'fallow.' In the last five years of the lease the deme may send a vine-dresser to the estate, apparently to ensure that the vines shall be in good order for the next lessee.

18. For χρόνος ἀρχει κτλ. cf. **85** 29. μισθῶ = μισθώσεως.

19. τοῦ Δημητρίου καρποῦ: so used to denote corn in Theophr. *C.P.* 2, 4, 5.

22. A temple of Ἡβη is mentioned in IG II 1, 581, a deme-decree found in the same place as our inscription and probably belonging to the Aixonean deme.

23. On the λέσχαι or club-houses, sometimes, as in the case of the famous Lesche of the Cnidians at Delphi (cf. p. 358), architecturally and artistically adorned, see *D.A.* s.v.

24 sq. καὶ ἐάν τις εἰσφορά κτλ. A similar clause occurs in a lease of the Piraean deme, **131** 7 sqq. But sometimes the lessee himself has to pay the εἰσφορά; cf. **130** 12 sq.

27 sqq. τὴν δὲ γῆν κτλ. Cf. **9** 57, **131** 9 sqq., **139** 7 sq.

33 sqq. It was lawful ἐκκόπτειν, to cut the olive-trees down close, but not ἐκπρεμνίζειν, ἐξορύττειν, to remove them roots and all; cf. Dem. *Macart.* 1073. For the expression τὸ εὐρὸν ἀργύριον ('the price which it fetches') cf. Aeschin. *c. Tim.* 96: τοῦ ἡδὴ εὐρίσκοντος ἀπεδίδοτο, Xen. *Mem.* II 5, 5: ὅταν τις οἰκέτην πονηρὸν πωλῇ, ἀποδίδεται τοῦ εὐρόντος. A more natural use of εὐρεῖν occurs **79** 18.

38. ἡμισυν: see **32** 45; the form is common in the Accounts of the Delian temple.

42. Ἀνθίας: the lessee.

43. μύκητας. μύκης, properly a fungus, here clearly denotes the stump of an olive-tree when cut down. In Theophr. *H.P.* IV 14, 3 μύκης is used for a disease of the olive-tree; cf. Nicander *Georgic.* fr. 78, 3, O. Schneider ap. Athen. II p. 60 f (quoted by D). For [π]αλα[σ]τιαίους (ΤΑΛΑΝΤΙΑΙΟΥΣ), due to Boeckh, see **126** 7. περιχυτρίσματα l. 44, are the holes, surrounded by pottery-fragments, in which individual olive-plants are planted (Boeckh). So in the inscription of Amorgos (quoted on l. 6 above) we read (l. 28 sqq.): τὰς τράφα[s] (i.e. τάφρους) ὀρύξει....καὶ τὰ φυτὰ ἐμβαλεῖ....ἀμπέλους....συκάς....καὶ ἐποικοδομήσει τευχίον (maceriam) ὑπὲρ γῆς.

46. ἀποδόσθαι: for the infinitive of purpose cf. **21** 7.

**130.** A marble found in the Piraeus. C. Wescher *Rev. Arch.* XIV (1866) p. 352 sqq.; A. Kirchhoff *Herm.* II p. 169; M. Fränkel *Herm.* XVIII p. 314 sqq.; IG II 2, 1058; D 834; Dareste etc. *Inscr. jur.* XIII ter.

Alphabet, type 1; but ξ is ξ<sub>2</sub>, π is π<sub>2</sub>.

Ἀγαθεῖ τύχει· ἐπὶ Φιλιππίδου ἱερέως· κατὰ τὰδε ἐμίσθωσαν Ἀντίμαχος Ἀμφιμάχου, Φειδόστρατος

- Μνησιχάρου, Δημάρετος Λεωσθένο-  
 5 υ, Κτησίας Κτησιφώντος, Κτήσιππος  
 Κτησιφώντος, Κτησιχάρης Κτησιφ-  
 ώντος, Κτησίας Τιμοκράτου, Χαιρέα-  
 ς Μνησιχάρου, Κυθηρίων οἱ μερίται,  
 τὸ ἐργαστήριον τὸ ἐν Πειραεῖ καὶ τ-  
 10 ἦν οἴκησ[ω] τὴν προσοῦσαν αὐτῷ  
 καὶ τὸ οἴκημάτιον τὸ ἐπὶ τοῦ κοπρῶνος εἰς τὸν ἅπαντ-  
 α χρόνον Εὐκράτει Ἐξηκτίου Ἀφιδναί(ω)ι δραχμῶν Ϟ|Ϟ|Ϟ|Ϟ|το-  
 ῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ἐκάστου ἀτελὲς ἀπάντων, ἐφ' ᾧ τε διδόν-  
 αι τὰς<ς> μὲν ΔΔΔ ἐν τῷ Ἑκατονβαιῶνι, τὰς δ' εἴκοσι καὶ  
 15 τέτταρας ἐν τῷ Ποσιδεῶνι, ἐπισκευάσαι δὲ τὰ δεόμε-  
 να τοῦ ἐρ(γ)αστηρίου καὶ τῆς οἰκήσεως ἐν τῷ πρώτ-  
 ῳ ἐνιαυτῷ· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἀποδιδῷ τὴν μίσθωσιν κατὰ τὰ  
 γεγραμμένα ἢ μὴ ἐπισκευάζει, ὀφείλειν αὐτὸν τὸ διπ-  
 λάσιον καὶ ἀπιέναι Εὐκράτην ἐκ τοῦ ἐργαστηρίου μη-  
 20 θένα λόγον λέγοντα· ἐνγνητὴς τοῦ ποιήσειν τὰ γεγρα-  
 μμένα Ἐξηκτίας Ἀφιδναῖος ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τῷ γεγρα-  
 μμένῳ· βεβαιοῦν δὲ τὴν μίσθωσιν Κυθηρίων τοὺς μερί-  
 τας Εὐκράτει καὶ τοῖς ἐγ[γόνους] αὐτοῦ, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὀφείλειν  
 δραχμὰς Χ· ἀναγράφαι [δὲ τὰ]σδε τὰς συνθήκας Εὐ-  
 25 κράτην ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι [παρὰ τὸ]ν ἥρω· ἐὰ-  
 ν δέ [τις] εἰσφορά γίγνηται ἢ ἄλλο τι ἀπ[ό]τε[ι]σμα(?) τρό-  
 πῳ ὅτ(ω)ιοῦν, εἰσφέρειν Εὐκράτην κατὰ τὸ τίμημα κα-  
 θ' ἐπτά μνᾶς. Θεοί.

This is a lease in perpetuity granted to one Eucrates by eight persons called *Κυθηρίων οἱ μερίται*. It is a lease analogous to those of the class called 'emphyteutic' in Roman Law, and represents a stage intermediate between a lease in the ordinary sense and a sale. So far as Greek usage is concerned, the party granting the lease is almost always a corporation (a city or a temple) having a longer life than an individual and desiring to secure the services of an individual and his heirs for the satisfactory management or cultivation of the property. The most famous example is the *Tabulae Heraclienses* (cf. 21 33). At Chios we find several leases of this kind granted by the community of the Clytidae. Other examples are: the Olympian lease, Ro. 1 300 (συν[θ]ῆκαι Θήρων[ι] κ') Αἰχμάνορι.....πεπᾶστω τὸν πάντα χρόνον); an inscription of Gortyn, Comparetti 154 π ([Θ]ιοί. τὰν ἐ[ν] Κησκώρα κα[ὶ] τὰν ἐμ Πάλα πνταλίαν (= φυταλίαν) <ε> ἐ[δ]ωκαν ἃ πόλις πντεῦσαι (= φυτεῦσαι).). See further Beauchet *Hist. du Droit Privé de la Rép. Athénienne* III 309 sqq. Among many interpretations of the expression *Κυθηρίων οἱ μερίται* it may suffice to quote that of D. He regards τὰ Κυθήρια as the name of the property, having no connexion with either the deme *Κυθήριοι* or the island *Κύθηρα*. By *μερίται* is meant 'joint-owners,'

according to the definition of Pollux viii 136. The written character shows that the inscription may belong to the second half of the fourth century or the beginning of the third; cf. the note on l. 4 below. The name of the priest Philippides, l. 1, probably the priest of the temple in which the stone was deposited, seems to appear also on a dedication found in the Piraeus IG ii 3, 1333, 1, assigned by Ross to the third century; though Koehler *ad loc.* thinks that an archon is meant.

4. Μνησιχάρου, Λεωσθένου. For the form of the genitive see 53 2.

14. τὰ <σ>ς μὲν...τὰς δέ. For the articles with numerals see 61 19.

19. Εὐκράτην. For the form of the accusative see 53 28. μηθένα λόγον λέγοντα: 'without further parley.' The forms οὐθείς, μηθείς begin to appear from 378 B.C. and from 330 to 60 B.C. In the period of the 'Atticists' of the empire the older forms greatly prevail. Meisterhans *Gr.* 258.

25. παρὰ τὸν ἥρω: restored by D. Inscriptions give both ἥρω and ἥρωα for the accusative. Meisterhans *Gr.* 139.

26. ἀπ[ό]τε]σμα: for the forms in τεισ- see Meisterhans *Gr.* 36, 180. The same word occurs in the *ιερά συγγραφή* of Delos, quoted BCH xiv (1890) p. 431.

27. κατὰ τὸ τίμημα κτλ.: according to the ratable value calculated at seven minae. The rent of 54 drachmae (l. 12) paid by the lessee comes to 7½ per cent. on the seven minae. Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> i 178 (cf. ii note 227) refers to Isaeus *περὶ τοῦ Ἀγν.* κλ. 42, where in a similar compact the rent is 8½ per cent. Cf. 85 introd. (the percentage there is on the purchase-price).

131. A stele of white marble in the British Museum; H. 1 ft. 2 in.; Br. 1 ft. 3 in. CIG 103; BMI, i 13; IG ii 2, 1059; Dareste etc. *Inscr. jur.* xiii; D 534.

Alphabet, type 1. Στοιχηδόν "but without the precision which marks the inscriptions before Euklid." Α is frequently Λ and Ο is Ι.

321/0 Ἐπὶ Ἀρχίππου ἀρχοντος, Φρυνίωνος δημαρχοῦ[ντος]

or  
318/7

B.C.

κ]ατὰ τὰδε μισθοῦσιν Πειραιεῖς Παραλίαν καὶ Ἀλμυρί-  
 8]α καὶ τὸ Θησεῖον καὶ τὰλλα τεμένη ἅπαντα τοὺς μισθω-  
 σ]αμένους ὑπὲρ : Δ : δραχμὰς καθιστάναι ἀποτίμημα τῆς μ-  
 5 ι]σθώσεως ἀξιόχρεων, τοὺς δὲ ἐντὸς Δ δραχμ(ῶ)ν ἐγγυητή-  
 ν] ἀποδιδόμενον τὰ ἑαυτοῦ τῆς μισθώσεως· ἐπὶ τοῖςδε μ-  
 ι]σθοῦσιν ἀνεπιτίμητα καὶ ἀτελῆ· ἐὰν δέ τις εἰσφορά γ-  
 ι]γνηται ἀπὸ τῶν χωρίων τοῦ τιμήματος, τοὺς δημότας ε-  
 ι]σφέρειν· τὴν δὲ (ἰ)λ(ύ)ν καὶ τὴν γῆν μὴ ἐξέστω ἐξάγειν το-  
 10 υ]ς μισθωσαμένους μήτε ἐκ τοῦ Θησείου μήτε ἐκ τῶν ἄλλ-  
 ων τεμενῶν, μηδὲ τὴν ὕλην ἄλλοσ' ἢ τῷ χωρίῳ· οἱ μισ[θω-  
 σάμενοι τὸ Θεσμοφόριον καὶ τὸ τοῦ Σχοινοῦντος καὶ (τ)-  
 ἄλλα ἐννόμια τὴν μίσθω[σ]ιν καταθήσουσι τῇ μὲν ἡμίσ-  
 εαν ἐν τῷ Ἑκατομβαιῶνι, τὴν δὲ ἡμίσειαν ἐν τῷ Ποσιδε-  
 15 ῶνι· οἱ μισθωσάμενοι Παραλίαν καὶ Ἀλμυρίδα καὶ τὸ Θη-



σεῖον καὶ τᾶλλα εἴ ποῦ τι ἐστίν, ὅσα οἶόν τε καὶ θεμιτόν  
 ἐστὶν ἐργάσιμα ποεῖν, κατὰ τὰδε ἐργάσονται· τὰ μὲν ἐ-  
 ννέα ἔτη ὅπως ἂν βούλωνται, τῷ δὲ δεκάτῳ ἔτη τὴν ἡ-  
 μίσεαν ἀροῦν καὶ μὴ πλεί(ω), ὅπως ἂν τῷ μισθωσαμένῳ  
 20 μετὰ ταῦτα ἐξῇ ὑπεργάζεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς ἕκτης ἐπὶ δέκα-  
 α τοῦ Ἀνθεστηριῶνος· ἐὰν δὲ πλείω ἀρόσει ἢ τὴν ἡμίσε-  
 αν, τῶν δημοτῶν ἔστω ὁ καρπὸς ὁ πλείων· τὴν οἰκίαν τῇ[ν  
 ἐν Ἀλμυρ]ίδι στέγουσαν παραλαβὼν καὶ ὀρθήν, κατὰ τ[α-  
 ὑτὰ - - - - -] ὀρθαί

25 - - -

This is a general law setting the terms of leases granted by the Piraean deme, not a contract between the deme and an individual lessee. The deme appears to have found it necessary after the end of the Lamian War and the occupation of Munychia by a Macedonian garrison to re-let its properties and to publish or republish rules affecting leases. The date may be either 321/0 or 318/7 B.C.; there was an archon Archippus in each of the two years.

2. Παραλίαν κτλ. By Παραλία is probably meant some portion of the large district of that name on the southern and eastern coast of Attica. For Ἀλμυρ[ιδ]α, doubtless so named from the brackish nature of its soil, cf. Hesych. ἀλμυρίδες· αἰγιαλοί· καὶ τόπος ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ παρὰ τὰς ἐσχατίας, οὗ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐξέβαλον; but the places may not be identical. By Θησεῖον may be meant the Theseum between or near the Long Walls (cf. Andoc. *De Myst.* 45). See Frazer *Paus.* II p. 149 and *Index* s.v. ὄροι.

4. ἀποτίμημα: 'security'; see *Index* s.v., and cf. 78 18.

5. δραχμ[ῶ]ν: ΔΡΑΧΜΑΝ. Those whose rent is less than 10 drachmae must furnish a surety who can sell his property, i.e. whose property may be seized and sold, to pay the rent. It probably differs very little, as D suggests, from the πρᾶσις ἐπὶ λύσει; see *Index* s.v. ὄροι.

7. ἀνπιτίμητα καὶ ἀτελῆ κτλ.: cf. 85 18 sqq., 129 4 sqq., 130 25 sqq. Here the deme remits the τέλη i.e. the taxes or rates due to the deme itself; the εἰσφορά, which it cannot remit, it undertakes to pay for the lessees.

9. τὴν δὲ (ἰ)λ(ύ)ν: the stone has ΥΛ|Ν, which IG and BMI retain; but the comparison of 21 23 justifies the correction. Here τῷ χωρίῳ (not, as in 129 28, εἰς τὸ χωρίον) may be taken as a *dativus commodi* (D).

12. Σχοινοῦντος. The word being clearly the name of a place, not of a person or hero, the genitive must depend on ἐννόμιον: 'the lessees of the Thesmo-phoron and of the pasturage-tax of Schoenūs and the other pasturage-taxes.' For (τ)ᾶλλα the stone has ΣΑΛΛΑ. For the times of payment cf. 129 6.

18. ἔτη. The change from η to ει in the fourth century B.C., (cf. 31 3) as the result of approximation in pronunciation is common enough; but the converse substitution of η for ει, as here, and IG II 1, 52 c 12: δοκῇ (indicative) is very rare; see Meisterhans *Gr.* 39. For τὴν ἡμίσεαν κτλ. cf. 129 15, and for the orthography ἡμίσεα see Meisterhans *Gr.* 150.

19. πλεί(ω): ΠΛΕΙ|Α.

23. στέγουσαν κτλ. Cf. D 531 (*Amorgos*), 25 sq.: τέγη στεγνὰ παρέξει κ[αὶ] κα[τα]λείψας παραδώσει (cf. IG II 5, 314 c 24 sq.: περιαιλε[ῖ]ψαι τοὺς βωμούς). ὀρθός 'in sound repair' is so used Thuc. v 42, 2 and 46, 2.

**Section VI. Administration of temples, regulations for ritual, oracles, edicts of priests, foundation of a sanctuary, erection of a taurobolic altar.**

**132.** Two slabs of Parian marble, much fractured, found on the Acropolis. Slab A is too imperfect for reproduction; slab B only is given below. Lolling *Aθ.* 1890 p. 627 sq.; id. *Δελτ.* 1890 p. 92 sq.; Doerpfeld-Wilhelm *Mitth.* xv, 1890, p. 420 sqq.; IG I Suppl. p. 137 (cf. I 18 and 19; Suppl. pp. 57, 58 and 128). Cf. Dittenberger *Herm.* xxvi, 1891, p. 472 sq.; Furtwaengler *Meisterwerke der griech. Plastik* p. 159 sq.; Doerpfeld *Mitth.* xxii, 1897, p. 159 sqq.; Frazer *Paus.* II p. 560 sq.; Koerte *Rh. M.* LIII, 1898, p. 265 sq. (cf. p. 239), whence the text is mostly taken.

ΑΒΛΔΕ(=ε, εϵ, η) ΙΗ(=h) ΟΙΚΛΜΝ (Χς=ξ) Ο(=ο, ου, ω)  
ΓΡΣΤΥΦΧ

Στοιχηδόν except at beginning of A and end of B; φσ=ψ does not occur in what remains; the sign of punctuation is  $\odot$

*Slab B.*

Τὰ ἀγγεία(?) τὰ ἐ]μ πόλει : ὅσοις χρώνται π[λ]ήν ὅσα  
ἐστὶ ἐν σεσημ]ασμένοις : οἰκήμ[ασι] ἄμ παρ' ἑκαστ-  
..... κα]τὰ τὴν πόλιν : γρά[ψασ]θαι : τοὺς ταμί-  
ας ..... σι : τὰ ἱερὰ : οἱ ἐ[.]ν : ἱε[ρ]ουργοῦν-  
5 ..... ἀναι χύτραν : μηδ ..... αν μηδε  
..... μηδὲ τὸ πῦρ : ἀν[άπτειν] ἐὰν δ]έ τις τ  
ούτων τι δρᾷ ἐ]δώς : ἐξεῖναι θ[οᾶ]ν μέχ[ρι τρ]ιῶν [δ-  
βελῶν τοῖσι τ]αμίαςι :: Τοὺς [ἱερούργ]οῦντα[ς] μ[ὴ] ἄγειν  
μη[δὲν] ἐκ τοῦ ν]εῶ : καὶ τοῦ προ[ν]ήσιον καὶ τ]οῦ β[ω]μοῦ : [καὶ νό-  
10 τοθεν : τ]οῦ ν]εῶ : ἐντὸς τοῦ κ[ύκλου] καὶ κατὰ ἴ]απαν : τὸ Ἐ-  
κατόμπ[εδ]ον : μηδ' ὄνθο[ν] ἐγλ[έγειν] : ἐὰν δ]έ τις : τοῦτω-  
ν τι δρᾷ[.] ἐ[ιδῶς] ἐ]ξ[εῖ]ναι : θωᾶν [μέ]χρι τριῶν : ὀβελῶ-  
ν : τοῖσι ταμ[ιασι] :: Τὰς ἱερέα[ς] τὰς ἐμ πόλει καὶ τ-  
ὰς ζακόρους [μὴ] ἔχειν οἴ]κημα ταμιεῖον : ἐμ πόλει : μ-

- 15 ηδὲ ἰπνε[ύεσθαι : ἐὰν δέ τις τ]ούτ(ων) τι δρᾷ : εὐθύ-  
 νε[σθαι ἑκατὸν] : δραχμῇσ[ι καὶ] τοὺς ταμίας : ἐὰν ἐώ-  
 σι : εὐθύνεσθαι] ἑκατὸν δραχμῇ[σι : ::] Τὰ οἰκήματα  
 τὰ ἐν τῷ Ἑκατ[ομπέδῳ] : ἀνοίγειν [τοὺς] ταμίας : μὴ ὀ-  
 λείζον ἢ δὲ τ]οῦ μνην[ός] θεᾶσθαι : τὰ[ς ἑν]ας : ἡ[μέρα]ς  
 20 τὰς πρὸ τῆς νου]μηνία[ς . . . . .]ι τῇ εἰ  
 . . . . . τὸ ἥμ[ισυ] : πα[ρ]όντα[ς : ὅς δ' ἂν λεί]πη : δυν-  
 ατὸς ὧν : ἀποτίνει]ν : δύο δραχμ[ὰ ἑκαστον] : ἐσπρ[άττει]-  
 ν δὲ τὸ(μ) π[ρύ]τανιν : ἃν δὲ μὴ, κα[τὰ τὰ νομιζόμενα] εὐθ-  
 ύνεσ[θαι] : φά[ι]νεν δὲ : τὸ(μ) π[ρύ]τανιν τὰ ἀδικήματα] το-  
 25 [ς] ταμίασι : τὰ ἐν τῷ λί[θῳ γεγραμμένα].  
 Ταῦτ' ἔδοξεν : τῷ δή[μῳ ἐ]πὶ Φ[ιλοκράτους ἀρχοντ]-  
 ος : τὰ ἐν τοῖν λίθοι[ν τούτ]οιιν.

This inscription, as may be seen from the formula B 26, might equally well have been placed under the head of Decrees; but the subject-matter deals with the duties of the ταμίαι, who are mentioned in A 1, in protecting the various precincts, temples, and sacred objects on the Acropolis. It was conjectured by Lolling that the slabs formed part of the pronaos of the Old Temple of Athena. The inscription is commonly known as the Hecatompædon inscription from B 10 and 18; and on its authority, the name Hecatompædon has been assigned to the Old Temple; this, however, is doubtful; see notes below.

The text is divided into sections by marks of punctuation, ::; there was perhaps another in l. 4. The enactments, of which the restoration is partly conjectural, seem to be as follows—

ll. 1—4. The ταμίαι shall make an inventory of all sacrificial vessels not kept in sealed chambers.

ll. 4—8. Regulations for sacrifice, and prohibition of lighting fire (probably on the altar); fine to be imposed by the ταμίαι, up to 3 obols.

ll. 8—13. Prohibition to remove anything from "the temple, the pronaos, the altar, and south of the temple within the enclosure, and throughout the Hecatompædon; fine to be imposed by the ταμίαι, up to 3 obols.

ll. 13—17. Prohibition for priestesses and female sacristans to have any private store-room on the Acropolis or to bake there; fine 100 drachmas; the same for ταμίαι allowing it.

ll. 17—25. Order for the ταμίαι to open the store-chambers in the Hecatompædon and to inspect the contents not less than twice a month on prescribed days. Those absent at inspection to be fined two drachmas. Duty of the Prytanis to exact fines and report violation of regulations to ταμίαι.

l. 10. κύκλος (F's restoration) may mean an enclosure; not necessarily circular. Cf. Hesych. κύκλος περιβολος, and κύκλοι of divisions of the market, Wachsmuth *Stadt Athen* II 1, p. 462.

ἅπαν τὸ Ἑκατόμπεδον. The order here, as Körte points out, makes it hardly possible to interpret Hecatompædon as referring to the old temple, mentioned just before. He identifies it with great probability with the περιβολος S. of the

Old Temple, in which, as we know from 2 C 30, treasure-houses existed, cf. l. 17 τὰ οἰκήματα τὰ ἐν τῷ Ἑκατομπέδῳ. This precinct may have partly coincided with the site later occupied by the *Cella* of the Parthenon, Νεὺς Ἑκατόμπεδος.

23. τὸμ πρύτανιν—probably the president for the time of the college of ταμίαι. Körte restores A. 1 Ἐκ τ[αμιῶν] [μένειν ἐκάστοτε] ἓνα ἐν τῇ[ι πόλει, and suggests that this one was the prytanis.

**133.** A slab of Pentelic marble broken below (H. 0.52 m; Br. 0.21 m; Th. 0.11 m) found in the Piraeus. The stone is inscribed on (A) the front, (B) the left side, (C) the upper surface, (D) the back. Dragatsis, Ἐφ. ἀρχ. 1885 p. 86 sqq.; IG II 3, 1651; D 631. Cf. v. Wilamowitz *Isyllos von Epidaurus* p. 100; Fritze *De libatione Graecorum*, 1893, p. 35 sq.

Alphabet, type 1; no ζ, Ε = ε, Ο = ο, ου.

| B           | A                          | C          |
|-------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Ἡλίω        | Θ ε ο ι                    | [Νη]φάλιοι |
| ἀρεστῆρ[α]  | Κατὰ τάδε προθύεσθα-       | τρεις      |
| κηρίον.     | ι· Μαλεάτη πόπανα τρ-      | βωμοί.     |
| Μνημο-      | ία· Ἀπόλλωνι πόπανα τ-     |            |
| 5 σύνη      | 5 ρία· Ἐρμῇ πόπανα τρί-    |            |
| ἀρεσ[τῆ]-   | α· Ἰασοῖ πόπανα τρία· Ἀ-   |            |
| ρα          | κεσοῖ πόπανα τρία· Πα-     |            |
| κηρίο[ν.    | νακεία πόπανα τρία·        | D          |
| νηφάλ[ι]    | κυσὶν πόπανα τρία· κυ-     | Νηφάλιοι.  |
| 10 οι τρεῖς | 10 νηγέταις πόπανα τρι(α). |            |
| βωμοί.      | vacat                      |            |
|             | Ε ὕ θ ὕ δ η μ ο ς          |            |
|             | Ἐ λ ε υ σ ί ν ι ο ς        |            |
|             | ἱερεὺς Ἀσκληπιοῦ           |            |
|             | τὰς στήλας ἀνέθηκ[ε        |            |
|             | 15 τὰς πρὸς τοῖς βωμοῖς,   |            |
|             | ἐν αἷς τὰ πόπανα πρῶτος    |            |
|             | ἐξηκάσατο, ἀ χρῆ πρ[ο-     |            |
|             | θύεσθ[αι . . .             |            |

The left side (B) is thought by Dragatsis, on examination of the characters, to be a later addition. But Koehler remarks that A 11 sqq. appear to be by a different hand from that which wrote 1—10, and yet they must have been inscribed at nearly the same time. Lines 1—10 certainly belong to the early years of the fourth century B.C.; note also, l. 13, Ο = ου in Ἀσκληπιοῦ. The inscription contains directions concerning the kind of sacrificial offerings to be made to various deities. Compare 138, where not only the offerings but the months and days on which they are to be made are specified.

A 2. *προθύεσθαι*. Sacrifices are to be offered to certain deities before (*προ-*; cf. 122 37 *προθύματα*) they are offered to Asklepios, l. 13 sqq. Among these deities besides the three daughters of Asklepios appear Apollo and Maleates; here they are separate personages, but in the Troezenian metrical inscription of Isyllos (IG iv 950, 29 sqq. οὐδέ κε Θεσσαλίας ἐν Θρίκκη πειρηθείης εἰς ἄδυντον καταβάς Ἀσκληπιοῦ, εἰ μὴ ἐφ' ἀγνοῦ πρῶτον Ἀπόλλωνος βωμοῦ θύσαις Μαλεάτα) they are identical. Possibly, as Wilamowitz *Isyllos* p. 100 thinks, the confusion was a growth of time.

5. Hermes is not often reckoned among physician deities. In sacrifices he is however connected with Ὑγίεια; see W. H. Roscher *Lex. d. gr. u. r. Myth.* I, 2 p. 2379.

6. On Ἰᾱσώ and Πανάκεια see *Dict. Biogr.* Ἀκεσώ was daughter of Asklepios and Epione (Suid. s.v. Ἠπιόνη).

9. *κυσίν—κυνηγέταις*. There is some doubt as to whether actual animals or *δαίμονες* are meant by the former; and consequently whether *κυνηγέταις* are merely keepers or themselves *δαίμονες*. That dogs were kept in the Asclepieum of Epidaurus appears from IG iv 951, 125 sq. (an inscription recording cures effected in the temple): οὗ[τος] ὑπαρ ὑπὸ κυνὸς τῶν κατὰ τὸ ἱερὸν θε(ρα)πενόμενος τοὺς ὀπ[τι]λλους (eyes) ὑ[γιή]ς, ἀπῆλθε. If dogs are meant the word *προθύεσθαι* can be used only loosely of the supplying of food to them.

17. *ἐξηκασατο*: 'divined' the correct number to prescribe.

B. *κηρίον*. Honey cakes were ranked among *νηφάλια ἱερά*, or wineless offerings, the altars on which they were placed being here called *νηφάλιοι βωμοί*, unless by *βωμοί* is meant, as D suggests, cakes in the form of *βωμοί*; cf. Pollux vi 76: *κέκλυνται δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ σχήματος, ὥσπερ καὶ ὁ βοῦς πέμμα γάρ ἐστι κέρατα ἔχον πεπηγμένα*. For the offering to Helios and Mnemosyne, cf. Polemon ap. schol. Soph. *O.C.* 100: *νηφάλια μὲν ἱερά θύουσι* (sc. Ἀθηναῖοι) *Μνημοσύνη, Μούσαις, Ἡοί, Ἠλίῳ, Σελήνῃ, Νύμφαις, Ἀφροδίτῃ Οὐρανίᾳ*. In *ἀρεστήρα κηρίον* both words are substantival 'a honeycomb as a propitiatory offering.' The form *ἀρεστήρ* is vouched for by Pollux l. c. Cf. IG ii 3, 1662: *Μοίραις ἀρεστήρας* [I]||, *κηρία* |||.

134. One of the Choiseul marbles, now in the Louvre. CIG 459; Froehner, *Inscrr.* 48; D 590; IG ii 3, 1654.

Alphabet, type 1; no ζ nor ψ; ξ in the restored l. 5.

Ὁ] θεὸς ἔχρησεν τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθη[ναίων ἀναθεῖναι  
τ]ὴν οἰκίαν τὴν Δήμωνος καὶ τὸν κ[ῆπον τὸν προσόντα  
τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ καὶ αὐτὸν Δήμωνα [ιερέα εἶναι αὐτοῦ.

Ἰερεὺς Δήμων Δημομέλους Παιαν[ιεύς ἀνέθηκεν  
5 καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν καὶ τὸν κῆπον προσ[τάξαντος τοῦ θεοῦ,  
καὶ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων δόν[τος ἱερέα εἶναι  
τοῦ Ἀσκληπιοῦ κατὰ τὴν μαν[τείαν.



The restorations are mainly Koehler's.

Demomeles, whose son Demon on the bidding of the oracle ( $\delta$  θεός probably = Apollo) dedicates his house and garden to Asklepios, was cousin of the orator Demosthenes, but he was older than the orator, as we may infer from the fact that he had a house while the latter was still a child (Dem. *c. Aph.* A 816). From this relationship and the alphabetic characters we may place the date not later than the middle of the fourth century B.C. Koehler notes that we have no means of knowing where the shrine or temple of which Demon became priest was situated. It was certainly not the temple of Asklepios on the southern slope of the Acropolis.

**135.** A cippus of Pentelic marble found in the Piraeus. Pittakis 'Εφ. ἀρχ. 2784; IG II 3, 1661.

Alphabet, type 1. Στοιχηδόν.

Ἀρτέμιδος.

Ἀκόλουθοι

μονόμφα[λα

|||

Δούλ]οι : μονό-

μφα]λα : |||

Apparently directions are given to the ἀκόλουθοι (cf. **2** B 12) and δοῦλοι of a temple to sacrifice to Artemis each their μονόμφαλα, perhaps cakes with one knob; cf. ἀσπίς ὀμφαλόεσσα Hom. *Il.* VI 118. The inscription should belong to the fourth century B.C.

**136, 137.** Two altars of Pentelic marble, found on the Acropolis. (136) Kumanudis 'Αθ. V 329; IG II 3, 1665; (137) IG II 3, 1666. Cf. Koehler *Mith.* II (1877) pp. 249, 250, note 1.

(136)

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΣ

ΟΥΕΙΝΤΡΙΑΜΟΝΟΝΦΑΛΑ

(φ is φ<sub>7</sub>)

Ἡρακλέως.

Θύειν τρία μονόνφαλα.

(137)

ΙΡΕΙΣΕΒΔΟΜΟΥΣΒΟΥΣ

ΙΟ

- - - -

Θύειν τ]ρεῖς ἐβδόμους βούς.

These inscriptions containing ritual directions, to judge from the alphabetic characters, may belong to about the end of the third century B.C. or a little later. This appears to be the earliest inscription in which the form Ἡρακλέως is found: see Meisterhans *Gr.* p. 133. For μονόνφαλα see **135**. Hesychius s.v. ἐβδομος βούς (see also βούς ἐβδομος and βούς) explains: εἶδος πέμματος κέρατα ἔχοντος. See Müller *Frg. hist. Gr.* I p. 362, 10.

**138.** Two fragments of white marble, intact on the left margin, found at Eleusis. A. N. Skias 'Εφ. ἀρχ. 1895 p. 97, n. 12; D 628.

Alphabet, type 1; but ξ is ξ<sub>2</sub>.

a.

..... ν εἰς Ἑλευσίνιο[ν  
 πένπτει ἵσταμένου  
 ἱεροφάντη καὶ κήρυκι  
 εἰ]ς ἄριστον τὴν ἑορτὴν  
 5 προαγορεύουσιν τῶν  
 ||| Προηροσίων.  
 ἐβδόμη ἵσταμένου Δ Δ  
 Δ Δ Ἀπόλλωνι Πυθίῳ [α]ῖξ ἑ[ρ .....  
 καὶ τὰ ἐφ' ἱεροῖς, πρό(τ)ονον τελ .....  
 10 καὶ τὰ μετὰ το[ύτ]ου Ποσειδῶνι .....  
 τράπεξαν κοσμήσαι πελ(α)[νὸς  
 τῷ θεῷ, ἱερεῶσυνα ἱε[ρ]εῖ. ιλ . ε . σ .....  
 .....  
 ἱεροφάντη καὶ τα[ί]ς Δ Δ  
 15 ἱερείαις ταῖς [ίν] Ἑλ[ε]υσίν[ι]  
 ἐν τῇ πανν[υ]χ[ί]δι  
 παρέχειν  
 ψαιστὰ καὶ τ .....  
 .....

b.

π[ρ]ὸς [τ]ὸ μέγαρον  
 .... μετρα τῇ ἱερείᾳ  
 τῇ τοῦ Πλούτωνος ἱερείᾳ  
 ..... σας τοῖν Θεσμο[φόροι]  
 5 ..... ι κανοῦν  
 ..... σ ξύλα ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν καὶ ....

We have here an account of disbursements made to various Eleusinian officials in connexion with festivals. The alphabet points to the end of the fourth or the beginning of the third century B.C.

2. The month is Pyanepsion if D (*ad loc.*) is right in arguing, as he does at some length, that the Προηρόσια, l. 6, were celebrated in this month. For the Προηρόσια cf. 65 28. D also points out that A. Mommsen *Feste* p. 192, note 5, was wrong in doubting there was any mention of the Προηρόσια as an ἑορτή; see l. 4.

8. Ἀπόλλωνι Πυθίῳ. D refers to Harpocr. s.v. Πυανόψια. Ἀπολλώνιος καὶ σχεδὸν πάντες οἱ περὶ τῶν Ἀθήνησιν ἑορτῶν γεγραφότες Πυανεψιώνος ἐβδόμη τὰ

Πυανέψια Ἀπόλλωνι ἄγεσθαι φασιν, and concludes that the festival referred to in the text is undoubtedly the Pyanepsia and the month in question Pyanepsion.

9. τὰ ἐφ' ἱεροῖς. D would identify these with the [θύ]στρα of a Coan inscription P. and H. 38 l. 24: [θύ]στρα δίδοται τῇ θεῷ ἐλα[ου] τέτορες κοτυλαί κτλ.; cf. 141 24. πρὸ(τ)ονον is D's restoration for ΠΡΟΓΟΝ. The meaning is 'a covering' for the table; cf. Pollux x 191 where a προτόνιον is included among ὑφάσματα as parts of ἱερὰ σκεύη.

11. τράπεζαν κοσμήσαι: cf. 155 2. For πελανός in col. 2. (restored by D) see 9 36.

12. ἱε[ρ]εῖ: |ΕΟΕ|. For ἱερεῶσυνα cf. 84 4, 87 6.

13. The blank should be filled up with some day having reference to the Thesmophoria (cf. l. 16) which took place before the middle of Pyanepsion (Mommson *Feste* p. 19 note 3). D.

15. Restored by D.

18. ψαιστά: cf. Schol. Ar. *Plut.* 138: (ψαιστών) ἄλευρον ἐλαίω δεδευμένον.

b

An altar of Pluto is mentioned in the Eleusinian inscription (part of which is given in no. 124) IG II 2, 834 b.

139. A slab of Pentelic marble, broken below, found near Athens. Pittakis *Ἐφ. ἀρχ.* 3139; IG II 2, 841; D 568. Cf. Martha *Sacerdotes Athéniens* p. 91 (transl.); Haussoullier *Vie municipale en Attique* 109 sq.

Alphabet, type 1; ζ is not present; ξ is ξ<sub>2</sub>. Pittakis gives Α throughout, but Koehler thinks that both he himself and Pittakis were misled by the smallness and indistinctness of the letters, and that the date is not much later than the end of the fourth century B.C. Α frequently appears as Λ and Ο as Ο.

Θεοί.

Ὁ ἱερεὺς τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ Ἐριθασέου π[ρ-  
οαγορεύει καὶ ἀπαγορεύει ὑπὲρ τε ἑαυτ[οῦ  
καὶ τῶν δη[μο]τῶν καὶ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηνα[ι-  
5 ων μὴ (κ)όπ(τ)ειν τὸ ἱερόν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος μηδὲ [φ-  
έρι(ν) ξύλα μηδὲ κοῦρον μηδὲ φρύγανα μηδ[ὲ  
φυλλό[β]ολα ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ· ἂν δέ τις ληφθῇ [κ-  
όπτων ἢ φέρων τι τῶν ἀ[π]ειρημένων ἐκ τοῦ [ι-  
εροῦ, ἂν μὲν δοῦλος εἴ ὁ λη[φ]θείς, μαστιγώ[σ]-  
10 εται πεντήκοντα πληγάς, καὶ παραδώσει [α-  
ὐτὸν καὶ τοῦ δεσπότη τοῦ νομα ὁ ἱερεὺς [τ-  
ῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ τῇ βουλεῖ κατὰ τὸ ψήφισ[μ]-  
α τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων·  
ἂν δὲ ἐλεύθερος εἴ, θ(ω)άσει αὐτὸν ὁ ἱερεὺς  
15 μετὰ τοῦ δημάρχου πεντήκο(ν)τα δραχμαῖς

κα(ι) παραδώσει τοῦνομα αὐτοῦ τῷ βασιλ[εῖ  
καὶ τεῖ βουλεῖ κατὰ τὸ ψήφισμα τῆς βου[λ-  
ῆς καὶ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων.

This is an edict of the priest of Apollo Erithaseus; for the epithet cf. Hesych. Ἐρισαθεὺς (read Ἐριθασεὺς or Ἐριθάσεος). Ἀπόλλων ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ. The edict concerned the sanctuary of some deme, but its provisions were also enforced by the superior authority of the δῆμος τῶν Ἀθηναίων (l. 4 and 18).

5. κόπτειν. The κ and the τ, and below ll. 15, 16 the ν of -κοντα and the ι of και are added above the line.

6. κοῦρον: probably from κείρω, 'faggot'; ξύλα, 'logs.'

7. φυλλόβολα: perhaps 'fallen leaves'; φυλλοβόλος 'deciduous,' as a botanical term. For the prohibitions in the following cf. 9 57, 129 27 sqq., 131 9 sqq.

9. μαστιγῶσεται: so used in a passive sense in Plat. Rep. II 361 E: μαστιγῶσεται, στρεβλώσεται, δεθήσεται; cf. 126 25. For the flogging penalty inflicted on slaves cf. 47 41.

10. παραδῶσει αὐτὸν καὶ...τοῦνομα. The *zeugma* may be one of the 'vestigia sermonis rustici' noted by Koehler as a characteristic of this and other documents emanating from demotic authorities. Cf. below l. 16, and the use of θ(ω)άσει, l. 14, for ζημιώσει.

140. A slab of white marble. Found at Athens in a private house. B. Latyscheff BCH V (1881) p. 262 n. 2; D 632. Cf. Haussoullier *Vie municipale en Attique* p. 154.

Alphabet, type 2; π=π<sub>4</sub>; β, ζ, ξ do not occur; in l. 5 *fin.* Υ is written inside ○.

Ἱερὸν τὸ τέμενο[s  
τοῦ Ἀσκληπιοῦ καὶ  
τῆς Ὑγείας.  
θύειν τοὺς γεωργοὺς  
5 καὶ τοὺς προσχώρους  
τοῖν θεοῖν, ἧ θέμις,  
καὶ τὰς μοίρας νέμειν  
τῷ τε εἰσαμένῳ καὶ  
τῷ θεηκολοῦντι.  
10 τῶν δὲ κρεῶν μὴ  
φέρεισθαι.

This precinct-regulation probably belongs to the first century B.C. It prescribes that in sacrifices the founder, ὁ εἰσάμενος (cf. Hdt. I 66, Thuc. III 58, Plut. *Thes.* 17, Lb. 1754 l. 7 βωμὸν εἰσάμενος) and the θεηκόλος shall receive their due shares. Cf. the more elaborate regulations laid down for the sanctuary of

Mên Tyrannos, no. 141. At Olympia, as we learn from Pausanias v 15, 8 (Frazer *Paus.* iii 576 sqq.), the θεηκόλος or θεοκόλος had an official house, the θεηκολεών.

10. τῶν δὲ κρεῶν κτλ. Cf. IG vii 235, 31 (*Oropus*): τῶν δὲ κρεῶν μὴ εἶναι ἐκφορὴν ἔξω τοῦ τεμένεος; D 615, 26 (*Myconos*): ξένῳ οὐ θέμις· δαινύσθων αὐτοῦ.

141. A stone found near Sunium. Kumanudis *Παλ.* 1868 Sept. 23 n. 1; P. Foucart *Ass. Rel.* p. 219 sqq., n. 38; IG iii 1, 74; D 633. Cf. Ziebarth *Gr. Vereinsw.* p. 38; Perdrizet *BCH* xx (1896) p. 84 sq.

Alphabet, type 11. *Iota mutum* is generally omitted, and is sometimes wrongly added, as ll. 17, 18, 20.

Ξάνθος Λύκιος· Γαῖου (Ὁ)ρβίου καθειδρύσατο ἱερ[ὸν Μηνὸς  
 Τυράννου αἰρετίσαντος (το)ῦ (θ)εοῦ ἐπ' ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ. καὶ [μηθένα  
 ἀκάθαρτον προσάγειν· καθαρίζεστω δὲ ἀπὸ σ(κ)όρδων κα[ὶ] χοιρέων  
 κα[ὶ] γ]υναικός· λουσαμένους δὲ κατακέφαλα αὐθημερόν εἰ[σπορεύ-  
 5 εσθα(ι)· καὶ ἐκ τῶν γυναικείων διὰ ἑπτὰ ἡμερῶν λουσαμένην κ[ατα-  
 κέφαλα εἰσπορεύεσθαι αὐθημερόν, καὶ ἀπὸ νεκροῦ διὰ ἡμερῶν δ[έκα  
 καὶ ἀπὸ φθορᾶς ἡμερῶν τετταράκοντα, καὶ μηθένα θυσιάζειν ἀνε[ν  
 τοῦ καθειδρυσαμένου τὸ ἱερόν· ἐὰν δέ τις βιάσῃται, ἀπρόσδεκτος  
 ἢ θυσία παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ. παρέχειν δὲ καὶ τῷ θεῷ τὸ καθήκον, δεξιὸν  
 10 σκέλος καὶ δορὰν καὶ κεφαλὴν καὶ πόδας καὶ στηθύνιον καὶ ἔλαιον  
 ἐπὶ βωμόν καὶ λύχνον καὶ σχίζας καὶ σπονδὴν. καὶ εὐείλατος  
 γένοι(τ)ο ὁ θεὸς τοῖς θεραπεύουσιν ἀπλῇ τῇ ψυχῇ· ἐὰν δέ τινα  
 ἀνθρώπινα πάσχη ἢ ἀσθενήσῃ ἢ ἀποδημήσῃ που, μηθένα ἀνθρώ-  
 πων ἐξουσίαν ἔχειν, ἐὰν μὴ ᾧ ἂν αὐτὸς παραδῶ. ὃς ἂν δὲ πολυ-  
 15 πραγμονήσῃ τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ ἢ περιεργάσῃται, ἀμαρτίαν ὀφιλέτω Μηνὶ  
 Τυράννῳ, ἣν οὐ μὴ δύνηται ἐξειλάσασθαι. ὁ δὲ θυσιάζων τῇ ἐβδόμῃ  
 τὰ καθήκοντα πάντα ποιείτω<ι> τῷ θεῷ· λαμβανέτω<ι> δὲ τῆς  
 θυσίας ἥς  
 ἂν φέρῃ σκέλος καὶ ὦμον· τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ κατακοπτέ(τ)ω<ι> (ἐν τῷ)  
 ἱερῷ. εἰ δέ τις  
 <εἰ δέ τις> προσφέρει θυσίαν τῷ θεῷ, ἐγ νομηνίας μέχρι πεντεκαι-  
 20 δεκάτης. ἐὰν δέ τις τράπεζαν πληρῶ τῷ θεῷ, λαμβανέτω<ι> τὸ  
 ἥμισυ·  
 τοὺς δὲ βουλομένους ἔρανον συνάγειν Μηνὶ Τυράν(ν)ῳ (ἐ)π' ἀγαθῇ  
 τύ[χη]  
 ὁμοίως δὲ παρέ(ξ)ουσιν οἱ ἔρανισταὶ τὰ καθήκοντα τῷ θεῷ, δε[ξιὸν  
 σκέλος καὶ δορὰν καὶ κοτύλην ἐλαίου καὶ χοῦν οἴνου καὶ νό[μισμα οὐγ-



κιαῖον καὶ ἐφίερα τρί<ι>α καὶ κολλύβων χοίνικες δύο καὶ  
 ἀκρο[θίνιον (?) καὶ ἐ-  
 25 ἂν κατακλιθῶσιν οἱ ἐρανισταί, καὶ στέφανον καὶ λημνίσ[κον]  
 καὶ εὐείλατος γένοιτο τοῖς ἀπλῶς προσπορευομένοι[s].

An inscription dealing with the same subject, but more uncouth in composition and containing barbarisms, was found in the same place and is given IG III 1, 73. Dittenberger suggests that the slave Xanthus engraved the inscription himself and, not feeling satisfied with the work, entrusted an Athenian with the task of editing a more correct document. The date appears to be the end of the second or the beginning of the third century A.D. Dittenberger lays stress (with regard to IG III 1, 73) not so much on the forms ε, c, ω, which are found earlier, but the dotted iota (ι̇) and other indications.

A Lycian slave, Xanthus, in the employ of Gaius Orbius, founded a sanctuary of Men Tyrannus, a lunar deity, whose worship prevailed extensively in Asia Minor during the Roman Empire. That it had been introduced into Attica in the third century B.C. appears from IG II 3, 1587: Διονύσιος καὶ Βαβυλία τῇ Μηνὶ τὸ ἱερὸν ἀνέθεσαν, and *ib.* 1593: Μιτραδάτης καὶ ἡ γυνὴ Μηνὶ [ἀνέθεσαν]. For the epithet *Τύραννος* see Perdrizet, *op. cit.*, who quotes a variety of epithets; in Thrace the worshippers called this deity *Κύριος*.

Besides framing regulations Xanthus invites persons to form an *eranos* (cf. 88 21 an inscription relating to a *thiasos*). We see hence the germ out of which a religious association might spring. That a slave should be capable of founding such an *eranos* need not surprise us if we bear in mind that in these religious associations members seem to have been freely admitted without reference to their grade or country, provided that they complied with the rules of the guild (Newton *Arch. Ess.* 172 sq.)

1. Γαῖον Ὀρβίου. (For ○ the stone has ⊙.) Cf. Andoc. *De myst.* 17: Λυδὸς ὁ Φερεκλέους (sc. δούλος). καθειδρύσατο: for the εἰ=ι see 67, 93 58. IG III 1, 73 has καθειδρούσατο; this change of υ to ου in contact with ρ and β (e.g. χρονός, IG III 2, 1433, 9—10, Σουβρίδης, *ib.* I, 1137, 16, 172/6 A.D.) is found from the end of the second century, A.D. Meisterhans *Gr.* 30.

2. αἰρετίζω for αἰρέω is as old as Hippocrates.

3. καθαρίζεστω: IG III 1, 73 has καθαρισζέστω, which Blass, *Ausspr.* 117 (Tr.), quotes as evidence of the pronunciation of ζ=sd. This un-Attic termination -έστω=έσθω is common enough in some other dialects; see Ro. I p. 351 (Locrian dialect).

3. σ(κ)όρδων: i.e. σκορόδων; the abbreviated form is common in late Greek. For Κ the stone has Ν. χοιρέων is restored from IG III 1, 73, 11; for ε=ει see 26 33. For some of these provisions see D 566 (*Pergamum*) and notes.

4. κατακέφαλα: having washed by throwing water over the head. In Geopon. 10, 30 the word means 'head downwards.' For αὐθημερόν IG III 1, 73 has αὐθημερί, probably = αὐθημέρη.

5. ἐκ τῶν γυναικῶν=ἀπὸ (κ)αταμνηρίων in an Egyptian inscription, *Rev. Arch.* 1883 II p. 181, l. 13. D.

6. ἀπὸ νεκροῦ. D 566 (see above) contains a similar rule.

7. ἀπὸ φθοράς: premature birth. Cf. D 567, 12 (*Lindus*): ἀπὸ φθορείων. For θυσιάζειν IG III 1, 73 has θυσιάσζειν. At the end perhaps ἀνε[ο] as in IG *l.c.*

10. *στηθύνιον*. Lobeck *Phryg.* p. 384 shews that it was a late diminutive of *στηῆθος*. Cf. Pollux II 162: τὸ δὲ στηθῶν μέσον στηθύνιον.
11. *εὐέλματος* (IG III 1, 73 *εὐίματος*): the word occurs on a gem CIG 7045; cf. LXX Ps. 98, 8: *εὐίματος ἐγίνον αὐτοῖς*.
12. *γέννοι(τ)ο*: the stone has  $\Gamma$  for  $\top$ .
13. *πάσχη*: sc. *Xanthos*.
14. *κατακοπτέ(τ)ω <ι>*:  $\Xi \Gamma \Omega$ ; cf. 140 10. In *Τυράν(ν)φ* (ἐ)π' l. 21 the  $\nu$  and the  $\epsilon$  are added below the line; in l. 22 *παρέ(ξ)ουσιν* the stone has  $\Xi$  for  $\Xi$ .
23. *νόμισμα οὐγκιαῖον*: so D: possibly an uncia,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a *λίτρα* which = an Aeginetan *obolus* = Latin *libra* or *as*. L and S s.v. *λίτρα*.
24. *ἐφίερα*: cf. 138 a 9. *κόλλυβα* are probably small cakes; Hesych. *κόλλυβα* τρωγάλια. D, who in the Corpus had altered *χοίνικες* to *χοίνικας*, now leaves *χοίνικες* untouched. The well-known ancient use of -es for -as in Achaia (e.g. *συμπολεμήσαντες*, acc. plur., DI 1612, 8, *Dyme*) and elsewhere is also found in inscriptions of unlearned men.

142. 'Lapis Dawkinsianus Oxonium translatus.' CIG 523 (where Chandler *Marm. Oxon.* II 21, and previous editors are mentioned); Lb. *Att.* 403; IG III 1, 77. Cf. v. Prott *Leges Graecorum sacrae* p. 3 (and 45, 59); Brückner *Mitth.* xvi (1891), p. 230. Prof. P. Gardner of Oxford has kindly re-examined the stone.

Alphabet, type 2; ζ is both ζ<sub>1</sub> and ζ<sub>2</sub>; π is π<sub>4</sub>; ξ does not occur. There is no *iota mutum*. The sign for *iota* sometimes is taller than the other characters.

Μεταγιτνιῶνος θεαῖς β . . . . .  
 του τῆς παντελείας πόπανον [δωδεκόν-  
 φαλον χοινικιαῖον ιε νηφάλιον  
 Βοηδρομιῶνος γι Νέφθυϊ καὶ Ὀσίριδι[  
 5 ἀλεκτρύονα καρπώσεις σπεύρων πυρ[οὺς  
 καὶ κριθάς, σπένδων μελίκρατον ξι Δήμη-  
 τρι Κόρη δέλφακα ἀνυπερθέτως ηἰ τρυγ[η-  
 τὸν Διονύσῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς ἀν[υ]ερ[θέτως].  
 Πυανεψιῶνος Ἀπόλλωνι καὶ Ἀρτέμιδι ξ πι[ό-  
 10 πανον χ[οιν]ικιαῖον ὀρθόνφαλον καὶ καθήμε[ον  
 δωδεκόνφαλον.  
 Μαιμακτηριῶνος Διὶ Γεωργῷ κ πόπανον  
 χοινικιαῖον ὀρθόνφαλον δωδεκόνφαλον,  
 ναστὸν χοινικιαῖον ἐπιπεπλασμένον,  
 15 πανκαρπίαν νηφάλιον.  
 Ποσιδεῶνος ἡ ἰσταμένον πόπανον  
 χοινικιαῖον δωδεκόνφαλον καθήμε[νον]

Ποσιδῶνι χαμαιζήλω νηφάλιον ᾠ  
 ἀνέμοις πόπανον χοινικιαῖον ὀρθόν-  
 20 φάλον δωδεκόνφαλον νηφάλιον.  
 Γαμηλιῶνος κιττώσεις Διονύσους θι.  
 Ἀνθεστηριῶνος ἱερεῖς ἐκ λούτρων.  
 Ἑ]λ[α]φηβολιῶνος εἰ Κρόνῳ πόπανον  
 δωδεκόμφαλον καθήμενον, ἐπι-  
 25 πλ]άσεις βούν χοινικιαῖον ἀνυπε[ρθέ-  
 τως. Μουνυχιῶνος β̄ ἀνιόντος Ἡ[ρα-  
 κλεῖ καὶ Θεῖῳ ἀλέκτορας β̄, πόπανον  
 χοίνικος δωδεκόμφαλα (sic) ὀρθόνφαλα (sic)  
 ἀνυπερθέτως.

The complete omission of iota subscript, the use of *ι* for *ει*, the position of the unit before the decimal in the numeral signs *εἰ*, *ζῖ*, *ηῖ*, *θῖ*, (as in coins and inscriptions of Syria, see Head, *H.N.* p. 641, 646) led Boeckh to the conclusion that the inscription was not older than the imperial time; that it was not later than the time of Hadrian is clear from the fact that the year does not begin with Boedromion, as it did from and after 125 A.D. (Schmidt *Chron.* 738). The document sets forth a list of sacrifices to be offered on certain days. The month Hecatombaeon is missing at the beginning, and Thargelion and Skirophorion at the end. The regulations evidently refer to a private local shrine, not to state worship. On the use and origin of the numeral alphabet see *Index*.

2. *παντελείας*: 'consummation,' a word used with reference to initiation at the mysteries, Plut. 2, 1061: *παντέλεια τῶν ἀγαθῶν*, E, id. 2, 671 D; *τριητηρικὴ παντέλεια*. The offering to be made to the goddesses (i.e. Demeter and Kore) on the 15th of Metageitnion was a cake with twelve bosses made of a choenix of flour without wine. For the epithet *νηφάλιον* cf. 133 B, C, D.

4. *Νέφθης*: an Egyptian goddess, the infernal consort of Osiris. For Osiris see *Dict. Biogr.*

5. *καρπώσεις*: You shall make offering of a cock, sprinkling wheat and barley, and pouring libations of mead. For the use of *καρπῶ* cf. LXX Lev. 2, 11, and Hesych. and Suidas s.v. The word implies complete consumption on the altar, as is usual in the case of offerings to infernal gods.

6. *ζῖ*. The 17th of Boedromion was the day of the great Eleusinia called *Θύα*.

7. *ἀνυπερθέτως*: perhaps 'without delay.'

*τρυγητός*, according to the Grammarians may mean the fruit itself, as well as 'vintage,' and the former is the meaning here. The offering was made on the day of the Greater Eleusinia called *Κάλαθοι*.

9. *Πυανεψιώνος*. The sacrifice was performed at the Pyanepsia and Oschophoria.

10. *ὀρθόνφαλον*: 'with an erect boss.' *καθήμενον δωδεκόνφαλον*: 'with twelve bosses and depressed centre.'

12. Boeckh thinks that the sacrifice to *Ζεὺς Γεωργός* took place at the *Μαιμακτήρια*, so named from *Ζεὺς Μαιμάκτης*.

14. *ναστόν*: sc. *πλακοῦντα*, a 'well-kneaded' cake (*νάσσω*). *ἐπιπεπλασμένον* Boeckh explains 'pulte infusa conditum.'

15. *πανκαρπίαν*: Athenaeus, xiv p. 648 B, describes a cake of this name: *ἴτρια δ' ἐστὶ ταῦτα συντεθρυμμένα μετὰ μέλιτος ἐψόμενα*. Cf. Theophr. *H.P.* x 9, 7. In Athen. xi 473 c and Eur. *fr.* 912 it means a dish of various produce; and that is the more probable meaning here.

18. *Ποσιδῶνι χαμαιζήλῃ*: i.e. *χθονίῃ*. The same epithet is applied to *Ζεὺς*, Orph. Arg. 929 Herm.

21. 'On the 19th of Gamelion you shall crown with ivy the images of Dionysus.' The *ιερεῖς ἐκ λούτρων* (l. 22), priests connected with ablutions, Boeckh thinks had reference to the Hydrophoria or Hydriaphoria; see *Dict. Ant.*; but the meaning is doubtful.

25. *βοῶν χοινικιαῖον*: cf. 137 and also *βοὺς ἐβδομος*.

27. By *θείῳ* Eurystheus, cousin of Alemena, may be meant; cf. Eur. *Her.* 986—8. But v. Prott thinks that *Θεῖος* was an unknown hero or a proper name.

143. On a 'taurobolic' altar, found at Cephisia, and brought to Athens. Eustratiades *Παλ.* 27. Aug. 1866; Conze *A.Z.*, 1867 p. 9; Henzen *Bull. d. inst.* 1867, p. 174. Heydemann, *Marmor-Bildwerke* p. 144 no. 380; IG iii 1, 173; D 667.

Alphabet, type 10; no ζ, φ, ψ.

Abbreviations marked by ' placed over a consonant.

387 A.D. Μετὰ τὴν ὑπατ'. 'Ονωρίου καὶ  
Εὐδοίου, πρὸ ἐξ καλ'. 'Ιουνίων  
ἀρχ'. Ἑρμογένους ἐτελέσθη  
ταυροβόλιον ἐν Ἀθήναις, ὅ-  
5 περ παραλαβὼν Μουσώνιος  
ὁ λαμ'. τῆς τελετῆς τὸ σύν-  
θημα τὸν βωμὸν ἀναί-  
θηκα.

A considerable number of Latin inscriptions (CIL vi 497 sqq.) have been discovered beneath the site of the Vatican, and in many other places (see Wissowa *Religion u. Cultus*, p. 267), engraved on votive altars connected with the rite of the *taurobolium*. Our inscription and IG iii 1, 172 (which is slightly older) are the only documents of the kind hitherto found at Athens. The date of the inscription before us is fixed by the reference to the consulship of Honorius and Euodius, i.e. 387 A.D. A special feature of the mysteries (see *Dict. Ant.*) was the baptism of blood from a slaughtered bull or ram (*taurobolium* or *criobolium*), which was supposed to regenerate those who were so sprinkled (*taurobolio in aeternum renatus* CIL vi 510). In the reign of Julian persons of the highest rank and the great priesthoods of the state participated. The following (CIL vi 499) may serve as an example of the Latin inscriptions:

*Matri Deum Magnae | Idaee Summae Pa | rente Hernae et Attidi | Meno Tyranno Invicto | Clodius Hermogenianus | Caesarius V(ir) C(larissimus) pro-cons(ul) Africae | prae-fec(tus) urbis Romae | quindecimvir s(acris) f(aciundis) taurobolio | criobolioque perfecto | XIII Kal. Aug. Diis animae | suae mentisque custodibus | aram dicavit | D(omino) N(ostro) Gratiano Aug(usto) ter | et... Aequitio cons. (374 A.D.).*

2. *πρὸ ἐξ Καλ(ανδῶν) Ἰουνίων.* This Latin form appears only in Attic inscriptions in the abbreviation Καλ.; cf. IG III 1, 48, 16. For the formula, cf. a Senatus consultum Lb. *Voy. Arch.* II 852, 8 (no. x of Viereck's *Sermo Graecus*): *Πρὸ ἡμερῶν τεσσάρων νωνῶν Μα[ων].*

3. The archon here named is probably the *archon eponymus*, not the priest of the taurobolic ritual. It is not only written with a compendium, but is also closely joined to the names of the consuls and the date.

*ἐτελέσθη* corresponds to the words 'perfecto,' 'facto,' 'fecit,' 'feci' of the Latin inscriptions. A frequent variant is 'percepto,' 'percepi,' which seems to be represented by the *παραλαβών* of our inscription. Probably the meaning is 'having received the purificatory blood of the slaughtered bull.'

5. *Μουσώνιος κτλ.* 'I Musonius, most illustrious, dedicated the altar as the symbol of the mystic rite.' Cf. in metrical inscription CIL VI 511: *augentur meritis simbola tauroboli*, and in the metrical inscription IG III 1, 172: *βωμὸν ἔθηκε Ῥέη | Ἀρχέλεως, τελετῆς συνθήματα κρυπτὰ χαράξας | ταυροβόλου.*

7. *ἀναίθηκα*: see 92 introd.



**Section VII. Official Lists of various kinds; magistrates, prytanes, priests, ephebi, arbitrators, crews of ships, mercenaries; agonistic lists.**

**144.** Four fragments of a slab of Hymettian marble, 0.08 m. in thickness, found near the ancient *agora*. Eustratiadis 'Επιγρ. ἀνεκδ., φυλλ. δεύτερον 1852 p. 19 sqq.; Meier *Comment. Epigr.* p. 69 sqq.; H. Sauppe *De creatione archontum att.* Gött. MDCCCLXIV p. 4 sqq.; IG II 2, 859 and 5 p. 210. Cf. Ferguson *Corn. St.* x p. 40 sq.

Alphabet, type 1; ξ is ξ<sub>2</sub>, no ζ or φ.

Frg. a, b

- - - - -  
 - - - - -  
 - - - - -  
 ἀρχ. - - - Δ]ιομ.  
 5 Βασ. 'Ολυμ]πιόδωρος 'Αχα.  
 πολ. Εὐ]πόλεμος Προσ.  
 θεσμ]οθέται  
 Δη]μοκλῆς ἐκ Κολω.  
 Ποσειδίππος Παιαν.  
 10 'Αλκιβιάδης Λευκον.  
 Δίφιλος 'Αχερδούσι.  
 Λυσικλείδης 'Ραμν.  
 Θεόδωρος 'Αλωπεκ.  
 ἀρχ. Λεωχάρης Παλλ.  
 15 β]ασ. Φιλοκράτης Παια.  
 π]ολ. Φιλωτάδης Φυλα.  
 θ]εσμοθέται  
 Σωφάνης Κυδαθηνα.  
 'Αρχέμαχος Φηγαίε.

- - - ω]ν Φ - -  
 - - - ης 'Αναφ.  
 ἄ]ρ[χ. - -]ς 'Ερχιε.  
 βασ. Φιλ[ι]π[ι]δῆς Κεφ.  
 πολ. Οἰνó[φι]λος Παιο.  
 θεσμοθ(έ)ται  
 Ναυσίας 'Ατηνεύ.  
 Δημοκλῆς [Σ]υβρίδη.  
 Προκλείδης[ς] 'Αγγε.  
 'Αθήνιππο[ς] 'Αφιδν.  
 Δρομοκλή[ς] Πιθεύ.  
 'Ηρώδης Φα[λ]ηρεύ.  
 ἀρχ. Διοκλῆς Κυδαθ.  
 βασ. Θράσων [- ρα . . (-)  
 πολ. Αἰσχυρίων [- ρ - -  
 θεσμοθέται  
 Θεοκλῆς ἐγ [Μ]υρρί.  
 Λίνδος [Β]ερ[ε]νικιδ.  
 'Αρχικλῆς Θ[ο]ρικόιο.

20 Ἀγαθοκλῆς Κικυννε.  
 Ἡ]γΗΣΙΑΣ ΦΛΥΕΥΣ  
 Θ]ΡΑΣΥΜΗΔΗΣ ἈΝΑΚΑΙ.  
 ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ ΦΑΛΗ.  
 ἄ]ΡΧ. ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ ἔΞ Οἴου  
 25 ΒΑ]Σ. ΠΡΟΞΕΝΟΣ ἈΦΙΔΥ.  
 ΠΟΛ.] ΘΕΩΡΟΣ ΘΡΙΑΣΙΟ.  
 ΘΕ]ΣΜΟΘΕΤΑΙ  
 ΦΙΛΑΓΡΟΣ ΚΟΘΩΚΙΔΗ.  
 ΕὔΒΟΥΛΟΣ ΛΑΜΠΤΡΕΥ.  
 30 ΕὔΔΗΜΟΣ ΠΑΙΑΝΙΕΥΣ  
 ἹΕΡΟΚΛΗΣ ΠΑΙΟΝΙΔΗ.  
 Δ]ΗΜΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ ΦΛΥΕΥ.  
 ἹΣ]ΤΟΦΙΛΟΣ ἈΜΦΙΤΡΟΠῆ.  
 ἄ]ΡΧ. Ε]ΡΓΟΧΑΡΗΣ ΣΦΗΤ.

ΜΑΤΡΙΑΣ ΛΑ[Κ]ΙΔΗΣ  
 ΔΗΜΟΚΡΙΤΟΣ ΣΥΠΑΛ.  
 ΧΑΙΡΕΑΣ ΠΑΛΛΗΝΕ.  
 ἄ]ΡΧ. ΕΥΦΙΛΗΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΒ.  
 ΒΑΣ. ΝΑΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ Ἀ[Μ]ΑΞ.  
 ΠΟΛ. ΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΗΣ ἈΧΑΡ.  
 ΘΕΣΜΟΘΕΤΑΙ  
 ΚΛΕΟΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΥΔΑΘ.  
 ἈΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΟΣ [Δ]ΑΜΠ.  
 ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ ΒΕ[Ρ]ΕΝΙΚ.  
 ΚΙΧΗΣΙΑΣ Αἰξ[Ω]ΝΕΥ.  
 ΛΕΥΚΑΣΠΙΣ Φ[Α]ΛΗΡΕ.  
 ΠΑΝΤΑΚΛΗΣ Π[Α]ΛΛΗ.  
 ἄ]ΡΧ. ἩΡΑΚΛΕΙΤΟ[Σ] Ἀ]ΘΜΟ.  
 ΒΑΣ. ΘΗΡΑΜΕΝ[ΗΣ] . . .

Frg. c.

35 ΒΑΣ . . . . .  
 ΠΟΛ] . . . . .]Σ ΚΗΤΤΙ.  
 ΘΕΣΜΟΘΕΤΑ]Ι  
 . . . . . ΜΟΣ ΛΑΜΠΤΡΕ.  
 Δ]ΑΜΠΡΙΑΣ ΘΟΡΑΙΕΥΣ  
 40 . . . . ΚΟΙΦΡΕΩΝ ΠΑΜΒΩΤΑ.  
 Ε[Υ]ΦΙΛΗΤΟΣ ΦΛΥΕΥΣ  
 Μ]ΝΗΣΙΘΕΟΣ ΚΟΠΡΕΙΟΣ  
 ΛΥΣΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ ῬΑΜΝΟΥ.  
 ἄ]ΡΧ. ΝΙΚΗΤΗΣ ΣΚΑΜΒΩΝ.  
 45 Β]ΑΣ. ΞΕΝΟΦΑΝΤΟΣ ΚΕΙΡΙ.  
 ΠΟ]Λ. ΘΕΟΤΙΜΟΣ ΛΑΜΠΤΡ.  
 Θ]ΕΣΜΟΘΕΤΑΙ  
 ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΘΟΡΑΙΕΥΣ  
 ΚΑΛΛΙΤΕΛΗΣ ΠΛΩΘΕΥ.  
 50 Θ]ΡΑΣΩΝ ΚΙΚΥΝΝΕΥΣ  
 Δ]ΥΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ ἈΧΑΡΝΕ.  
 Ἡ]ΓΗΣΙΝΙΚΟΣ ΦΛΥΕΥΣ  
 Ἡ]ΡΟΣΚΑΜΑΝΔΡΟΣ ἈΛΩΠ.  
 ἄ]ΡΧ. ἈΝΤΙΦΙΛΟΣ ἈΦΙΔΥ.  
 55 Β]ΑΣ. ΔΩΡΟΘΕΟΣ ἹΠΠΟΤΟ.  
 ΠΟΛ. ΠΡΩΤΟΜΕΝΗΣ ΕἶΤΕ.

ΠΟΛ. [. η . . . .  
 ΘΕΣΜΟΘΕΤΑΙ  
 ἈΓΑΘΟΚΛ[ΗΣ] . . . .  
 ΣΙΜΩΝ ΚΟ . . . .  
 ἩΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗ[Σ] . . . .  
 ΕὔΝΙΚΟΣ Σ[ΦΗΤ].  
 ἈΔΜΗΤΟΣ Π . . . .  
 ἈΝΔΡΩΝ ΑΜ . . .

Frg. d

Π . . ΑΤ]ΗΣ ἈΛΑΙΕ.  
 Ἡ]ΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ ΠΤΕΛΕΔ.  
 ΑἰΝΕΑΣ ἈΜΑΞΑΝΤΕΥ.  
 ΕὔΜΗΛΟΣ ΟἶΝΑΙΟΣ  
 5 ἄ]ΡΧ. ΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΤΗΣ ὈῆΘ.  
 ΒΑΣ. ΑἰΝΗΣΙΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΥΠ.  
 Π]ΟΛ. ΚΛΕΟΜΕΔΩΝ ἈΤΗΝ.  
 ΘΕΣΜΟΘΕΤΑΙ  
 ἹΕΡΩΝ ΑἰΘΑΛΙΔΗΣ  
 10 Ἡ]ΛΠΙΣΤΟΣ ἈΝΑΚΑΙ.  
 Ἡ]ΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΪΔ.  
 . . . . Σ ΚΙΤΤΙΟΣ

|                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| θ]εσμοθέται           | .... ς Αἰγυλιεύς         |
| Εὐθύλοχος Γαργήττι.   | ..... Τρικορύς.          |
| Ἀντίπατρος Περγασ.    | 15 ἄρχ. Διομέδ]ων Ἀλωπε. |
| 60 Μητρόδωρος Ἀθμονε. | βασ ... ω]ν Κολλυ.       |
| Δρωπίδης Κήττι.       | πολ ... ]ς Ῥαμν.         |
| Φιλιππίδης Π[αία.     | θεσμοθέται]              |
| Θεόπομ[πος ....       | ..... Δειραδ]ιώτη.       |
|                       | 20 ..... αι ...          |
|                       | .....                    |

The inscription contains a list of the nine archons for a series of years. The researches of scholars have enabled a continuous list, with the exception of three or four names, to be made of the eponymous archons down to 271/0 B.C. Ferguson, *l.c.*, argues that the eponymous archons given here from Leochares to Herakleitos range from 236/5 to 221/0 B.C. (v. Schöffer, P—W *Real-Enc.* i 589 prefers 233/2—219/8 B.C.). In the archonship of Ergochares (234/3 B.C., Ferguson) the tribe Ptolemais had not yet been created; in the archonship of Menecrates (229/8 B.C.) δ 5, it was in existence; it is represented on the board of the Thesmothetae by the deme Αἰγυλία d 13, transferred from the Antiochis. (See at the end of the book the lists of Demes and Demoties, which will also explain the abbreviations). Cf. Bates *Corn. St.* viii 28 sqq.; if he is right in assigning the creation of the Ptolemais, in honour of Ptolemy Euergetes, husband of Berenice, queen of Cyrene, to 229/8 B.C., the statement in Rem. vi, p. 128 needs to be corrected; see *Appendix*. For the dates of the individual archons in this inscription see further Ferguson *l.c.* The inscription itself was engraved probably not much before the end of the third century B.C. The general view of the period to which the archons enumerated belonged is confirmed by the fact that Αἰνησίδημος, d 6, and Εὐνικος a, b, col. ii 40 were ephebi ἐπὶ Φιλόνεω ἄρχοντος IG ii 1, 338, 24, 30, probably 272/1 B.C.

**145.** One of the Choiseul marbles in the Louvre. Chandler *Inscr. P.* ii n. 54, p. 59; CIG 180; Froehner *Inscr.* 80; IG ii 2, 863. Cf. H. Sauppe *De creatione archontum att.* p. 14, cf. p. 21; Latyscheff *BCH* v (1881) p. 260 sq.

The Alphabet conforms to no one type. The following will give some idea of it.

ΑΒΓΔΕ (no ζ) ΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞ π<sub>4</sub> π<sub>5</sub>, ρ<sub>1</sub> ρ<sub>2</sub>, σ<sub>1</sub> σ<sub>2</sub>, ΤΥ φ<sub>9</sub> (no ψ) ω<sub>8</sub> ω<sub>7</sub>.

β]ασιλεύς  
 Οἰνόφιλ[ος] Ἀμφίου Ἀφιδναῖος  
 πολέμαρχος  
 Φιλώτας Σ[ο]φοκλέους Σουνιεύς  
 5 θε[σ]μοθέ<ι>ται

Μοσχίων Μενάνδρου Φιλαΐδης  
 Ἀττινᾶς Ἡρακλ[εῖδ]ου Φλυεύς  
 Πάτρων Πολέμωνος Περιθοΐδης  
 Ἀθηνόδωρος Ἀ[θην]οδώρου Αἰξωνεύς  
 10 Ποσῆς Ἀρίστ[ω]νος Φαληρεύς  
 Π]ασιών Ἑρμαΐσκου Ἀναφλύστιος  
 Κήρυξ βουλῆς ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου  
 Εἰρηναῖος Εἰρηναίου [Σ]καμβωνίδης.

The name of the eponymous archon in this list, to which is added that of the Herald of the Areopagus (cf. 146), is lost. Latyscheff, *l.c.* refers the inscription to the first part of the first century B.C. Ποσῆς l. 10 may well be the son of the Κωμφιδίων ποιητής Ἀρίστων Ποσέους Ἀθηναῖος, who appears in a list of victors in the games of Amphiarus at Oropus IG VII 540, 14. The name of the Polemarch Φιλώτας l. 4 appears in a dedicatory inscription, Körte *Mitth.* XXI p. 296 sq.

**146.** A marble about 2½ feet long by 1½ feet broad found at Athens, afterwards brought to Paris. CIG 181, and authorities there quoted; IG III 1, 1005.

Alphabet, type 5; no ζ, nor ψ; μ is μ<sub>1</sub>, ξ is ξ<sub>2</sub>, π is π<sub>4</sub>.

Ἀρχων  
 καὶ ἱερεὺς Δρούσου ὑπάτου  
 Ξένων Μεννέου Φλυεύς  
 βασιλεύς  
 5 Ἡράκλειτος Ἀριστοκλέους Σφήττιος  
 πολέμαρχος  
 Ἀλκέτης Ἀλκέτου Περιθοΐδης  
 θεσμοθέται  
 Λεύκιος Σέππιος Κηφεισιεύς  
 10 Φιλώτας Θεοδώρου ἐγ Μυρινούττης  
 Δημήτριος Κινέου Κυδαθηναίεύς  
 Σέξστος Λευκίου Διραδιώτης  
 Ἀθηνόδωρος Εὐγίτονος Φρεάρριος  
 Ἀλέξανδρος Ἀλεξάνδρου Θριάσιος  
 15 κήρυξ τῆς ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου βουλῆς  
 Λεωνίδης Λεωνίδου Μελιτεύς  
 κήρυξ ἄρχοντι  
 Διόδωρος Ὀ"Ερμειος

αὐλητής  
 20 Ἰσίφιλος Ἀσκληπιάδου Ἀθμονεύς  
 λιτουργός  
 Ἑστιαῖος Διονυσίου Μιλήσιος.

This list of archons, followed by the name of the Herald of the Areopagus, as in **145**, and other officers, must be later than 9 B.C., the year in which Drusus died during his consulship (cf. *Eph. epigr.* i p. 116); it is probably earlier than the reign of Hadrian, in which the priesthood of Drusus appears to have been abolished; cf. Dittenberger in IG III 1, 1009. The rare name Σέππιος, l. 9, may help to fix the date of our inscription more accurately. It occurs in an Ephebic list IG II 1, 482, shown by Koehler to belong to the period 39—32 B.C. If our Σέππιος was an ephebus at that time, he might in one of the years following 9 B.C. have held the office of thesmothetes. This conjecture is confirmed by the occurrence of the name Leonidas of the Melitean deme, herald of the Areopagus, which also appears in IG III 1, 1276, a list of γεννήται of the Amyndridae, assigned to the time of Augustus. For the varieties of the vocalism in the inscription ( $\iota = \epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon = \iota$ ) see **93** 58, **141** 1.

12. Σέξστος. Other variations in the spelling are Σέκστος, Σέξκτος, Σήστος. See Meisterhans *Gr.* 93.

18. For the symbol  $\circ$  see **68** fin.

21. λιτουργός, i.e. λειτουργός, at this period is used not in the older sense of choregus or the like, but merely to denote some kind of public servant, whether belonging to the class of δημόσιοι or to freemen. Cf. **64** 54.

**147.** A slab of Pentelic marble, H. 0.30 m., L. 1.00 m., Th. 0.13 m., now in the Museum of the Archaeological Society at Athens. IG III 1, 1014, and authorities there quoted.

Alphabet, type 9;  $\alpha$  is  $\alpha_4$ ,  $\alpha_8$ ;  $\theta$  is  $\theta_2$ ,  $\theta_4$ ; no  $\xi$ ;  $\phi$  is  $\phi_7$ ; no  $\psi$ .

|                                   |                          |             |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
|                                   | ... ο[δ]ο... Ἀ[μ]....    |             |
| Λυκί[σκος] ?                      | ..... Πυθαγ[όρ]ας Μ..... |             |
| Διονυσί[ος] Μήδειος               | Διόδωρος Ἀντίοχος        | Χαρ[μ]..... |
| Θεοδωρί[δης] Μήδειος              | Λύσανδρος Πολύαινος      | Καλλικρ...  |
| 5 Διότιμος Μήδειος                | Λυσιάδης Ζήνων           | Πάμφιλος    |
| Ἰάσων ἀναρχία                     | Δημήτριος Δ[ε]ωνίδης     | Θεμιστοκλῆς |
| Νικίας καὶ Φιλάνθης               | Δημοχάρης Θεόφιλος       | Οἰνόφιλος   |
| Ἰσιγένης .. οφά[ν]της . α . . . . |                          | Β[ό]η[θ]ος  |
| Δ[ημήτ]ριος                       |                          |             |

This list differs from the list, no. **144**, in that it contains apparently the names of eponymous archons only. The καὶ in col. i l. 7 remains unexplained and the occurrence three times successively of the name Μήδειος col. ii is strange;



and the insertion of ἀναρχία col. ii l. 6 is noteworthy. No successful attempt has been made to fix the dates of the archons which cover a period of at least 35 years. In col. iii, as in no. 66, the names Δύσανδρος and Λυσιάδης succeed each other; but the date of no. 66 is quite uncertain. See the note *ad loc.*, where the years 32/1 and 31/0 have been suggested by v. Schoeffer for the names respectively. See further Dittenberger IG III 1, 1014; Neubauer *Comm. epigr.* p. 133; Dumont *Fastes épon. d'Athènes* p. 52 n. 62; Th. Bergk *Rh. M.* xix 605; K. Keil *Philol.* xxiii 611; v. Schoeffer *l.c.*

**Remark xii.** *Lists of Prytanes.* It has been shown by Koehler, *Herm.* v (1871) p. 331 sqq., *Mitth.* iv (1879) p. 97 sqq., that there are three distinct classes of these lists, chronologically separate: (1) lists inscribed on dedicatory offerings made by the prytanes in recognition of the honours they had received (148, 149); these belong to the fifth and especially to the fourth century B.C.; (2) lists appended to decrees of the senate and people passed in honour of prytanes and their subordinate officers (56; IG II 1, 394); these documents approach in time the Augustan period; (3) lists inscribed by order of the prytanes on stones or Hermæ, having no connexion with decrees or offerings (150); this class dates from the imperial period.

**148.** A base of Pentelic marble found on the Acropolis. Kumanudis 'Aθ. iv (1875) p. 196; IG II 2, 864.

Alphabet, type 1; ○ = o, ov, pointing to the end of the fifth or the beginning of the fourth century B.C.; no ζ nor ψ. Στοιχηδόν.

Λ ε ω ν τ ί δ ο ς   π ρ υ τ ά ν ε ι ς   Λ ε ω  
ν ι κ ή σ α ν τ ε ς,   δ (ό) ξ α ν τ ω   δ ή μ ω.

|                 |                |             |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Κ]ήττιοι        | Φρεάρριοι      | Πήληκες     |
| Ἀμφιτέλης       | Ἀντιχάρης      | Φιλέας      |
| 5 Ἀμφιτελίδου   | Φιλίωνος       | Φιλοθή.     |
| Τελέσιππος      | Φιλέας         | Ἱεροκλείδης |
| Πεισίον         | Φιλίωνος       | Φείδωνος    |
| Ἀντικλείδης     | Πειθιάδης      | Ἵβάδαι      |
| Ἀντικλεί.       | Διοδώρου       | Σίμων       |
| 10 Ἀλ[μούσιοι   | Ἀριστοκ[ρ]άτης | Σιμώνδου    |
| Π[ρεσβυχ[ά]ρη[s | Ἀρίστωνος      | Χαιρίων     |
| Ἀριστίωνο[s     | Εὐάγγελος      | Πόλλιδος    |

|    |                   |                  |                 |
|----|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
|    | Νικήρατος         | Χα[ι]ρελ[η].     | ἐξ Οὔου         |
|    | Λεωκράτους        | Ἑγήμων           | Γλαῦκος         |
| 15 | Θούκριτος         | Λάβητος          | Γλανκέτου       |
|    | Κηφισοδώρου       | Φανόδημος        | Ἑκαλειῆς        |
|    | Ποτάμιοι καθύ.    |                  | Φειδέστρατο[s   |
|    | Χαρίνος           | Θεμισθοκλῆς      | Σωσικλέους      |
|    | Λάχητος           |                  | Κρωπίδαι        |
| 20 | Φίλιππος          | . . . . σ]τρατος | Ἐνδημος         |
|    | Φιλίωνος          |                  | Ἀρρ(ε)νηΐδου    |
|    | Π]οτάμιοι ὑ[π]έν. | Σουνιῆς          | Παιονίδαι       |
|    | Κ]λ[ε]ό[ν]ικος    | Σπ[ευ]σι[κλ]ῆς   | Μενέστρατο[s    |
|    | Στησάρχου         | Δημητ[ρ]ίου      | Οἰνοφίλου       |
| 25 | Σ]καμβωνίδαι      | Νι]κόμαχος       | Θεογένης        |
|    | Ἀντικράτης        |                  | Θεοδώρου        |
|    | Εὐκ]ράτου[s       | Πολύξενος        | Φιλόθηρος       |
|    | Πυθ]όδαρος        | Πολυκρά.         | Θεοφράστου      |
|    | Π]υθοκλέους       | Σμίκρων          | Εὐπυρίδαι       |
| 30 | Ἀριστηΐδης        |                  | Φειδέστ[ρ]ατ[ος |
|    | Ἱμεραίου          | Δειραδιῶται      | Χαιρεστ[ράτου   |
|    | Δ]ευκονοιῆς       | Ἄγνων            | Ἀντίρητος       |
|    | Καλλίμαχος        | Τιμοκλέους       | Αἰσχέου         |
|    | Ἀλκίου            | Χαιρεφῶν         | Αἰθαλίδαι       |
| 35 | Χαριάδης          |                  | Κτήσιππος       |
|    | Χ]αιροκλέους      | Ποτάμιοι         | Κτησωνίδου      |
|    | Διόγνητος         | Νίκων            | Εὐκλείδης       |
|    | Διογένους         |                  | Εὐκλέους        |
|    | Χολλ]ηΐδαι        | Στρατόνικος      | Κολωνῆς         |
| 40 | Ἀλ]κισθένης       |                  | Μενέστρατος     |
|    | Ἀλ]κιβιάδου       |                  | Μενεκράτου[s    |
|    | Νικ]αρχος         |                  | Ἑρμόδαρος       |
|    | Νικ]οξένου        |                  | Ἑρμολύκου       |

See Remark xii, p. 396. From the word *νικήσαντες* l. 2 Koehler infers that in the fourth and fifth centuries the popular assembly annually granted the honour of a crown to the prytanes of some one tribe. Leos to whom the statue is dedicated is of course the eponymous hero of the tribe.

Col. i 17, 22. Besides these two divisions of the deme Ποταμός a List of Prytanes, *Mitth.* x 106 sq., shows that there was a third: Ποτάμιοι Δειραδιῶται. The Paeanians also are described as καθύπερθε and ὑπένερθε IG II 2, 871.

Col. iii 16. Ἑκαλειῆς. For the various forms in -ής, -έες, -έτες, -ῆς, -εῖς from stems in -ευ see Meisterhans *Gr.* 140, and cf. 7 57.

**149.** A base of Hymettian marble, H. 0.46 m., Br. 0.78 m., Th. 0.78 m., inscribed on three sides. Hauvette-Besnault *BCH* v (1881) 361 sqq.; E. Gollub *Wien. St.* III 209 sqq.; IG II 2, 872; D 496. Cf. Koehler *Mitth.* VII (1882) 102 sqq.

Alphabet, type 1; ξ=ξ<sub>2</sub>. Α⊙ frequently appear as ΛΟ; Ε=ει in *πρυτάνεις* l. 32.

*A Front.*

<sup>341/0</sup>  
<sup>B.C.</sup> Αἰγυγίδος πρυτάνεις ἀνέθεσαν οἱ ἐπὶ Νικομάχου ἄρχον[τος  
στεφανωθέντες ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου ἀρετῆς ἔνεκ[α  
καὶ δικαιοσύνης.

*col. i*

*col. ii*

|                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ἐρχιεῖς                       | Ἰκαριεῖς                   |
| 5 Θαρρίας Θαρριάδου           | Τιμόκριτος Τιμοκράτους     |
| Κυδίας Λυσικράτους            | Ἀριστοφάνης Εὐκλείδου      |
| Χαιρέας Παραμύθου             | Ἀρχεναύτης Ἀρχεναύτου      |
| Φύλαρχος Παραμύθου            | Ἐράτων Ἐρατίωνος           |
| Ξενο[κ]λ[έ]ης Καλλιὰ[ς]       | Ἀρίγνωτος Βαβυρίου         |
| 10 Πολυκλείδ[η]ς Καλλιστράτου | Ἐστιαεῖς                   |
| Γα[ρ]γῆττιοι                  | Ποσειδιππος Καλλικράτου[ς] |
| Διόδωρος Φιλοκλέους           | Βατεῖς                     |
| Μειξίας Ἡγησίου               | Λυσίστρατος Πολυεύκτου     |
| Σμικρίας Φιλοκῆδους           | ἐκ Κολωνοῦ                 |
| 15 Ἀρ[ε]σίας Πausίου          | Καλλιφάνης Καλλικλέους     |
| Φιλαῖδαι                      | Θεάγης                     |
| Διονύσιος Ἡφαιστίωνος         | Κολλυτεῖς                  |
| Εὐθυκλῆς Ἀμεινίου             | Χαιρεφῶν Θράσωνος          |
| Εὐθύδικος Ἀμεινίου            | Ἀλεξίς Σωσιάδου            |
| 20 Κ]υδαντίδαι                | Φερεκράτης Φιλοκράτους     |
| Πυθίων Αἰσχρωνίδου            | Πλωθεῖς                    |
| Δημόστρατος [Δ]ημοστ[ρά]του   | Χαιρίας Χαιρίου            |
| Ἰωνίδαι                       | Ὀτρυνεῖς                   |
| Μ]ηλιεὺς Ἰλ[ι]ονέως           | Φιλῖνος Θεοδώρου           |
| 25                            | Ἐρικεεῖς                   |
|                               | Ἐπαμείνων Ἐπαινέτου        |

*col. iii (parallel with cols. i, ii)*

Ἀλαιεῖς

(5) Λυσιμαχίδης Λυσιπόλιδος  
Εὐβίος Αὐτοσθένους

- Ἀπολλόδωρος Ἀρχίου  
 Εὐνοστίδης Θεοφάντου  
 Καλλιμήδης Ἀρχεμάχου  
 (10) Τειθράσιοι  
 Δημοσθένης Δημοφώντο[s]  
 Δημόφιλος Δημοκλείους  
 Κα[λ]λίστρατος  
 Προκλείδης Προξενίδου  
 (15) Φηγαieiς  
 Ἀκήρατος Ἀρχεδήμου  
 Θεόμνηστος  
 Θεόδωρος Θεόγνιδος  
 Ἀραφήνιοι  
 (20) Ἑλπίνος Σωσιγένους  
 Καλλίμαχος Μνησιθείου  
 ἐγ Μυρρίνουτύτης  
 Θεόφιλος  
 Ἀγκυλῆθεν  
 (25) Εὐβιος Εὐβιότου  
 Διομειεῖς  
 Δωρόθεος Θεοδώρου  
 Ἀγκυλῆθεν  
 Μελήσιππος Μελησίου  
 30 Θ]αῤῥίας Ἐρχιεύς εἶπεν· ἐψηφίσθαι τοῖς φυλέταις, ἐπειδὴ  
 Ποσειδίππος Ἐστιαιόθεν ὁ ταμίας  
 τῆ]ς φυλῆς καλῶς [κ]α[ι] δικαί]ως ἐταμίευσε [τοῖς φ]υλέτ[αις]  
 καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ ἀπέθυσσε ὑπὲρ τῶν πρυτάνε-  
 ων ὅσ]α ἔδει τυθῆναι, ἐπαιν[έσαι αὐ]τὸν ἀ[ρετῆ]ς ἔνεκ[α καὶ δι]-  
 καιοσύνης τῆς περὶ τοὺς πρυτάνεις  
 καὶ στε]φα[νῶ]σαι θα[λλοῦ στ]ε[φ]άν[ω]ι.

*B Left side.*

- Ἀριστοφάνης Ἰκαριεύς εἶπεν· ἐψηφίσθ[αι τ]οῖς φυ[λέ]ταις,  
 ἐπαινέσαι, ἐπειδὴ καλῶς κ[αὶ δι]καίω[s]  
 35 ἐπεμελήθησαν τῆς συλλογῆς τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῆς [δι]αδόσε(ω)ς  
 τῶν συνβόλων καὶ ἐπόησαν τὴν δωρεῖ[αν]  
 τοῖς φυλέταις, ἐπαινέσαι αὐτοὺς ἀρετῆς ἔνεκα καὶ δικαιοσύνης  
 τῆς εἰς τοὺς φυλέτας καὶ στεφανῶσαι

αὐτῶν ἕκαστον θαλλοῦ στεφάνῳ ἀρετῆς ἔνεκα καὶ δικαιοσύνης  
τῆς εἰς τὴν φυλὴν·

Διόδωρον Φιλοκλέους Γαργήτιον Τιμόκριτον Τιμοκράτου  
Ἰκαριέα Θαῤῥίαν Θαῤῥιάδου Ἐρχιέα.

Θαῤῥίας Ἐρχιεύς εἶπεν· ἐπαινέσαι τοὺς ἱεροποιοὺς τοὺς τὰ  
μυστήρια ἱεροποιήσαντας Ἐλευσῖν[ι

40 καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτῶν ἕκαστον θαλλοῦ στεφάνῳ ἀρετῆς  
ἔνεκα καὶ δικαιοσύνης τῆς εἰς τοὺς

φυλέτας, Ποσειδίππον Ἐστιαίοθεν Τιμόκριτον Ἰκαριᾶ Ἀρι-  
στοφάνην Ἰκαριέα Χαιρίαν Πλωθειᾶ

Καλλίστρατον Τειθράσιον Πυθίωνα Κυδαντίδην Εὐβιον Ἀγ-  
κυλῆθεν Θεόμνηστον Φηγ-

αιέα Θεόφιλον ἐγ Μυρρίνουττης Μηλιέα Ἰωνίδην.

in corona :

in corona :

ὁ δῆμος.

ἡ βουλή.

### C Right side.

45 Διόδωρος Γαρ]γῆτιος εἶπεν· ἐπαινέσαι Ἀριστο[φ]άνην Εὐ-  
· κλείδ[ο]ν Ἰκαριέα δ[ικαιοσ-

ύν]ης ἔνεκ[α] τῆς εἰς τὴν Α[ι]γεῖ(δ)α φυλὴν καὶ στεφανῶσαι  
αὐτὸν θαλλοῦ στεφάνῳ.

This dedication and list of Prytanes of the Aegeid tribe is followed by decrees of the tribesmen, one in honour of a Treasurer, and on the left side a second in honour of three of the Prytanes, and a third in honour of 10 Prytanes as *ἱεροποιοί*. Another of the Prytanes is similarly honoured on the right side.

17. *Κολλυτείες*: cf. *Ἰκαριέες* 151 II 8 (325 B.C.). This substitution of the *ει* for *ι* may be added to the examples noted under no. 39, 74 22. Others accent *Κολλυτεῖες*, *Κολλυτείες*, etc. Cf. 148 col. iii 16. In 21 *Μνησιθείου* = *θέου*.

25. In the vacant space, where however Gollob says there is no trace of letters, we might have suspected that the name of a fiftieth Prytanis stood; forty-nine only are enumerated.

24, 28. *Ἀγκύλη* appears to have been a divided deme; we should have expected a distinguishing mark as in the case of *Ποταμός* and *Παίανη*; cf. 148 col. i 16, 21, Dittenberger *Herm.* ix 409.

30. *τοῖς φυλέταις*: not *τῇ φυλῇ*; only the fifty Prytanes of the Aegeid tribe were concerned.

31. The *ταμίαις* here performed the sacrifices which it was the duty of the Prytanes to cause to be performed before the beginning of meetings: Cf. IG i 390, 32; 408, 9.

34. On the confused construction Koehler notes that in these inscriptions the same care was not observed as in state-documents.



35. τῆς συλλογῆς τοῦ δήμου. The Prytanes were frequently commended for the duty, e.g. IG II 1, 390, 12. The persons actually praised by their tribesmen are the three members of the prytanising tribe who formed one-tenth of the board of συλλογεῖς τοῦ δήμου (cf. 100 A a 19) and assisted the ληξιαρχοί. See D.A. s.v. τῆς [δι]αδόσε(ω)ς κτλ: the stone has ΔΟΞΕΟΞ. The σύμβολα were the tallies received by those who attended the assembly in order to secure payment of the μισθὸς ἐκκλησιαστικός. Gollob l.c. notes a similar use of the word in Ar. Eccl. 297. δωρεάν: coronam auream conficiendam curaverunt. Gollob. For the form cf. the note on l. 17 above.

39. On the various kinds of ἱεροποιοί see 9 9. Here the ἱεροποιοί ἐγ βουλῆς are meant. They were ten in number and elected for the performance of named sacrifices, in some cases from the whole council, one from each tribe: in other cases, as here, the whole ten from the Prytanes, to whose period of office the ritual in question, here τὰ μυστήρια, belonged.

150. A slab of Pentelic marble found among the ruins of the aqueduct of Hadrian. Kumanudis (?) *Αὐγή* 1870 Sept. 21; G. Hirschfeld *B. d. Inst. arch.* 1872 p. 118 sqq.; IG III 1, 1023.

Alphabet in the main type 9; α is α<sub>1</sub>, δ is δ<sub>1</sub>, θ is θ<sub>2</sub>, ξ is ξ<sub>7</sub>, φ is φ<sub>1</sub>, φ<sub>7</sub>, ψ is ψ<sub>2</sub>; no β. ̄ = ̄ = ἐκτης, col. i 6. In iv 7 Π̄ = πρεσβύτερος, Ν̄ = νεώτερος.

[The inscription is in five parallel columns]

col. i

Αγ]αθῇ τύχῃ.  
 Επι ἀρχ]οντος Πραξαγόρου ) τοῦ  
 Γει]μοθέου Θορικίου εἰ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης Θε-  
 οῦ Ἀδριανοῦ ἰς Ἀθήνας ἐπιδημίας μηνὸς Γαμηλι-  
 ὶνος, ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰγινήδος 5 πρυτανείας, ἣ ἐγγραμμά-  
 τευεν Χρυσόγονος ) Φλυεύς, οἱ πρυτάνεις τειμ<sup>ν</sup>  
 ρ]αντες αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς αἰσιείτους ἀνέγραψαν

Γαργήττιοι

Ε]πώνυμο(ς). Ἑρμείας Γλαύκου Δικίννιος  
 [Ἀρριανός

col. ii

Δι]κίννιος Ἀσκληπιάδης  
 Δικίννιος Ἀττικός [ιεύς  
 Ζώπυρος Ἀπελλοῦ Ἑρχ-  
 Ἀσκληπιόδωρος )  
 Ζώπυρος Ἑρασεῖν[ο]υ  
 Δημήτριος )  
 Χάρης )  
 Φούριος Μάρκος  
 Εὔδημος Ἑρμείου  
 Ἑρμέρως Ἀσμένον  
 Ἑλευσεῖνιος

col. iii

Θεοφραστος Πο[πλίου]  
 Ἀλέξανδρος Μ . . . . νος  
 Πομπώνιος Ζω . . . .  
 Ἑρμόλαος Ρούφ[ου]

R. II.

col. iv

Ζώπυρος Πυθείνου  
 Πάννυχος Ἡρακλείδου  
 ἐκ Μυρινούνης  
 Ἀλέξανδρος Ἡλιοδώρου

col. v

Ἑλπίνεικος Ἀρτέμω-  
 Ἑστιαίοθεν  
 Σωτέλης Βακχύλου  
 Ἀθηνόδωρος )

[vos

26

|                             |                        |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| (5) Ἀλκαμένης Ἀφ . . . .    | Διοκλῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου     | Διομαιεῖς              |
| Δωρόθεος Προτ[έ]μον         | Ἐλευσίν[ι]ος Ὀλύμπου   | Βάχχιος Νεικηφόρου     |
| Λικίνν[ι]ος Ἀττικὸς         | Μακαρεὺς ) πρ.         | Νεικηφόρος )           |
| Πρεῖμος Προτεῖμο[ν]         | Μακαρεὺς ) νε.         | Ἀραφήνιοι              |
| Εἰσίδωρος Σωσ . . . .       | Εὐήμερος Μακαρέ(ω)ς    | Ἀντίπατρος Εὐπόρο      |
| (10) Ἀφροδείσιος Ἀλ . . . . | Φιλάδαι                | Ἀσκληπιάδης Εὐπόρ      |
| Ἐρικαιεῖς                   | .. ὄδωρος Σκαμάνδρου   | ἄτσειτοι               |
|                             | ... δωρος Εὐσχήμεν[ος] | κῆρυξ βουλῆς [κ]α[ι] δ |
|                             |                        | .....                  |

For the *ἄτσειτοι* (*ἄελσιτοι*) whom the Prytanes in this list include with themselves among the persons to be honoured see 68 p. 188. The 15th year (col. i

151. A square base of Hymettian marble found on the Acropolis. Pittakis *Ἐφ. ἀρχ.* 725; IG II 2, 943. Cf. Hubert *De arbitris atticis* Leipzig 1885 p. 24 sq.; M. and S. *Att. Proc.* 48, 1009 sqq.; Fischinger *De arbitris Atheniensium publicis* Munich 1893 p. 12 sq.

Alphabet, type 1; no ψ.

|               |                     |                   |                |       |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------|
| 325/4<br>B.C. | Δ ι ] α ι τ η τ α ι | ο ι               | ἐ π ι          | Ἀ ν τ |
|               | δ ] ν ἐ θ ε σ α ν   | σ τ ε φ α ν ω θ ἐ |                |       |
|               | Ἐ[ρ]εχθιδῶς         | Ἀλαιέες           | Δειραδιῶται    |       |
|               | Λαμπτρέες           | Νικήρατος         | Φίλων          |       |
| 5             | Νικίας              | 5 Τιμόθεος        | 5 Ἀταλόφρων    |       |
|               | Εὐθύφρων            | Γαργήττιοι        | Εὐθυκλῆς       |       |
|               | Χαρίσιος            | Ἐπικλῆς           | Φρεάρριοι      |       |
|               | ἐκ Κηδῶν            | Ἰκαριεῖς          | Φιλοκλήδης     |       |
|               | Δημοκλῆς            | Θεόδωρος          | Στράτων        |       |
| 10            | Εὐωνυμέες           | 10 Κλεαίνετος     | 10 Σου[ν]ιεῖς  |       |
|               | Αἰσχυραῖος          | Διομεῖς           | Ἀμφικλῆς       |       |
|               | Εὐβιος              | Δωρόθεος          | Σκαμβωνίδαι    |       |
|               | Φάνυλλος            | Ἔστιαιεῖς         | Φυλακίδης      |       |
|               | Σωκράτης            | Ἠγησίας           |                |       |
| 15            | Ἀναγυράσιοι         | 15 Πλωθέες        | Ἀκαμαντίδης    |       |
|               | Ἀρχ[ι]δ[α]μος       | Μαντίθεος         | 15 Προσπάλτιοι |       |
|               | Κη]φισιεῖς          |                   | Ἀρχίδαμος      |       |
|               | Δημάρατος           | Πανδιονίδος       | Φιλοκράτης     |       |
|               | Διοπείθης           | Προβαλίσιοι       | Νικόστρατος    |       |
| 20            | Φηγούσιοι           | Στέφανος          | Νικόστρατος    |       |

l. 4 sq.) from the first visit of Hadrian to Athens, which Dittenberger says must be either 138/9 or 139/40 A.D., more probably the latter; so A. Schmidt *Chron.* 738 sqq., who also argues that the coincidence of the sixth prytany with Gamelion, col. i 5, shows that the civil year in this Hadrianic era must have begun with Boedromion, not Hecatombaeon.

Col. i 3. The sign ) seems here to be superfluous; see 68 *fin.*

Col. i 4. For the numeral signs *ei* instead of *ie*, see note no. 142.

Col. i 5. *is* = *eis*, and col. iii 9 *Εισίδωρος* = *Ἴσ.* etc. see 91 37, 72, 93 58.

Col. iii 11. *Ἐρικαιεῖς*, col. v 5 *Διομαιεῖς*: see 92 *init.*

Col. iv 3. *ἐκ Μυρινούντης*: Meisterhans *Gr.* 84 quotes other examples of this nasalised form; cf. *Ἀρύββας* (40 7 etc) and *Ἀρύμβας*.

(151) This inscription, containing a list of *διατηγαί*, might equally well be classed under the Section *Dedications*.

On the numbers, and functions of the *διατηγαί*, their distribution among the tribes, the distinction between public and private *διατηγαί*, see *D.A.* s.v. Here the numbers mentioned from the several tribes vary between 16 in the Cecropis and 3 in the Pandionis, in all 104 names. The usual tribal precedence is observed; see *Rem.* vi p. 127 and 44 6.

ι κ [ λ έ ο υ ς ἄ ρ χ ο ν τ ο ς

ν τ ε [ ς ὕ π ὸ τ ο ὕ δ ή μ ] ο [ ν

|                |                |                  |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Πτελεάσιοι     | Μελιτ[έες      | Λυσίστρατος      |
| Δημήτριος      | Ἑγησί[ας       | Λυσίστρατος      |
| 5 Ἀχαρνέες     | 5 Κλαίνετος    | 5 Ἀφιδναῖοι      |
| Αἰσχέας        | Κ]ηφίσιος      | Τελέσιππος       |
| Ἐπιχάρης       | Φλυέες         | Φαληρέες         |
| Μνησίμαχος     | Χαρίας         | Ἑγησίας          |
| Εὐκλῆς         |                | Μαραθῶνιοι       |
| 10 Ἀθηνόδωρος  | Ἴπποθωντίδος   | 10 Ὀλυμπιόδωρος  |
| Πυθέας         | 10 ἐξ Οὔου     | Τρικορύσιοι      |
| Πυθόδωρος      | Αὐτόδικος      | Λυσίμαχος        |
| Ἀντιχάρης      | Ἀριστόβουλος   |                  |
|                | Οἰναῖοι        | Ἀντιοχίδος       |
| Κεκροπίδος     | Φανίας         | Σημαχίδαι        |
| 15 Ξυπεταῖονες | 15 Καλλίας     | 15 Θρασύ[μα]χος  |
| Σύνδρομος      | Πειραιεῖς      | Ἑροιάδαι         |
| Εὐκλῆς         | Σωκράτης       | Καλλιτέλης       |
| Μελήσανδρος    | Ἀρίστων        | Παλληνέες        |
| Εὐκλείδης      | Κόπρειοι       | Θεότιμος         |
| 20 Ἀλαιεῖς     | 20 Σώ[στ]ρατος | 20 Καλλίστρα[τος |

|                |              |              |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Διονυσόδωρος   | 20 Παιανιεῖς | 20 Χολαργεῖς |
| Κάλλαισχος     | Νέανδρος     | Ἀρισταίνετος |
|                | Μεῖδων       | Θορίκιοι     |
| Αἰγιῆδος       |              | Μνησίστρατος |
| Κολλυτέες      | Λεων[τίδο]ς  | Χαιρέας      |
| 25 Γλαυκωνίδης | Λευκονοεῖς   | 25 Ἀγνούσιοι |
| Μειδυλίδης     | 25 Διδυμίας  | Νίκανδρος    |
| Κυδαντίδαι     | Χολλεῖδαι    | Πόριοι       |
| Καλλιτέλης     | Γνάθων       | Φιλοκ[- s    |
| Θρασείας       | Δεινία[s     | Ο]ἰνηῖδος    |
| 30 Ἐρχιέες     | Στράτω[ν     | 30 Ὅη]θεν    |
| Ἐπιγένης       | 30 Σώ[δαμος  | Κλέανδρος    |
| Θεόξενος       |              | Μενεκράτης   |

**152.** A slab of Pentelic marble, broken on three sides; on the left, it had been joined to another slab. Found in the Dionysiac Theatre. Rhysopulos *Ἐφ. ἀρχ. n. s.* 168 tab. xxiii; IG II 2, 945.

**153.** A slab of Pentelic marble, broken on three sides; from l. 12 the right margin is intact, but on this side another slab had been attached. IG II 2, 946.

**154.** A slab of Pentelic marble, broken on three sides; on the right side another slab had been attached. Said to have been found on the Acropolis. Pittakis *Ἐφ. ἀρχ.* 1046; C. Keil *Sched. epigr.* p. 34; C. Bursian *Philol.* x (1855) p. 178; IG II 2, 947.

On all three inscriptions see Koehler, *Mitht.* vii (1882) p. 96 sqq.

Alphabet, type 1; once in **152** ξ is ξ<sub>2</sub>; ○ = ο, and generally ου; no ψ. Punctuation (:) in **153**

(152)

ἔγρα]μμ[άτευεν

οἷδ]ε διεδικάσαν[το

κατὰ τὸ τοῦ δήμου [ψήφισμα

Ἐπ(ι)κράτης Δημ[ο - - - -

Πυθόδωρος Πυθ - - - -

5

- - - - ἀντὶ Θ]εοδώρου

Σωσίστρατος Κηρυ[κίωνος - - -

- - - - ἀντὶ Π]ολυκράτους

Κηρυκίων Σωσιστ[ράτου - - -

- - - - ἀν]τὶ Δημητρίου

Φιλοκράτης Φιλο - - - -

Σμικρωνίδης Με - - - -

Ἀρίστανδρος Λυ - - - -

Ὀνήτωρ Ὀνασαντ[ίδου - - -

Ἀρισ(τ)οφῶν Ναυκ - - - -

10

|    |              |              |                |
|----|--------------|--------------|----------------|
|    | Ἱεροφάνης    | Ἀχερδούσιοι  | Αἰγιλ[ι]εῖς    |
|    | Φιλοκράτης   | Ἀρχέδημος    | Ἀστυμέ[δων] ?  |
|    | Δημόκριτος   | Ἀξηνιῆς      | Ἀρχέδ[ημος]    |
|    | Αἰξωνέες     | Εὐθυκράτης   | Ἀλω]πε[κέες    |
| 25 | Καλλιφάνης   |              | 25 Καλλιτέ[λης |
|    | Ἐξη]κεστιδης | 25 Αἰαντίδος |                |
|    | Δαιδαλίδαι   | Οἰναῖοι      |                |
|    | Ξενοκλῆς     | Ἐπιχάρης     |                |
|    | Ἀθμονέες     | Ῥαμνούσ[ιοι  |                |
| 30 | Χαιρεφῶν     | Φίλ[ω]ν      |                |
|    | Εὐβιος       | 30 Νί[κων] ? |                |

(152 continued)

15

Φειδεκράτης Ἀ]ρ - - - - -

Κτήσων Φρόνου ε - - -

Ῥοῖκος Φιλίνου - - -

Μν(η)σίστρατος Φ - - - - -

Καλλίμαχος Με - - - - -

Φιλόστρατος [Μ - - - - -

Λύκων Γλανκέ[του - - -

20

Πρᾶος Ξενοκ - - - - -

Ἀδειστος Πο - - - - -

Θεοί

Σάτυρος Νι[κ - - - - -

25

- - Κη[φισιεύς  
Θεοκ[λ - - -

Κηφισιεύς

Εὐχαρίδη[s - -

ἐκ Κηδῶν

Πολυκλ[ῆς - -

30

Λαμπτρέ[ύς -

Ἀριστοκρ - - -

Λαμπτρέύ[s

Φρύνιχο[s - -

Εὐωνυμ[εύς

35

Εὐκο - - -

Ἀνα[γυράσιος

Ἀρ - - -



## (153)

- ὁ δείνα - - - - - ἀντὶ - -]ου τοῦ Χαρ - - - -  
 ὁ δείνα - - - Φη]γουν. ἀντὶ Ἑ[- - - τοῦ - - - - -  
 ὁ δείνα - - - - - ἀντὶ - - -]ς τοῦ Δημ[ητρίου - - -  
 ὁ δείνα - - - - - ἀν]τὶ Ἀριστοφῶ[ντος τοῦ - - - - -  
 5 ὁ δείνα - - - - - ἀ]ντ[ι Ἀν]τ[ιδότ]ου τοῦ Εὐ - - - - -  
 ὁ δείνα - - - - - ἀντὶ -]ωνο[ς τ]οῦ Σίμωνος - - -  
 ὁ δείνα - - - - - ἀντὶ Πυθο[δ]ώρου τοῦ Θεμιστ[ίου] - - -  
 ὁ δείνα - - - - - ἀ]ντὶ Λεωπείθους τοῦ Διογε - - - -  
 ὁ δείνα - - - - - ἀντ]ὶ Δημοκράτους τοῦ Δημοκρ[άτους] - - -  
 10 ὁ δείνα - - - - - ἀντὶ Βουλευκλέους τοῦ Βουλαρχίδου :- -  
 ὁ δείνα - - - - -]ι(-) : ἀντὶ Σωστράτου τοῦ Σωσικλέους Φ - - -  
 ὁ δείνα - - - -]οι(-) : ἀντὶ Τιμοδήμου τοῦ Τιμοκλέους - - -  
 ὁ δείνα - - - -]ρ(-) : ἀντὶ Δηϊξένου τοῦ Κυδικλέους : Οἰ[ναίον]  
 ὁ δείνα - - - - -] ἀντὶ Θρασυδάου τοῦ Ἀλκμεωνίδου : Ἀφιδ.  
 15 ὁ δείνα - - - - - ἀντ]ὶ Ἀριδῆλου τοῦ Μνησάρχου Ὁαθεν  
 ὁ δείνα - - - Λαμ]π : ἀντὶ Λεπτίνου τοῦ Ἀντιφώντος Σφητ.  
 ὁ δείνα - - - - -] ἀντὶ Κηφισοδώρου τοῦ Παναίσχους Ἀχαρ.  
 ὁ δείνα - - - - -] : ἀντὶ Φιλοκράτους τοῦ Φιλοκύδους Παια.  
 ὁ δείνα - - - - -] ἀντὶ Λέοντος τοῦ Ἀγασικλέους Ἐλευ.  
 20 ὁ δείνα - - - - - ἀντ]ὶ Κτησίππου τοῦ Σιμύλου : Κυθηρῶν  
 ὁ δείνα - - - -]ν(-) ἀντὶ Φειδοκράτους τοῦ Ἀριστοδίκου Ἀμφ[ιτ].  
 ὁ δείνα - - - - - ἀντ]ὶ Τε]ισάνδρου τοῦ Κηφισοδώρου Ἀφιδν.  
 ὁ δείνα - - - - - ἀντὶ - -κ]λέους τοῦ Θρασυβούλου Μαραθ.  
 τοῦ -]οδωρίδου Ἀθμον.  
 25 τ]οῦ Νίκωνος Ἀμφιτ.  
 τοῦ Τεισάρχου Παλλη.  
 τοῦ Δυ]κίνου Ἀθμο.  
 τ]οῦ Ἀνδροκράτους Κεφα.  
 τοῦ Ἀρισ]τοκλέους Κυδαθθ.  
 30 -σ-  
 Π]ροσπαλτίου

## (154)

- - - ος Φηγαυῆς  
 - - - οκλέους Μενέλεως ἀρχηγέτης ἀντ[ι] - - -  
 - - - ου Ἑρακλῆς ἀρχηγέτης ἀντὶ - - -  
 - - - ς Διοσκόρω ἀντὶ Νικοστρά[του] - - -  
 5 Ποτάμιοι

|       |                   |                              |       |
|-------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| - - - | μον               | Ἀντικλῆς Φιλοξένου ἀντὶ Φ    | - - - |
| - - - | ν]δροῦ            | Κυδαθηναίης                  |       |
| - - - | κλείδου           | Καλλιάρχης Νικομάχου ἀντὶ    | - - - |
| - - - | σ]τράτου          | Ἀγκυλειῆς                    |       |
| 10    |                   | Λυσίδημος Λυσίου ἀν[τι       | - - - |
| - - - | κλείδου           | Πρασιῆς                      |       |
|       |                   | Ναυκράτης Δαμασίου ἀντὶ Δ    | - - - |
| - - - | ομένους           | ἐκ Κηδῶν                     |       |
|       |                   | Πιστογένης Πιστοκλέους [ἀντὶ | - - - |
| 15    | - - Καλ]λιστράτου | Φιλοτιμίδης Θεοτίμου ἀν[τι   | - - - |
|       |                   | Ξενοκλείδης Ξενο[ίτου ἀντὶ   | - - - |

The ○ = ο, ου points to the earlier part of the fourth century B.C.

Koehler (*Mith.* 1. c.) shows that these fragments, which are parts of documents of considerable size, represent the results of various *διαδικασίαι*, suits instituted to determine the claims of certain persons, as against certain others, to be exempted from certain *λειτουργίαι*. Thus in **152** 6 one whose name is lost is to undertake the duty in place of Theodoros, [ἀντὶ Θ]εοδώρου. There is not much to indicate the specific *λειτουργίαι* to which the inscriptions are to be referred. No. **152** was found in the Dionysiac theatre, hence perhaps the liturgy may be the choregia. In no. **153** no reference to tribe or deme is observed; this indicates the trierarchy as the liturgy in question. Again as we have evidence (cf. *Dem. c. Polycl.* and Thumser *De civium Athen. muneribus* p. 57) that the lists of persons liable for the *προεισφορά* were settled according to demes, possibly no. **154** is concerned with the *προεισφορά*, and the liability to perform the burden on the part of certain sanctuaries, **154** 2—4 is quite in keeping with this supposition. It may be noted that the psephism mentioned in **152** 3 was not necessary for authorising the *διαδικασίαι* themselves. Perhaps it contained provisions for securing a speedy settlement of the cases in hand; that they formed a numerous class appears from [Xen.] *Resp. Ath.* iii 4.

**155.** Two fragments of a slab of Pentelic marble found on the Acropolis. Koehler *Herm.* vi (1871) 106; IG ii 2, 948; D 613. Cf. Foucart *BCH* vii (1883) 387 sq.; Toepffer *Att. Genealogie* 50 sq.; Mommsen *Feste* p. 254, note 2, p. 258, note 5; Haussoullier *Rev. Gr.* 1900 p. 25.

Alphabet, type 1; but π is π<sub>2</sub>.

τούσδε ἐπιώψ[ατο] ὁ ἱεροφάντης [τὴν κλίνην στρώ-  
σαι τῷ Πλούτων[ι] καὶ τὴν τράπ[εζαν] κοσμήσαι  
κατὰ τὴν μα[ν]τείαν τοῦ [θεοῦ·  
Κριτόδημον [Ἐ]νδίου Λαμπτ[ρ]έα  
5 Ἐπικράτην [Πε]ισιάνακτος - - -  
Θράσυλλον [Θ]ρασύλλου [Δεκελ]εα

Ἀντιγένης Ξε[ν]οκλέους [᾽Ο]ῆ[θεν]  
 Πύρρος Πυθοδώρου [᾽Α]χερδ[ούσιος]  
 Βούλαρχος [Β]ουλάρ[χ]ου Φ[λυεύς]  
 10 Ἀπολλόδωρον Ἀπολλοδώ[ρου] - - -  
 Ἑτεοκλῆς Χρεμωνίδο[ν Αἰθαλίδης]  
 Φιλότιμος [᾽Ακ]εσστοθέμι[δος] - - -  
 Ἀ[ριστ]ιων[?] Ἀριστοδήμο[ν] - - -

The characters and the absence of the *στοιχηδόν* arrangement indicate the last part of the fourth century B.C.

The list is that of persons selected for the temple-service of Pluto by the hierophant.

1. ἐπιώψατο. Cf. Suidas: ἐπιώψατο· κατέλεξεν, ἐξελέξατο. ἔστι δὲ Ἀττικόν. ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπιώψατο ἀρρήθρους. οἶον κατέλεξεν, ἐξελέξατο· Πλάτων ἐν Νόμοις (*Legg.* xii 947 c). Koehler remarks that the variety in size of the letters in different lines makes it clear that the names of the selected were inscribed by different hands. For the sense cf. IG ii 2, 949, 1: ἱεροφάν]της Νουφράδου Περιθοίδης ἀνέ[γραψεν] τοὺς ἐπινοφθέντας ὑφ' ἐαυτοῦ.

2. Pausanias i 28, 6 testifies that Pluto was worshipped along with the Eumenides in the Areopagus. The fact that it is the hierophant who chooses persons to prepare the *lectisternium* shows that there was some connexion between the cult of the Chthonian deities and the Eleusinian rites, in which also Πλούτων was the name of the king of the infernal regions. D. For the restorations in these lines cf. IG ii 2, 949, and for the expression *τράπεζαν κοσμήσαι* cf. 138 11.

7. Ἀντιγένης: for the negligence of construction evidenced by these nominatives in enumerations see Meisterhans *Gr.* 203 who adds IG ii 2, 811 c 22 sqq. (323 B.C.): κλιμακίδας, ἰστόν κτλ—ἄγκυραι. A flagrant example is afforded by an Olympian inscription, *Ol.* v. no. 36 (D 98): ὑπὸ [ἐλλα]μποδικᾶν Ἀγιάδας, Φιλ[ων]... Βάθυλ[λος].

12. Ἀκ]εσστοθέμι[δος]. For the numerous examples in Attic inscriptions of -σσ- before κ, χ, τ, θ see Meisterhans *Gr.* 89.

156. A stele of Hymettian marble found in the Dionysiac theatre. Kumanudis Ἀθ. vi p. 381; IG ii 2, 953.

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc} \alpha & \beta & & \epsilon & \zeta & & \theta & & \xi & \omicron & & \rho & & \phi \\ \wedge & \wedge & & \wedge & \wedge & & \wedge & & & \wedge & & \wedge & & \wedge \\ \Lambda & \text{A} & \text{E} & \text{C} & \text{F} & \text{F} & \text{D} & \text{E} & \text{C} & \text{I} & \text{H} & \text{O} & \text{O} & \text{I} & \text{K} & \text{A} & \text{M} & \text{N} & \text{I} & \text{O} & \text{O} & \text{P} & \text{P} & \text{F} & \text{X} & \text{T} & \text{Y} & \text{F} & \text{X} & \text{O} \end{array}$

For +=φ see 51.

Ἐ]πὶ Λυσιάδου ἄρχοντος οἶδε ἱεροποίησαν  
 Ῥωμαῖα

Χ]ρύσιππος ἐξ Οἴου Σμικυθίων Ἀναγυράσιος

## Πτολεμαῖα

|    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 5  | Ἀσκ]λη[π]ιδότος Πειραιε.<br>Ν]ικογένης Φιλαΐδης<br>Ἀν]θεστήριος ἐγ Μυρρίν.<br>Μνα]σαγόρας Ἀλεξανδ.<br>Π]αυσίλυπος Πειραιεύς | Ἀντίπατρος Πειραιεύς<br>Θηρύλος Πιθεύς<br>Σπόριος Ῥωμαῖος<br>Ἑρμῶναξ Ἑρμειος<br>Ἀρχικλῆς Λακιάδης                     |
| 10 | Θ]εό[φι.]λος Πειραιεύς<br>Ἀ]πελλῆς Σουნიεύς<br>Ἀ]ρί[βαξ]ος Πειραιεύς<br>Ἀ]νδρέας Παλληνεύς<br>Ῥ]εστος Μαραθώνιος            | Λυκίσκος ἐξ Οἴου<br>Πυθικὸς Ἀραφήνιος<br>Φιλήμων Εἰρεσίδης<br>Μενέλαος Πειραιεύς<br>Κράτερμος Ῥαμνούσιος              |
| 15 | Νικόμαχος Περιθοΐδη.<br>Ἀσκληπιόδωρος Σουνι.<br>Φ]ιλιππίδης Φλυεύς<br>Ἑ]ρ[μύ]δωρος Φρεάρριος<br>Φ]εΐδιππος Φλυε.            | Λεόντιχος Ἀχαρνεύς<br>Ἀλέξανδρος Ὀτρυνεύς<br>Βάκχιος Ἀθμονεύς<br>Βασιλείδης Πειραιεύς<br>Ἀγιάδας Γαργήτιος            |
| 20 | Τ]ιμησίθεος Ἑρχιεύς<br>Ἰ]έ[ρω]ν (or -έων?) Ἀζηنيεύς<br>Γλ]αυκίας Θετταλός<br>Πρω]τόλαος Συπαλήττ.<br>Δ]ιονύσιος Κριωεύς     | Σέλευκος Δεκελεεύς<br>Δέξανδρος Ἀναφλύστιος<br>Γόργος Σφήτιος<br>Μητρόδωρος Πειραιεύς<br>Μήδειος Πειραιεύς            |
| 25 | Π]αναΐτιος Ῥόδιος<br>Δ]ημόφιλος Πειραιεύς<br>Θ]ράσιππος Ἰκαριεύς<br>Ἰ]ων Ἀμφιτροπήθεν<br>Ἀ]λεξίς Μαραθώνιος                 | Μένανδρος Πειραιεύς<br>Ποσειδώνιος Λαμπτρέύ[s]<br>Ποσειδώνιος Πειραιεύς<br>Ἑστιαῖος Θημακεύς<br>Ἀρίσταρχος Ῥαμνούσιος |
| 30 | Β]ίων Ἀζηنيεύς<br>Κ]ράτιππος Κηφισιεύ.<br>Ἀ]ρχέλαος Συπαλήττι.<br>Θ]εόδωρος Ῥαμνούσιος<br>Ἀ]ρίσταρχος Λευκονοεύς            | Ἀπολλόδωρος Πειραιεύς<br>Ἀσκληπιά[δ]ης Πειρ[αιεύς]<br>Λ - - - - -<br>- - - - -  |
| 35 | Μ]έμνων Σαρδια[ν]ός<br>Κ]αλλικράτης Ἀγγελ[ῆ]θεν<br>Δε]ύκιος   |   |

The inscription probably belongs to the first half of the second century B.C.; cf. the note on no. 51 *init.* The lists are those of the *ιεροποιοί* who officiated at the Ῥωμαῖα and the Πτολεμαῖα. In col. i 25 Π]αναΐτιος Ῥόδιος is probably not the well-known philosopher.

**157.** A stele of Hymettian marble, broken above, found in the Acropolis. Koehler *Mitth.* VII (1882) 7; IG II 2, 958.

Alphabet, type 5;  $\mu$  is  $\mu_1$ ,  $\pi$  is  $\pi_4$ ,  $\phi$  is  $\phi_1$  and  $\phi_7$ ,  $\omega$  is  $\omega_1$  and  $\omega_6$ .

Κλειδοῦχος] κα[ι πυρφό-  
ρ]ος  
'Α]πολλόδωρος Νικαγόρου  
'Ραμνούσιος  
5 ι]ερεὺς Σωκράτης Σαραπί-  
ωνος Κηφισιεύς·  
(cf. IG III 1015) ἐπὶ 'Αρισταίου ἱερέως  
Θεόδωρος Χαριδήμου  
ἐγ Μυρρινούττης  
10 'Ηλιόδωρος 'Ολυμπιοδώρου  
'Α]γνούσιος κλειδοῦχος  
καὶ πυρφόρος.

The fragment contains the remains of a list of the annual sacerdotal officers of the Asklepieion. The surviving lines form the end of the list. The κλειδοῦχος is mentioned IG II 1, 453 b 18 and 453 c 13, 14. There was a πυρφόρος connected with the Eleusinian ritual; see *D.A.* A Delphian list, D 611 (102/1—94/3 B.C.) begins with Πυρφόρος ἡ ἐγ Δελφω[ν], the priestess who carried the sacred fire from Delphi to Athens.

**158.** Four fragments of Pentelic marble found in the Acropolis. Pittakis *Eph.* 1344, 1401, 276; IG II 2, 959.

Alphabet, type 1;  $\xi$  is  $\xi_1$ ,  $\xi_2$ ; no  $\psi$ ;  $E = \epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon i$  and  $O = o$ ,  $ou$ , indicating the end of the fifth or beginning of the fourth century B.C.

Frg. a b

. . . . ος . ο - -  
. χ]είδης 'Αμ[ειν -  
Γ]ήρως 'Απολλω[νιδου - - - -  
Κ]τύας 'Επικράτ[ους  
5 Εὐφρων 'Αρχεδῆ[μου  
'Απολλώνιος  
'Αριστομένους Σ] - - - -  
'Ηρακλείδης Πύρρος Τ - - -  
Φιλωνιχίδου 'Αρτέμω[v -  
10 Στρομβιχίδης 'Ηρακλεί[δ -  
Χαριδήμου Εὐρεσ -



|    |                          |                 |
|----|--------------------------|-----------------|
|    | Φοῖνιξ Εὐχείρου          | Σαρπ[ήδων -     |
|    | Ναύσων Θεοφίλου          | Παυσιστρατ -    |
|    | τριηράρχω                | Ἀριστοδημ -     |
| 15 | Πρωτόμαχος Κηφι.         | Λυσιστρατ -     |
|    | Ν]αυσίστρατος Στε.       | Καρίων Κη[φισ - |
|    | ἐ]πιβάται                | Ἐρμάφίλος       |
|    | Χαιρήμων Ἀγρυλ.          | Κτησικλε -      |
|    | Μν]ησίας Ἀγρυλῆ.         | Ἐπιμελή[της ? - |
| 20 | . .]ύραρχος Ἀγρυ.        | Παυσιστρ[ατ -   |
|    | Ἀμφ]ικλῆς Ἀγρυ.          | Μάρων Με - -    |
|    | - ο]δάμας Ἀγρυ.          | Ἀρτίμας         |
|    | - ω]ν Ἀγρυλῆ.            | Διονυσι[ο -     |
|    | - σ]τρατος Ἀγρυ.         | Ἀγάθων          |
| 25 | - ο]ς Κηφισι.            | Λ[άκ]ων[ος      |
|    |                          | Ε . . ε -       |
|    |                          | Ε . . - -       |
|    | - - - Λαμ.               | Δ]εξιθ[εο -     |
|    | - - - Τρ]ικο.            | Ἐρμων - -       |
| 30 | - - -                    | Δημη[τριο -     |
|    | - - ης Στειρ.            | Κτησι - -       |
|    | - - τ]ης                 | Ἐρμαι - -       |
|    | - - ης Χερρό(ονησίτης ?) | Σάτυρ[ος -      |
|    | - - τ]ης                 | Θρα - - -       |
| 35 | - - δης ἐκ Κε.           | Πα - - -        |
|    | - - τ]ης                 | Α - - -         |
|    | - - ης Πτε.              | - - -           |
|    | - - -                    |                 |
|    | - - - Κό]πρ.             |                 |
| 40 | πεντηκό]νταρχ.           |                 |
|    | - - λ]ης Παι.            |                 |
|    | - - -                    |                 |
|    | - - - Οἶναϊ.             |                 |
|    | - - - ς                  |                 |
| 45 | ναῦται ἀσ]τοί            |                 |
|    | - - - Κηφ.               |                 |
|    | - - η -                  |                 |

## Frg. c

|                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| - - -           | Σ - - - - -          |
| - - η]ς         | Φιλόστρατος [Σ - - - |
| - - ιδης        | Φοῖνιξ Ἀλεξίππ[ου    |
| - - - -         | Γέτας Ἀλεξίππ[ου     |
| 5 - - - -       | Ἀσσύριος Ἀλεξί[ππου  |
| - - - -ς        | Εὐτυχος Πραξιβ[ούλου |
| - - - -         | Δάμων Χαρισίου       |
| τριηράρ]χω      | Σωκράτης Χαρισίου    |
| - - -ς Κηφι.    | Ἀρχέφιλος Λίπου      |
| 10 - - η]ς Χολ. | Παυσανίας Ἀριστα-    |
| ἐπιβάται]       | Τριβαλλὸς Ἀριστα -   |
| - - - Δα]μπτ.   | Γῆρυς Ἀπολλωνίδ[ον   |
| - - - Δ]αμ.     | Ἡφαιστόδωρος         |
| - - - Λαμ.      | Ὑπέρανθος            |
| 15 - - - Δαμ.]  | Καρίων Ἀμύντ[ου      |
| - - - - κ(-)    | Σύρος Ἀμ[ύντου       |
| - - -           | Τεῦκρο[ς - - -       |

## Frg. d

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| - - σχ - -         | - - -   |
| - - χος Κ - - -    |         |
| ναῦτα]ι ἀστοί      |         |
| - - ιος Κοθω.      |         |
| 5 - - οκλής Κοθ.   |         |
| - - μαχος Κηφ.     |         |
| - - Δ]αιδαλί.      |         |
| - - μος (Α)ναφ.    | I - - - |
| - - λ]ης Ἀλιμού.   | E - - - |
| 10 - - ι]χος Ἰκαρ. | K - - - |
| - - -ς Πειραι      |         |
| - - - Κ]εφαλή      |         |
| - - - -            |         |

The stone contains fragmentary lists of ships' crews.

The order observed in the lists is as follows. First come the trierarchs or trierarch, then the ἐπιβάται or hoplites serving as marines, thirdly the κυβερνήται (steersmen), κελευσταί (boatswains), πεντηκόνταρχοι (subordinate to the κελευσταί), πρῶραι (look-out men at the bow), fourthly the oarsmen enrolled from the number of citizens (ναῦται ἀστοί); lastly, the oarsmen belonging to the class

of freedmen and slaves. The names of the freedmen and slaves (see frg. c, col. 2) are followed by those of their patrons or masters, and not by the demotic.

For the order of precedence among the officers cf. Xen. *Oecon.* viii 14, where the *πρωρεὺς* is called the *διάκονος* of the *κυβερνήτης*, and Aristoph. *Eg.* 543 sqq.:  
 ἔφασκεν | ἐρέτην χρῆναι πρῶτα γενέσθαι πρὶν πηδαλίοις ἐπιχειρεῖν, | κἄτ' ἐντεῦθεν  
 πρωρατεῦσαι καὶ τοὺς ἀνέμους διαθρῆσαι | κἄτα κυβερνᾶν αὐτὸν ἑαντῷ. The number of marines is small, on an average ten to each trireme; cf. Thuc. iii 95, 2, iv 76. 1, 101, 2.

**159.** Three fragments of Pentelic marble found in the Acropolis. Ross *Dem.* p. 18; Rang. 1259, 1279; Pittakis *Ἐφ.* 320, 2113; IG ii 2, 960. Frg. a only is given below.

Alphabet, type 1; E = ε, ει(?); O = ο, ου.

|                       |                               |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Κ λ η ρ ο υ χ ] ο ι . | ε ἰ ς - - -                   |
| τ ο ἰ σ δ ε           | ἐ δ ὁ ] θ η                   |
| κ λ ῆ ρ ο ς .         | ἐ [ π ι - - - ἀ ρ χ ο ν τ ο ς |
| Ἑρεχθ]ίδος            | Λεω]ν[τίδος                   |
| - - ης                | Σκαμ[βωνίδαι                  |
| 5 - - ος Καλλίου      | Εὐνικ[ος - - -                |
| - - ς Εὐνόμου         | Λευκονο[εἰς                   |
| - - ης Λυσιμάχου      | Ἄνδρω[ν - - -                 |
| Δαμπτρ]ῆς καθύπερ.    | Αἰθαλί[δαι                    |
| - β]ουλος Ἰσχυρίου    | Ἀγνίας [Ε - - -               |
| 10 - - ς Ἰσχυρίου     | Κήττιοι                       |
| - - α]ς Φιλίνου       | Δήμαρχος                      |
| Δαμπτρ]ῆς πάραλοι     | - - - - -                     |
| - - -                 | ἐξ] Οἴου                      |
|                       | - - -                         |

The list to which these fragments belong gives the names of cleruchs, to whom lands were assigned, possibly in Samos or Potidaea; cf. IG ii 2, 699 col. i 20 sqq., where among the dedicators of golden crowns to Athena is mentioned ὁ δῆ[μ]ο[s] ὁ ἐν Σάμῳ, and IG ii 1, 57 (=D 82), 8 sq. ἐὰν σ[υνενέγκῃ] Ἀθηναίους πέμψ[α]σι τοὺς κληρούχους ἐς Ποτ[εῖδαιαν]. The date of the latter inscription is 362/1 B.C. and in it, as in our inscription, O = ο, ου: τ O ς κληρ O χ O ς.

**160.** A base of Hymettian marble, found in the island of Salamis: H. 0.58 m.; L. 0.79 m.; Th. 0.50 m. The letters for 0.35 m. of the lower part of the stone have been designedly erased. Lolling *Mitth.* vii (1882) p. 40; IG ii 2, 962.

Alphabet, type 1; Φ is both Φ and + (see 51); no ζ, ψ.

Οἱ ἵππεῖς τῇ Σαλ[αμί]νι ἀν[έθε]σ[αν]  
ἵππαρχος

Θεογένης Θεομήδους Ἐλευσίνιος

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Δίφιλος Φιλωτάδο[υ Δ]αμτρεῦς    | Φιλέας Διοκλέους Ἐλαιούσιος              |
| 5 Νικίας Εὐκταίου Ξυπεταίων     | Σμίκυθος Σωσίππου Αἰξωνεύς               |
| Εὐστροφος Εὐγενίδου Πειραιεύ.   | Κλεόφαντος Κλεοφώντος Ἐλευσ.             |
| Νικόστρατος Νικοστράτου Χολαρ.  | Εὐκταῖος Νικίου Ξυπεταίων                |
| Ε]ὐκλῆς Λυσίου Μελιτεῦς         | Καλλίας Καλλικράτου Κολωνῆθ.             |
| Χαραμαντίδης Σωκλέου Εὐωνυμε.   | ὁ δῆμος Σωκλῆς Ἀλεξιμάχου Εὐωνυμεῦς      |
| 10 Νανσικλῆς Νανσιγένου Ἀναγυρ. | Θεογένην Προκλῆς Ἐρξιγένου Κολλυτεῦς     |
| Φιλόστρατος Τεισάνδρου Πειρα.   | Ἐλευσίνιον Εὐαλκίδης Ἀλκιμάχου ἐκ Κεραμ. |
| Σωκρ]άτης Εὐδράμονος Ἀφιδναῖ.   | Ἐπικράτης Διοφάντου Πειραιεύ.            |
| Ἄρισ]το. ε[- - - Ἀναγυρ.]       | Καλλίας Σφ]ναύτου Κολωνῆθε.              |
|                                 | - - - - - ου Ἐλ]εν.                      |

The  $\vdash = \phi$  makes it probable that the inscription is not earlier than the second half of the fourth century B.C. Lolling *l.c.* supposes that ἵππεῖς who make the dedication to the heroine Salamis belonged to the cleruchs; for at the period indicated Salamis was occupied by cleruchs. Moreover if the dedication had been made by the Athenian cleruchs as a body, the names would not have been given, and the dedication would have been made to Athena rather than to Salamis. In l. 6 Εὐστροφος may have been an ancestor of Θεόδωτος Εὐστρόφου Πειραιεύς mentioned in IG II 1, 594 (= 823), 595 (about 127 B.C.) as one of the principal Salaminian cleruchs.

The lower part of the inscription may have been destroyed in consequence of the events of 318 B.C., when Cassander took possession of the island and the Athenian cleruchs were expelled.

**161.** On the lower part of a block of Pentelic marble, used in the Byzantine age for the base of a pilaster, which was placed in the ancient temple of Athena Polias. Pittakis *Ἐφ.* 1400; IG II 2, 963.

Alphabet, type 1; ξ is ξ<sub>2</sub>. Koehler notes that Ο and Ω are hard to distinguish on the stone.

Σε]ύθης  
Σιμίας  
Διονύσιος  
Γλανκίας  
5 Βάκχιος  
Παρμενίσκος  
Πυρρίας  
Εὐδημος  
Ἰπ]πίας                      Κ[ηρίνθιοι ?

|    |               |            |                |
|----|---------------|------------|----------------|
| 10 | Στράτων       | Σ . . . .  |                |
|    | Ἀσκληπιόδωρος | Με . . . . | Ἀμ]είνιχος     |
|    | Ζωῖλος        | Ἡφαι[στ    | Ἀγεάς          |
|    | Θόας          | Καρύστιοι  | Δάμων          |
|    | Διονύσιος     | Διοκλῆς    | Ἰασεῖς         |
| 15 | Ζωῖλος        | Κυζικηνοί  | Σαμιάδης       |
|    | Ἡρακλείδης    | Διοφάνης   | Ἀλικαρνασσ[εῖς |
|    | Σῖμος         | Αἰνιᾶνες   | Μοσχίων        |
|    | Παρμενίων     | Ἀγέμαχος   | Φιλιππεῖς      |
|    | Κτησίας       | Ἀρίστων    | Ἑρμόλυκος      |
| 20 | Κόνων         | Ἀμύντας    | Λύκιοι         |
|    | Πατουμάσης    | Δικαίαρχος | Ἀγάθων         |
|    | Δίβυθος       | Δράκ[ω]ν   | Ἡρακλεῶται     |
|    | κτλ.          | κτλ.       | κτλ.           |

(76 lines in all remain of the inscription)

Koehler thinks that the fragment contains part of a roll of mercenaries. Col. ii. 46 sqq. contains the names of five inhabitants of Cassandrea which we may infer from Diod. xix 52 (ἐκτίσε δὲ καὶ πόλιν ἐπὶ τῆς Παλλήνης ὁμώνυμον αὐτοῦ Κασσάνδρειαν) was founded about 316 B.C. The date of the inscription was probably the end of the fourth century or a little later.

The strangeness of some of the names in col. i 1—46 leads to the conclusion that they belong to the district of Thrace or Bithynia; cf. Πατουμάσης, Πατούμας, Δουλήξελμης, Δρίαζις.

Col. i 47. Λευκανοί. The Lucanians appear to have been held at Athens in much the same estimation as the Τριβαλλοί: cf. Isocr. περὶ εἰρήνης 50.

Col. ii 33. Θεάγγελα (plur.) was a town in Caria, perhaps identical with Σονάγγελα.

**162.** A slab of Hymettian marble, broken on three sides and imperfect behind; now in the Museum of the Archaeological Society at Athens. Kumanudis 'Ath. iv p. 218; IG II 2, 860.

Alphabet, type 1; but π is π<sub>2</sub>.

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| - - - - -       | ἐπὶ τὰς προ]σόδους οἷδε κεχειρο[τ]όνηνται |
| - - - -         | εἰς τὸ μυλωθρικόν                         |
| - - - - εὐ]ς    | Φερεκλῆς Ὁῆθεν                            |
| - - - - -       | εἰς τὸ ἀρτοπωλικόν                        |
| 5 - - - - -     | Σέλευκος Ἀχαρνεύς                         |
| - - - - -       | ἐπὶ τὴν σιτηράν                           |
| - - - - - τ]εύς | Τιμ[οκ]ράτης Θορίκιος                     |
| - -             | Αἰσχίνης Παιανιεύς                        |



Θεόδοτος ἐκ Κοίλης  
 10 ἐ[π]ὶ τὴν οἶνηράν  
 - - - Ἀχα[ρνεύς]

The inscription is probably not earlier than the latter part of the third century B.C. It contains a list of persons, arranged in two columns, elected to collect certain public revenues, and may have been preceded by a psephism. The taxes in question appear to have been those levied upon millers, bakers, corn-factors and wine-merchants. The adjective *σιτηρός* occurs D 554, 18 (*Magnesia ad Maeandrum*): ἐκ τῶν σιτηρῶν [ὦ]ν[ων] (δ)[ραχ](μῆ)ν μ[ίαν ἀπο]δότησαν τῷ ἱερεί.

**163.** A slab of Hymettian marble found in the Piraeus. IG II 2, 861.

Alphabet, type 1; but ξ is ξ<sub>2</sub>, π is π<sub>1</sub>, π<sub>2</sub>, π<sub>5</sub>.

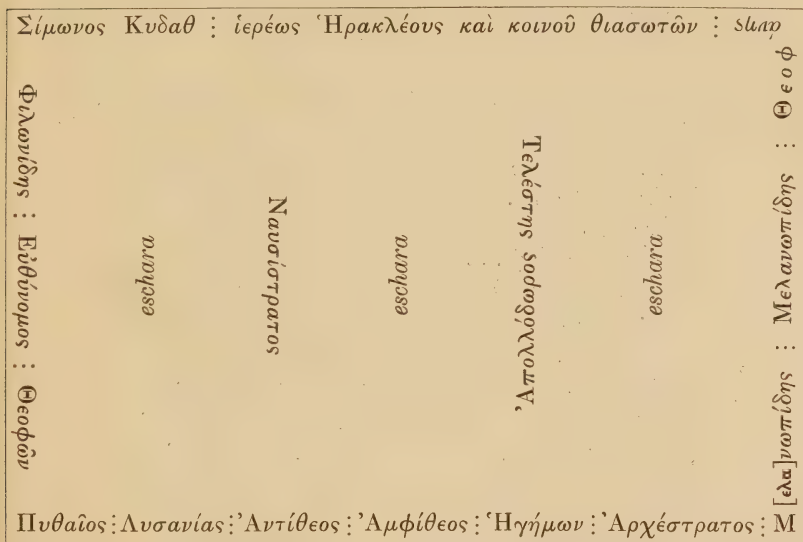
|   |  |
|---|--|
| Τιμοκράτης Ἀρισταγόρου Σημαχίδης<br>Ἰθμόνικος Ἀντισθενείδου Βερενικίδης<br>Θεόγνις Δημητρίου Ἀχαρνεύς<br>Τίμων Τιμολόχου Παιανιεύς<br>5 Κλεάρατος Διονυσίου Λαμπτρεύς<br>γραμματεὺς κληρωτός<br>Διόδοτος Θεοδώρου Ἀμαξαντεύς<br>γραμματεὺς αἵρετός<br>Τιμογένης Αἰσχρίωνος Ἀφιδναῖος<br>10 ὑπογραμματεὺς<br>Ζωπυριῶν Τέχωνος Προβαλίσιος<br>τούσδε ἐστεφάνωσαν οἱ συνάρχοντες<br>ἰν corona: | ἰν corona:<br>Ἰθμόνικον<br>Βερενικίδην<br>ἰν corona:<br>οἱ ἄρχοντες<br>τὸν αἵρετὸν<br>γραμματέα<br>Τιμοκράτην<br>Ἀφιδναῖον |
| Τιμοκράτην<br>Σημαχίδην<br>15 τὸν κληρωτὸν<br>γραμματέα<br>Διόδοτον<br>Ἀμαξαντέα  |  |

This is a list of a board of five members, e.g., the *μετρονόμοι* or the *ἀγορανόμοι* of the Piraeus, belonging probably to the earlier part of the second century B.C. Of each kind of officers there appear to have been five for the city and five for the Piraeus; see *D.A.* s.vv. and Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> II p. 14\*, note 91. On the forms *Τιμοκράτην*, *Τιμογένην* see 53 28, 130 19.

164. See pp. 418—419, 420—421.

165. An altar-stone of Pentelic marble, 1.40 m. × 0.64 m., provided with three ἐσχαράι. IG II 2, 986 b.

Alphabet, type 1. O = o, ou.



Koehler assigns this inscription containing names of thiasotae to the beginning of the fourth century, B.C.

166. A slab of Hymettian marble adorned with an epistyle, found near the Itonian gate. Pervanoglu *Philol.* xxv 338; Kumanudis *Παλιγγ.* 16 Jan. 1865; A. Dumont *Rev. arch.* xxi (1870) p. 319; IG II 2, 982.

Alphabet, type 1; but π is π<sub>2</sub>. (*The text is given on p. 420.*)

The inscription contains a list of subscribers to the restoration or construction of a tower and another building. Cf. a similar list subjoined to a decree, no. 59. The form of π precludes as early a date as 342 B.C., when also a Sosigenes was archon. W. Ferguson *Corn. Stud.* x p. 54 puts the date at about 200 B.C., basing his conclusion upon a pedigree of the Echedemos family (l. 3), which he has compiled from inscriptions. Five of the names in our inscription appear in the list in no. 59, whence the demotic names are conjecturally added.

1. Σωσιγένοῦ. For the form see 53 2.

2. ἀνέθηκαν; or ἀνέθεσαν; see Meisterhans *Gr.* 188.

**164.** A shield of white marble, of which the rim is broken with the exception of a part on the right side. Diameter 2 ft. 10 in. Found at Athens about 1748 by Anthony Askew, M.D. Corsini *Fast. Att.* tom. iv, prol. p. 9; Taylor Combe, *Anc. Marb.* pt ii, pl. 36; CIG 284; Lb. *Att.* pt. i 558; Ellis, *Townley Gallery*, ii p. 299; BMI XLV; IG III 1, 1165. Re-examined in the Br. Mus.

Alphabet:  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_7$ ,  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_3$  (in the heading),  $\gamma_1$ ,  $\delta_2$ ,  $\epsilon_1$ ,  $\epsilon_2$ ,  $\epsilon_4$ ,  $\epsilon_5$ ,  $\zeta_2$ ,  $\eta_1$ ,  $\theta_4$ ,  $\iota_1$ ,  $\kappa_2$ ,  $\kappa_3$ ,  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_5$ ,  $\mu_2$ ,  $\nu_1$ ,  $\xi_7$ ,  $\omicron_1$ ,  $\omicron_3$ ,  $\pi_4$ ,  $\rho_1$ ,  $\sigma_2$ ,  $\sigma_3$ ,  $\sigma_6$  (in a correction),  $\tau_1$ ,  $\upsilon_1$ ,  $\phi_6$ ,  $\phi_7$ ,  $\chi_1$ ,  $\psi$ ,  $\omega_1$ ,  $\omega_4$ .

Ἀλκαμένους  
τεύοντος

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Ἐρεχθείδος           | Συμφέρων Μελίσ'.    |
| Αὐρ'. Δημήτριος      | Μέλισσος )          |
| 5 Ἰσίτυχος Ζωπύ.     | 5 Λόγος )           |
| Ζώπυρος )            | Εὐέλπιστος )        |
| Ζωσιμianός Σοφ . . . | Ξενοκλῆς Ὀνησί.     |
| Φανίας Μυστικοῦ      | Ἰ Ἀκαμαντίδος       |
| Ἡρακλείδης )         | Κρίτων )            |
| 10 Ἰ Αἰγείδος        | 10 Νίκων Εὐτυχ'.    |
| Μεγιστόδωρος )       | Χρῦσανθος Σωσί.     |
| Κάρπος )             | Ἀθήναιος Εὐκ'.      |
| Ἰ Λεωντίδος          | Ἰ Ἀδριανίδος        |
| Ἀπελλῆς Ἀφροδ'.      | Κλ'. Πρωταγόρας     |
| 15 Εὐτυχιανός Ἀφρό.  | 15 Ἰ Οἰνείδος       |
| Ἀσκληπιάδης Ἀπό.     | Εἰσίδοτος )         |
| Διοκλῆς ὁ καὶ Τρύφ'. | Ἀλέξανδρος Εὐτ.     |
| Λεωνίδης Ζωσί.       | Ἀμμώνιος )          |
| Ζώσιμος )            | Δίφιλος Ἀφρό.       |
| 20 Ἰσίδοτος Ἑρμ'.    | 20 Φαρνάκης Ἐλευν'. |
| Εὐφρόσυνος Ἑρμ'.     | Μακρεῖνος Φιλο.     |
| Ἰ Πτολεμαῖδος        | Ἀφροδείσιος Φιλ.    |
| Τίτος )              | Κεκροπίδος          |
| Νικόστρατος )        | Ἐπέραστος Ἀθηνιώ'.  |
| 25 Τιμοκράτης Νικό.  | 25 Κλ. Παυλεῖνος    |
| Ζώπυρος Νικό.        | Κλ. Ῥητορικός       |
| Αὐρ. Πάνταινος       | Ἑρμῆς Μητρ.         |
| ἐπένγραφοι           | ἐπένγραφοι          |
| Κλα. Ὀνόμαστος       | Περιγένης Ἑγν'.     |
| 30 Φιλῶνος Μυστικ'.  | 30 Ἀγάθων )         |
| Νεικηφόρος Εὐδ'.     | Στά. Εὐτυχιανός     |
| Ἑρμόφιλος Εὐδ'.      | Ἑρα. Δωσίθεος       |
| Πομπ'. Μάρων         |                     |

The letters were originally ornamented with red pigment, of which traces remain. The mark *J*, not a common one, denotes the occurrence of a fresh tribe. For *∩* see no. 68, p. 188. The mark *℥*, as in *Νικό.* = *Νικόστρατος*, denotes abbreviations. *Πόπλιος*, col. iv 7, is written by a common symbol *Π̄*. All the letters have late *apices*; *Η* and *Β* (*β*<sub>3</sub>) are ligatured; ll. 6, 7 in col. iii are by another hand over an erasure.

κοσμη-

ἔφηβοι

|    |                    |                       |
|----|--------------------|-----------------------|
|    | Ἀφροδείσιος )      | Πρωτόκτητος )         |
|    | Ἰατροκλῆς )        | Διόφαντος Διον.       |
| 5  | Ἀγαθόπους          |                       |
|    | Ἰπποθοοντίδος      | 5 Θρασύβουλος         |
|    | Θεοφάνης Φιλέρωτος | Ἀτταλίδος             |
|    | Φιλοκράτης         | Πό. Αἶλ. Δίφιλος      |
|    | Διόφαντος Φιλ.     | Πόπλιος Ταῦγέ.        |
| 10 | Εὐκράτης Φιλ.      | ἀντικοσμήτη δὲ οὐ-    |
|    | Θεοφάνης )         | 10 κ ἐχρησάμην διὰ τὸ |
|    | Ἀφροδείσιος )      | ἐν τῷ νόμῳ περὶ τοῦ-  |
|    | Εὐπόριστος         | του μηδὲν γεγρά-      |
|    | Αἰαντίδος          | φθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ    |
| 15 | Στέφανος Τροΐ.     | τῷ υἱῷ ἐχρησάμην      |
|    | Μίλων )            | 15 εἰς ταύτην τὴν     |
|    | Σεραπιακὸς Εὐκ.    | ἐπιμέλειαν            |
|    | Φοῖβος Δορυφ΄.     | Μ. Αὐρηλίῳ            |
|    | Δορυφόρος )        | Ἀλκαμένει Λαμ-        |
| 20 | Κλα΄. Γάϊος        | πτρεῖ.                |
|    | Ἀγαθοκλῆς )        |                       |
|    | Ζώσιμος Ἀγα.       |                       |
|    | Ἀρτεμίδωρος Ἀ.     |                       |
|    | Με. Ἀντι(ο)χίδος   |                       |
| 25 | Αἶλ. Διονύσιος     |                       |
|    | Κλα. Νυμφίος       |                       |
|    | Ἡλιόδωρος Ἀρκ.     |                       |
|    | Σόλων Ἀρκολύ.      |                       |
|    | ἐπένγραφοι         |                       |
| 30 | Εὐτύχης Γα         | Μάχιμος Σύμφορος )    |
|    | Πρίμος )           | Πανθίων               |
|    | Ζωσᾶς Πρί.         | Ἀφροδείσιος           |
|    | Ἐπικτᾶς            | Εὐκαρπᾶς              |

Text of

|    |                |             |
|----|----------------|-------------|
|    | Ὀλυ(μ)πικός    | Γα(ν)υμήδης |
| 35 | Ἀφροδείσιος )  | Δαμᾶς       |
|    | Εἰσίδοτος Διό. | 35 Κόρυμβος |
|    | Βότρυς         | Ἡρακλείδης  |
|    | Θίασος         | Εὐγνώμων    |
|    | Σμύρνος        | Νεάνθης     |
|    |                | Ἰσίδοτος    |
|    |                | 40 Ἰσίδωρος |
|    |                | Μάρων       |
|    |                | Ἐπαφρᾶς     |

On the shield are engraved the names of Ephebi; see **Rem. vii**, p. 145. They are arranged according to tribes which are given in the sequence usual in the Imperial period (Bates *Corn. St.* viii 63). Πανδιονίς is missing, perhaps because it supplied no Ephebi. The ἐπέγγραφοι, col. i 28 etc., are foreigners (chiefly Greeks) who had come to Athens from various parts of the Graeco-Roman world for education and had become attached members of the Diogeneion (**65** 24). The native Athenians are sometimes by contrast called πρωτέγγραφοι.

If the κοσμητής Alcamenes is the same person as the στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα of IG **68** 12 sqq. (209/10 A.D.), our inscription should be later than IG iii 1, 1147 (180—192 A.D.) in which the son M. Aurelius Alcamenes, col. iv 74 (here col. iv 9 sqq., ἀντικοσμήτης), is no longer an ephebus.

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Text of **166** (for commentary see p. 417.)

Ἐπὶ Σωσιγένου ἄρχοντος οἶδε τ . . . . . καὶ  
τὸν πύργον ἀν[έ]θ[ηκαν]  
Ἐχέδημος Μνησιθέο[υ Κυδαθηναίεύς  
Μικίων Εὐρυκλε[ίδου Κηφισιεύς  
5 Ἱεροκλῆς Ἱερ[. . Σουνιεύς ?  
Φίλων Σωφ[άνους . . . . .  
Σμίκυθος Σ . . . . .  
Πολύκλει[τος  
Αἴσχρω[ν . . . . . Παιανιεύς ?  
10 Ἀρχίας Α . . . . .  
Κ[ύδιππ[ος . . . . .  
. . Κ . . . . .



no. 164 continued.

|      |               |              |             |
|------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
|      | Ἀττικίων      | Εὐτυχᾶς      | Ἀρτεμᾶς     |
| 35   | Ζήνων         | Λέων         | Θεόδοτος    |
|      | Πίνος         | Πωσφόρος     | Ἀρτεμίδωρος |
|      | Νείκων        | Διονύσιος    | Σωτήριχος   |
| Κλα. | Σωτηρίων      | Ζώπυρος      |             |
|      | Ἀρτεμίδωρ'.   | Μάρκος       |             |
| 40   | Σωτήριχος     | Εὐφραντικός  |             |
|      | Ζώσιμος       | Κλ'. Εὐτύχης |             |
|      | Δήμητρης      | Ἀθηνίων      |             |
|      | Κλα. Ονήσιμος |              |             |
|      | Ζμάραγδος     |              |             |

A metrical epigram, of which fragments remain: . . . ορος ἀλκῆς and αἰὲν ἐς ἀνχεμά[χους]: ran round the rim of the shield.

Col. i. 7. Ζωσιμῖανος. Proper names in -ίανος are common in documents of the 3rd century A.D. and commoner still in the later Imperial period (R. Neubauer *Comm. Epigr.* p. 75).

Col. i. 16. Ἀπο.: ΑΠ' on the stone; perhaps Ἀπολλόδωρος. Most of the other abbreviations in the text will be obvious.

Col. ii. 42. Ἐπαφρᾶς. In the classical period these abbreviated forms in -ᾶς would have been used only of slaves and persons of low rank.

**167.** Part of an inscription on 48 fragments of a large stele of Pentelie marble. Eustratiadis Ἐπιγρ. ἀνέκδ., φυλλ. τρίτον Ἀθ. 1855 (cf. φυλλ. πρῶτον 1851; M. H. E. Meier *Comm. epigr.* i and ii); Pittakis Ἐφ. 2484 (Lb. 517), 2488 (Lb. 440) 2489; IG ii 2, 985.

Alphabet, partly type 1, but with  $\pi = \pi_2$ ,  $\xi = \xi_2$ ; partly type 3.

A heading of four lines occupies the breadth of the stele at the top. Below this are contained in two long columns the names of those who ἀπέδωκαν τὰς ἀπαρχάς.

If we may accept Koehler's restoration of the first line, it will appear that the architheorus, elected as head of the θεωροί by the Attic cleruchs in Delos, published lists of the ἀπαρχαί paid by Delian priests and certain Attic magistrates to the Pythian Apollo during an ἐννεετηρίς, or period of eight years. This period perhaps was designed to recall the time when the Pythian festival was celebrated once in every eight years. It is called πρώτη possibly because the Athenians had given up the practice of sending a *theoria* to Delos and did not reintroduce it till the end of the second century B.C. On the connexion of the oktaeteris- (ennaeteris-) calendar with the worship of Apollo see Schmidt *Chron.* 61 sq.

The ἐννεετηρίς in question extends from 103/2 or 102/1 to 96/5 or 95/4 B.C., the key to the dates being the mention of Μήδειος as ἐπιμελητής in Block D ii 14, 15 and Ἀργεῖος as archon *ib.* 18. See the note on no. 65.

After the heading the portion of the text given for illustration is ll. 16—58 of Block E, col. i.

E 17 στρατηγὸς κτλ.: 36 19.

21. The sixth θεσμοθέτης was perhaps accidentally omitted.

Ὁ ἀρχιθέωρος τοῦ ἐν Δήλῳ δ]ήμου τοῦ  
 λην τῶν θεωρῶν ἀπαγόντων τὰς ἀπα]ρχὰς  
 - - ἀνέγραψεν τῶν ἱερέων καὶ ἀρχόντων  
 τὸ ψήφισμα τοῦ δήμου, ὁ - - ἐγ Μυρρίνου]τ-

(Here begins column i)

\* \* \* \* \*

Portion of column i of block E combined from several fragments.

οἷδε ἀπέδωκαν τὰς ἀπαρχὰς ἐπὶ Μηδείου  
 στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα Ἀπο[λλόδ]ωρος [M - - s HH]  
 ἀρχω]ν [M]ή[δειος Πειραιεύς H]  
 βασιλεὺς - ι]δετ· s Προβα[λίστιος H]  
 20 πολέμαρχο]ς Ἀντίπατρος Κυδα[- s  
 θ]εσμοθέται [H]  
 - - ος E[ῖων]υμεύς [H]  
 Ἀρτεμίδωρος Βε[ρε]νικίδης [H]  
 Φυλότιμος Κικυννεύς [H]  
 25 Ἀπολλωνίδης Λακιάδ[η]ς [H]  
 Πόπλιος Ἀλαιεύς H  
 κῆρυξ Ἀρεοπαγιτῶν Θεόχαρις ἐκ Κεραμέων [H]  
 στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν  
 Διουνσογένης Ἀν[αγν]ράστιος [Δ]  
 30 ἐπιμελητὴς Π[ειραιέ]ως  
 Κηφισόδωρος Α[ἰγίλι]εύς H  
 ἐπιμελητὴς Δ[ήλου]  
 Καλλίστρατ[ος - -]εύς HH  
 ἐπιμελητὴ[ς τοῦ ἐμ]πορίου[v  
 35 Ἀριστίων [ἐ]ξ Οἴου HH  
 ἀ[γορ]ανόμοι  
 - - ι]ος ἐκ Κεραμέων Ἀλέξανδρος HH

168. A slab, entire at the bottom, found at Koulouri in Salamis. G. Fougères BCH xvi (1892) 299 sqq.

A. ΛΔΕ (= ε, ει, [η] ... | κλ. Ν. Ο = ο, [ου, ω] ΠΡΣΤΥ..  
 Στοιχηδόν.

παιδι παλαιστῇ· .....  
 δ]ευ[τέρω]· .....  
 ἀγεν[εῖω παλαιστῇ]· .....  
 δευτέρω· .....

5 ἀνδρὶ παλαιστῇ· .....  
 δευτέρω· [Π]  
 Παιδὶ πύκτη· Δ...  
 δ]ευτ[έρω]· |||

Ἀθηναίων ὁ κεχειροτον[ημένο]ς ἐπὶ τὴν ἐξαποστο-  
τῆς πρώτης ἐννεετη[ρίδος Ἐπικρά]της Ἐπιστράτου Πε-  
τὰς ἀπαρχὰς [τ]ῷ Ἀπό[λλωνι τῷ] Πυθίῳ κα[τὰ]  
τῆς εἰπεν.

(Here begins column ii)

\* \* \* \* \*

(Here is col. ii of block E)

Col. i, block E, continued.

|    |                               |     |
|----|-------------------------------|-----|
|    | ἐπὶ τὰ ἱερά                   |     |
|    | Δε[ι]νίας Παλληνεύς           | H   |
| 40 | Φιλήμων                       | H   |
|    | γυμνασίαρχος εἰς <ις>Δ[ήλ]ον  |     |
|    | Διονυσόδωρος Δε[ι]ραδιώτῃς    | H   |
|    | κῆρυξ εἰς Δῆλον               |     |
|    | Μύρων Λευκονοεύς              | [H] |
| 45 | ἱερεὺς Ἀπόλλωνος ἐν Δήλῳ      |     |
|    | Ἀντικράτης Ἐπικηφίσιος        | [H] |
|    | ἱερεὺς Ἀρτέμιδος [ἐ]ν νήσῳ    |     |
|    | Φιλο[κλῆς [- θ]εν             | H   |
|    | ἱερεὺς Διο[νύσου              |     |
| 50 | Ἀ]σκληπιά[δης - - ε]ύς        | Π   |
|    | ἱερεὺς Ῥώμης                  |     |
|    | Δημ(ή)τρι(ο)ς Αἰξω[νεύ]ς      | [H] |
|    | ἱερεὺς Ἀνίου Νυμφόδωρος       | Π   |
|    | ἐκ Κεραμέων                   |     |
| 55 | ἱερεὺς ἀγνῆς θεοῦ ἐν Δήλῳ     |     |
|    | Ἀριστόνους Πρωτάρχου Σφήττιος | [H] |
|    | ἱερεὺς Σαράπιδος ἐν Δήλῳ      |     |
|    | Θεόβιος Διονυσίου Ἀχαρνεύς    | (H) |

(168)

|    |                        |                         |
|----|------------------------|-------------------------|
|    | ἀ]γεν[ε]ῖω πύκτ[η] . . | δευτέρῳ·                |
| 10 | δευτέρῳ·               | 15 ἀγενεῖω παγκ[ράτιον  |
|    | ἀνδρὶ πύκτῃ Δ          | δευτέρῳ·    C           |
|    | δευτέρῳ· □             | ἀνδρὶ παγκράτιον· . . . |
|    | Παιδὶ παγκράτ[ιον] . . | δευτέρῳ . . . . .       |

This inscription belongs to the same class as no. 169 and the notes there given will suffice to explain this also. The written character shows

clearly that the inscription belongs to the fifth century B.C. The small value of the prizes indicates perhaps some local festival. In l. 13 after *παγκράτιον* understand *νικῶντι*; cf. 169 b 32. For the *τάγματα*—*παῖδες*, *ἀγένοιοι*, *ἄνδρες* see 61 13.

169. Two fragments (a, b) of a slab of Pentelic marble, found in the Acropolis. The inscription is in two columns (a) Pittakis, *L'anc. Ath.*, p. 382, 'Eφ. 170; Rang. 961; Lb. *Att.* 854. (b) Pittakis 'Eφ. 136; Rang. 960; Lb. 855 (H. Sauppe, *De inscr. Panathenaica*, Gött. 1858). (a), (b) IG II 2, 965; D 668. Cf. Boeckh *Staatsk.* 1 270.

Alphabet, type 1; no ξ, ψ; ○ = ο, ου, hence the date is probably the beginning of the fourth century B.C.

Col. i.

Frg. a

- - - - -  
 - - πρῶτῳ] σ[τέφανος·  
 - - δευτ[έρῳ·  
 - - τ]ρίτῳ·  
 κίθαρωδοῖς·  
 5 πρῶτῳ στέφανος  
 . X θαλλοῦ χρυσοῦς,  
 [F ἀργυρίου·  
 [X]HH δευτέρῳ·  
 [F]H τρίτῳ·  
 10 [HH]HH τετάρτῳ·  
 HHH πέμπτῳ·  
 ἀνδράσι αὐλωδοῖς·  
 HHH πρῶτῳ τούτ[ου στ]- Δ  
 H δευτέρῳ· [έφανος·  
 15 ἀνδράσι κιθαρισταῖς·  
 [F πρῶτῳ τούτου,  
 στέφανος H H H·  
 [-HH] δευτέρῳ·  
 H τρίτῳ·  
 20 αὐληταῖς·  
 [-H] πρῶτῳ τούτου στ-  
 [- δευτέ]ρῳ [έφανος

The inscription contains a list of the prizes offered to the victors in musical, gymnastic and equestrian contests. The amounts on the left of the columns represent in some cases the money prizes in drachmae, in others the value of the crowns, awarded to the successful competitors, in others (cf. b i 5 sqq.) they are merely numerical signs. Thus a i l. 5 sqq. the first singer to the harp receives a golden olive crown worth 1000 drachmae, as well as 500 drachmae in money; the second, third, fourth and fifth in order of merit have respectively Δ 1200, 600, 400 and 300 drachmae. That the contests in question were those of the Panathenaic festival seems clear from the mention of the oil in b i l. 6 (cf. b i l. 20 and note), where Sauppe quotes Schol. on Soph. *O.C.* 701 ὁ δὲ Ἀριστοτέλης καὶ τοῖς νικήσασιν τὰ Παναθηναῖα ἐλαίου τοῦ ἐκ μοριῶν γινομένου διδοσθαι φησιν; Lucian *Anach.* 9 παρ' ἡμῶν δὲ τοῖς Παναθηναίοις τὸ ἐλαῖον τὸ ἐκ τῆς μορίας; Pind. *Nem.* x 35 (64). The inscription τῶν Ἀθήνηθεν ἄθλων (εἰμι) on a large number of vases found not only in Attica, but also in Italy, Sicily, Cyrene, the Tauric Chersonese and elsewhere, refers to these prizes; though the ornamental vases were probably accompanied by others more suitable for holding oil; cf. also the statement





20. ἀγενεῖω. D quotes Phot. Suid. Παναθήναια· καὶ ἀγωνίζεται παῖς Ἴσθμικοῦ πρεσβύτερος (i.e. older than one qualified for the Isthmian contest; cf. D 206, 10 and the frequent expressions παῖδας Ἴσθμικούς, παῖδας Πυθικούς) καὶ ἀγένοιος καὶ ἀνήρ, whence it appears that the gymnastic contests for men were enumerated in the lost lower portion of this column. For the order, παῖς, ἀγένειος, ἀνήρ cf. IG II 2, 966, 967, 968, 970, and see the note on 61 13.

b ii 3. ἵππων πωλικῶ ζεύγῃ: 'for the pair of young horses first in the chariot race.'

6. ἵππων ζεύγει ἀδηφάγῳ: 'for the pair of full-grown (ἀδηφάγῳ) horses.' Cf. Harpocr: ἀδηφάγους τριήρεις· εἰοικε δὲ ἐκ μεταφορᾶς τῶν τελείων καὶ ἀγωνιστῶν λέγεσθαι, οἷτινες εἰώθασιν ἔδμεναι ἄδην κατὰ τὸν ποιητὴν Hom. Il. 5, 203. In the later lists of victors (IG II 2, 966 sqq.) the team is called ζεύγος τέλειον. D.

9. πολεμιστηρίοις· ἵππῳ κέλῃτι νικῶντι: 'for the race with horses in full armour—for the single charger first in the race.' The simpler expression for the ἵππος κέλῃς πολεμιστήριος in contests is ἵππος πολεμιστήριος or πολεμιστής (IG II 2, 968, 29, 32, 36. Phot. Lex. πολεμιστῆς ἵππος· οὐχ, ὡς ἂν τις οἰήθῃ, ὁ εἰς τοὺς πολέμους ἐπιτήδειος, ἀλλ' ὁ ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι σχῆμα φέρων ὡς εἰς πόλεμον εὐτρεπισμένος· ἦν γὰρ τοιοῦτον ἀγώνισμα). S.

13. ἵππων ζεύγει νικῶντι. The words fall under the general heading πολεμιστηρίοις l. 9 above. The expression ἄρματι πολεμιστηρίῳ occurs IG II 2, 968, 56; 969, 20. B, 10; συνωρίδι πολεμιστηρίῳ IG II 2, 968, 62; 969, 28. Cf. Aristoph. Nub. 28 πόσους δρόμους ἐλάτῃ τὰ πολεμιστήρια (sc. ἄρματα).

16. By a ζεύγος πομπικὸν νικῶν is probably meant the best equipped two-horse chariot-team for processional purposes.

22. νικητήρια: prizes of sole winners only. So D ed. 2.; but Sauppe perhaps more correctly distinguishes them as prizes conferring honour only from ἀθλα, which the victor himself enjoyed.

23 sqq. An apt illustration of the boys' Pyrrhic dance will be found on a relief in H and V, Athens, p. 347. The Pyrrhic dance, being warlike in character, was associated with Athena, and was danced at the Panathenaea.

26. In the ἀγῶν εὐανδρίας each tribe sent in for competition a number of its members distinguished for height, strength and comeliness. The handsomest 'squad' received an ox as a prize. Cf. Harpocr. s.v. εὐανδρία, Xen. Mem. III 3, 12, Athen. XIII p. 565 f., and no. 44 introd. note. In the next line D thinks that the name of another contest has fallen out before φυλῇ, by error of the engraver.

28. The contests previously enumerated probably occupied the time of the festival to the evening of the 27th of Hecatombaeon. Then began the pannychis (cf. 42 l. 30) with its λαμπαδηφορία. The course lay from the Academy through the Ceramicus. In Müller Hdb. Bd. v A Tab. v 7 is given an illustration of a torch-race from the Villa Albani.

29. The regatta, νεῶν ἄμιλλα (cf. 65 20), probably did not take place till the 29th of Hecatombaeon.

32. Koehler thinks that the reading may have been τῇ δὲ δευτέρῃ; there is a considerable space after ΤΗ.

170. Eight fragments of Pentelic marble containing at least three columns of an inscription which originally spread over several slabs. Pittakis Έφ. ἀρχ.

1839; Palaeologos *ib.* 1886 p. 267 sqq.; Keil *Mél. gréco-rom.* II 79; Leo *Rh. M.* xxxiii 142; Bergk *ib.* xxxiv 301, 331; Pittakis *L'anc. Ath.* 168; Koehler *Mitth.* III (1878) 104 sqq.; J. Lipsius *Ber. Sächs. Ges. Wiss.* 1887, 278 sqq.; Lolling *Sb. Ak. Berl.* 1887, 1198; IG II 2, and V 971; D 694 (Frg. a), 695 (Frg. b). Below are given only Frgg. a, b and part of Frg. f.

Alphabet, type 1;  $\xi = \xi_2$ .

*Frg. a.*

..... πρῶ]τον κῶμοι ἦσαν τ[ῶν .....  
 ..... Ξε]νοκλείδης ἐχορήγει Πανδιονί[ς ἀνδρῶν  
 Μ]άγνης ἐδίδασκεν Κλεαίνετ[ος . . . ἐχορήγει  
 τραγῳδῶν κωμῳδ[ῶν  
 5 Περικλῆς Χολαρ. ἐχορή. Θα[. . . ἐχορήγει  
 Αἰσχύλος ἐ[δ]ίδασκε[ν]

*Frg. b.*

*Frg. f (part).*

|                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| κωμῳδῶν                        | .... ἐχορή-                |
| ..... Παια[νίε]ς ἐχορήγει      | ..... ἐδίδασκεν            |
| ... ος ἐδ[ίδασκεν]             | ἐπὶ Φιλο]κλέους            |
| τραγῳ]ιδῶν                     | Οἱ]νῆς παίδων              |
| 5 . . ω]ν Παιανιε[ν]ς ἐχορήγει | Δημόδοκος ἐχορήγει         |
| Με]νεκράτης ἐδίδ[ασκεν]        | Ἴπποθωντὶς ἀνδρῶν          |
| ὑπ]οκριτῆς Μυνν[ίσκος]         | Εὐκτήμων Ἑλευ. ἐχορή.      |
| ἐ]πὶ Ἀλκαίου                   | κωμῳδῶν                    |
| Ἴπποθωντὶς παίδων              | Εὐρυκλείδης ἐχορήγει       |
| 10 Ἀρίσταρχος Δεκε. ἐχορήγει   | Εὐφρόνιος ἐδίδασκε         |
| Αἰαντὶς ἀνδρῶν                 | Τραγῳδῶν                   |
| Δημοσθένης ἐχορήγει            | Ξενοκλῆς Ἀφιδνα. ἐχορή.    |
| κω]μῳδ[ῶν]                     | Αἰσχύλος ἐδίδασκεν         |
| ..... ἐχορ]ήγ[ει]              | ἐπὶ Ἀβρωνος                |
|                                | Ἐρεχθίδης παίδων           |
|                                | Χαρίας Ἀγρυλλῆ. ἐχορ[ήγει] |
|                                | Λεωντὶς ἀνδρῶν             |
|                                | Δεινόστρατος ἐχο[ρήγει]    |
|                                | κωμῳδῶν                    |
|                                | ..... ἐχ]ορήγ[ει]          |

Koehler thinks that the inscription contained a list of victors in the musical contests at the Greater Dionysia probably from the beginnings of the representation of tragedy and comedy on the stage at Athens. He suggests for the first

line:— . . . ἀφ' οὗ πρῶτον κῶμοι ἦσαν τῶν τραγωδῶν καὶ τῶν κωμῶδων κτλ. In the fragments given above the archons named are: frg. b 'Αλκαῖος 422/1 B.C., frg. f Φιλοκλέης 459/8 B.C., "Αβρων 458/7 B.C. After the archons are named (1) the tribe which had been victorious in the lyric contest of boys or men, with its Choregos, (2) the victorious Choregos and Chorodidaskalos in comedy or tragedy, (3) in the case of tragedy (not attested before 423/2 B.C. frg. b 7) the Protagonist, ὑποκριτής.

The special interest attaching to the fragments given above is that in frg. a, belonging, K. thinks, probably to 467 B.C., the year of the 'Septem contra Thebas,' Pericles appears as Choregos, Aeschylus as Chorodidaskalos. Again in frg. f 13 (459/8 B.C.) Aeschylus is tragic Chorodidaskalos; cf. the διδασκαλία prefixed to the *Agamemnon*: ἐδιδάχθη τὸ δράμα ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Φιλοκλέους Ὀλυμπιάδι ὀγδοηκοστῇ ἔτει δευτέρῳ. πρῶτος Αἰσχύλος Ἀγαμέμνονι, Χορηγόροις, Εὐμενίστι, Πρωτῇ σατυρικῇ, ἐχορήγει Ξενοκλῆς Ἀφιδναῖος. In frg. b 12 Δημοσθένης is the well-known general in the Peloponnesian War.

Possibly the whole document may owe its origin to the activity of the orator Lysurgus; cf. 41, 42.

171. Two fragments of a slab of Hymettian marble, mutilated on all sides but the right, found at Athens near the theatre of Dionysus. Koehler *Mitth.* III (1878) p. 112; Kumanudis Ἀθ. VI p. 476 n. 1, 2; IG II 2, 973; D 696.

Alphabet, type 1; but π is occasionally π₂. The ○ = ou in Εὐριπίδου (ll. 2, 19) is doubtless an exact copy from some earlier document.

παλαιᾷ. Νε[οπτόλεμος  
 'Ιφιγε]νεία Εὐ[ριπ]ίδου  
 ποη]: 'Αστυδάμας  
 'Αχι]λλεῖ· ὑπε: Θετταλός  
 5 'Αθάμαντι· ὑπε: Νεοπτόλ[εμος  
 'Αν]τιγόνη· ὑπε: 'Αθηνόδω[ρος  
 Εὐ]άρετος δ[εύ:] Τεύκρω·  
 ὑπ]ε: 'Αθηνόδωρος  
 'Αχι]λλεῖ· ὑ[π]ε: Θετταλός  
 10 - - - - - ε]ῖ· ὑπ[ε: Νε]οπτόλεμος  
 - - - - - τ]ρί: (Π)ελιάσιν·  
 ὑπε: Νεοπ]τόλεμος·  
 'Ορέστη· [ὑπε: 'Αθηνόδω[ρος  
 Αὔγ[η]· ὑπε: Θεττα[λός  
 15 ὑπο: Νεοπτόλεμος ἐνίκ[α  
 341/40 'Επὶ Νικομάχου σατυρι[κῷ·  
 B.C. Τιμοκλῆς Λυκούργω  
 παλαιᾷ: Νεοπτόλεμ[ος  
 'Ορέστη Εὐριπίδου

- 20 π]οη: Ἀστυδάμας  
 Παρθενοπαίω ὑπε: Θετ[ταλός·  
 Δ]υ[κά]ονι· ὑπε: Νεοπτόλε[μος  
 Φι]λοκλῆς δεύ: Φρίξω·  
 ὑπε]: Θετταλός
- 25 Οιδ]ίποδου· ὑπε: Νεοπτόλ[εμος  
 Εὐ[άρ]ετος τρί·  
 ----- με . . ι· ὑπε: Θεττα[λός  
 ----- δη: ὑπε: Νεοπτό[λεμος  
 ἵπο: Θε]τταλός ἐνίκα
- 340/39 30·Ἐπὶ Θεο]φράστου· σατυ[ρικός·  
 B. C. ----- Φορκίσι  
 παλαιᾷ· Νικ]όστρατος  
 ----- Εὐ]ριπίδου  
 ----- ο -----

The written character points to the middle of the 3rd century B.C. The inscription furnishes a good example of *διδασκαλῖαι*, i.e., lists of all the plays represented in the theatre of Dionysus, arranged according to years. Whether they are to be referred to the Greater Dionysia or to the Lenaea is uncertain. Our inscription gives the list of tragedies from 342/1 to 340/39 B.C. For the formula *οὐκ ἐγένετο* used (e.g. IG II 2, 975 iv. 14) of a blank year cf. **82** 31.

1 sqq. 'Neoptolemus (as protagonist) won the first prize with an old tragedy (i.e. one composed by a poet of a former time), the Iphigenia of Euripides.' Ll. 19, 33 testify to the favour in which Euripides was held. For Neoptolemus see Dem. *de pace* 58, *F.L.* 344.

3. *ποη(ταί)*: the poets are enumerated in order of merit; the name of the third, *τρί(τος)* l. 11, is lost. *ὑπε*: = *ὑπεκρίνατο*, sc. the protagonist. Astydamos is the younger of that name, for the elder brought out his first play in 399/8 B.C. and died at the age of sixty (Diod. xiv 43, 5).

4. *Θετταλός*: see Plut. *Alex.* 29 where he is mentioned as an actor who enjoyed the patronage of Nicocreon, king of Salamis, and Alexander; cf. Athen. xi p. 538. In Plut. *l.c.* Athenodorus (l. 6) is mentioned as a protégé of Pasicles, king of Soli.

11. *ΙΡΙΓΕΛΙΑΣΙΝ*.

15. *ὑπο(κριτής)*, whence it appears that there was a special prize for the protagonist; cf. **170** b 7.

16. *σατυρικός*: sc. *δράματι*. The text shows that satyric plays were at this time separate from the tragedies and exempt from contest, since not more than one was produced at each festival (D). For Timocles see Athen. ix 407 D.

20 sqq. Note that in this year only two plays were produced, not a trilogy.

23. *Φι]λοκλῆς*: brother of the younger Astydamos (l. 3), great-grandson of the elder, who was nephew of Aeschylus (Schol. Ar. *Av.* 282; Suid. *Φιλοκλῆς*).

32. *Νικ]όστρατος*: so Koehler (with hesitation), conjecturing that he may be of the family of the actor Nicostratus mentioned Xen. *Symp.* 6, 3.

**172.** A slab of Pentelic marble found on Lycabettus. Kumanudis *Χρυσάλλ.* iv (1866) 589; H. Sauppe *Nachr. Ges. Wiss. Gött.* 1867 p. 116; IG II 2, 978; D 669.

Alphabet, type 1.

ὀγδόῃ καὶ τριακοστῇ ἐτέθῃ  
παίδων πένταθλον καὶ ἐνίκα  
Εὐτελίδας [Δάκων'  
μι]ῆ καὶ τε[σσαρ]α[κοστῇ ἐτέθῃ  
π]αίδων πυγμῇ [καὶ ἐνίκα  
Φ]ιλύτας Συβαρί[της'  
5 π[έ]νπτη [κ]αὶ [έ]ξ[κοστῇ  
ἐτ]έθῃ ὁ[π]λί[τη]ς, ἥ [ἐνίκα  
Δ]ημάρ[ατος Ἑ]ρα[ιεύς'  
τ]ρίτῃ καὶ ἐνεν[ηκοστῇ  
ἐ]τέθῃ συνωρίς καὶ [ἐνίκα Εὐαγόρας Ἑλείος'  
10 ἐ]νάτῃ [κ]αὶ ἐνεν[ηκοστῇ  
ἐτ]έθῃ πώλων ἀβόλων ἄρμα  
καὶ] ἐνίκα Εὐρυβι[άδης Δάκων.  
ἀπὸ τ]ῆς Ὀλυμπιάδ[ος] τῆς μιᾶς καὶ  
εἰκοστῇ]ς ὅδε νενικη[κασιν].  
15 δευτέρ[ῃ] καὶ εἰ[κο]στ[ῇ] . . . .  
. . . ος Παντα[κ]λ[ῆ]ς . . . . .  
. . δι[α]υλον ἐν . . . . .

The fragment gives the dates at which the contests at Olympia were severally instituted, with the first victor in each, followed in l. 13 sqq. by the beginning of a list of victors. The restored lines preceding l. 1 represent Ol. 38=628 B.C.; l. 5 gives Ol. 41=616 B.C. and so on. The date of the inscription, as Kum. saw, must be previous to 264 B.C., for in Ol. 129=264 B.C., for the first time since Ol. 99=384 B.C., a new contest, the *συνωρίς πωλική*, was introduced (Paus. v 8, 11). In l. 11 we have still the four-horse team of colts, πώλων ἀβόλων ('with teeth not yet shed') ἄρμα, but no mention of the *συνωρίς*.

It will furnish a useful object-lesson in re-construction to examine the following passages: Pausanias v 8, 9, 10; 9. 1, Euseb. *Chron.* i p. 196, 28; 200, 12, 20; 202, 29; 206, 7 (Schoene), Philostratus *περὶ γυμν.* 13 p. 268, 5, 16 (Kayser), Plato *Legg.* viii 834 c: on which the restorations of the various editors are based.

13. Why the compiler should have begun from the 21st Olympiad is not clear.



**Section VIII. Dedications, public and private, including Agonistic and Choragic Dedications, and inscriptions on Statue-bases.**

[*Facsimile texts of the inscriptions marked (F) in this Section are given in the Plates at the end of the book.*]

(F) **173.** A bronze plate broken on the right; found in the Acropolis; H. 0.11 m., L. 0.25 m. Kanvadias *Δελτ.* 1888, p. 55; JHS ix (1888) 125; IG i Suppl. 373<sup>238</sup> p. 199.

The first letter on the left was  $\Xi$ .

‘Οι ταμίαι τάδε χαλκία . . .  
 συνλέξαντες Διὸς κρατερ[όφρονι Ἰούρη] . . .  
 Ἀναξίων καὶ Εὐδιγος καὶ Σ . . .  
 καὶ Ἀνδοκίδης καὶ Λυσίμαχ[ος or [ίδης] . . .

Koehler, on the ground of the form  $\varsigma$  (though the writing is left to right) in conjunction with the  $\Xi$  and  $\Upsilon$ , refers the inscription to the middle of the sixth century B.C. at latest. No. **176**, though written R to L has the later  $\mathcal{H}$ ; from the  $\varsigma$  nothing can be inferred, for in the L to R direction it might become  $\varsigma$ .

The ταμίαι (supply ἀνέθεσαν) are probably those of Athena Polias.

(F) **174.** A bronze fragment found in the Acropolis. A. G. Bather; JHS xiii p. 126, no. 17 and Tab. vi. Cf. Larfeld *Hdb. Ep.* pp. 57, 395 sqq.

Πολυκλῆς ἀνέθηκεν ὁ κνα(φ)εύς τὰθηναίᾳ

The writing indicates the period 625—575 B.C. The  $\oplus$  for  $\ominus$  in κναφεύς is merely an error of the engraver.

**175.** A marble discus in 11 fragments with the painted figure of a bearded man. On both sides are holes for fixing as a votive offering in a temple. Dragatsis *Δελτ.* 1889, pp. 80 and 151 sq.; IG i Suppl. 422<sup>14</sup>, p. 185. Cf. Dragendorff *Jahrb. deutsch. arch. Inst.* 12, 1 sqq. with Table.



Μνήμα τόδ' Αἰνείου σοφίας ἱατροῦ ἀρίστου.

The alphabet belongs to the period 575—525 B.C. An *Αἰνέος* is mentioned by Steph. Byz. s.v. Κῶς in the pedigree of the Nebridae, to which family the physician Hippocrates belonged.

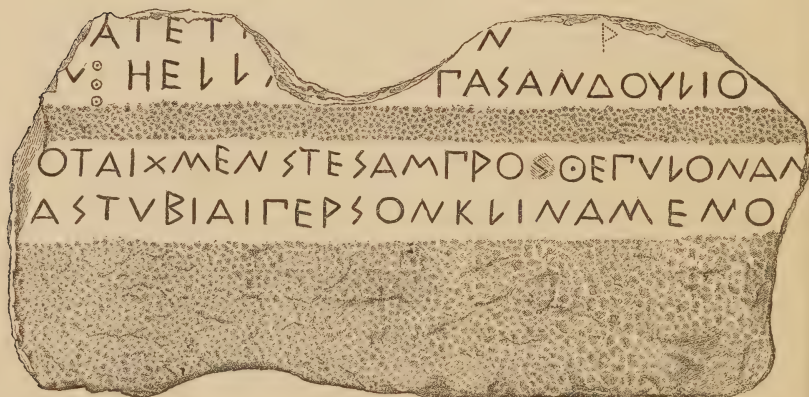
(F) **176.** A beam of white marble, L. 1.10 m., having traces of red pigment, found in the Acropolis. IG I Suppl. 373<sup>105</sup>, p. 90.

Παλ(λ)άδ' Ἀθαναία Λύσων ἀνέθηκεν ἀπαρχὴν  
ὦν αὐτοῦ κτ[ε]νων, τῇ δὲ θεῷ χαρίεν.

Θηβάδης ἐ[ποίησε ~ -]νου παῖς τόδ' ἄγαλμα

See the remarks on no. **173**. Note the unusual form Ἀθαναία and the elision of the *ι* in Παλ(λ)άδι. The non-gemination of the consonant (λ for λλ) is common in archaic inscriptions; see Ro. I, p. 65.

**177** = Ro. I **64**. IG I 333; cf. Wilhelm *Mitth.* xxiii (1898), 489 and Tab. 9, 1.



Ἑλλά[δα γῆν] πᾶσαν δούλιο[ν ἡμᾶρ ἰδεῖν  
 Ἡ μάλα δὴ κείνοι ταλακάρδιοι ὅτι αἰχμὴν  
 στήσαμ πρόσθε πυλῶν ἀγ[ροῦ ἐπ' ἐσχατιᾷς  
 μαρνάμενοι δ' ἐσάωσαν Ἀθηναίᾱς πολυβοῦλ]ου  
 ἄστν, βία Περσῶν κλινάμενο[ι δύναιμν.

This is the restoration attempted by Kirchhoff, who thought that there were four elegiac distichs, the first two separated by a band of rough stone from the second two. The date of the inscription was assumed (Ro. i, p. 101) to be about 476—473 B.C. and Kirchhoff's conjecture that it belonged to the colossal statue of Athena Promachos by Phidias (which would bring the date as late as 459 B.C.) was quoted with hesitation. Wilhelm's view however, *l.c.*, which K now apparently accepts (IG i Suppl. p. 40), may be summarised thus: (1) the inscription certainly commemorates the battle of Marathon, (2) there were two epigrams of probably two distichs each—the upper separated from the lower by a band of rough stone, the lower inscribed space being planed away to a greater depth than the upper, (3) the upper and lower epigrams are by different hands, (4) the upper closely resembles the engraving of no. 132, the mark of punctuation in l. 2 being the same as in no. 132, (5) there is no reason to suppose that such a monument would not have immediately followed the event it commemorates, (6) the date may well be that of no. 132, i.e. about 485 B.C.

178. (i) A block of Eleusinian stone found N.E. of the Propylaea. Kirchhoff *Sb. Ak. Berl.* 1887 p. 112; IG i Suppl. 334 a. (ii) Two fragments of a base of Pentelic marble found in the Acropolis. Lolling *Κατάλογος* i p. 66, no. 95, *Monatsb. Berl. Ak.* 1869, p. 409 sqq.; IG i 334; H 12. An impression of frg. a, recently discovered, was placed at the service of Messrs Hicks and Hill by Dr Wilhelm.

|                          |           |                         |   |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|---|
| (i)                      | a         | (ii)                    | b |
| ΠΙΝ:ΠΑΙΔΕ<br>:ΤΟΝΗΙΠΠΟ,Λ | ΑΝ<br>ΣΑΝ | ΕΝΑΙΟΝΕΡΑΜ/<br>ΠΡΟΣΔΕΙΑ |   |

The older block (i) with its sixth century characters was part of a base carrying the bronze *τέθριππον* dedicated by the Athenians to commemorate a victory won over the Boeotians and Chalcidians about 507 B.C. It is conjectured that this base was destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C., and that Pericles shortly after the conquest of Euboea 446 B.C. had the trophy restored with a new base (ii) and a copy (a, b) of the old inscription which is given in full by Herodotus v 77:

- 1 Ἕθνεα Βοιωτῶν καὶ Χαλκιδέων δαμασαντες
- 2 παῖδες Ἀθηναίων ἔργμασιν ἐν πολέμῳ
- 3 δεσμῶ ἐν ἀχλυνόεντι σιδηρέῳ ἔσβεσαν ὕβριν
- 4 τῶν ἵππους δεκάτην Παλλὰδι τάσδ' ἔθεσαν.

Each line of the inscription contained a distich. The portions preserved of the original are marked with dots, those of the copy are underlined. It will be noticed that in the copy (which Herodotus and Pausanias, i 28, 1 saw) the two hexameters are transposed. A possible reason is the subsequent change of position of the memorial; cf. Kirchhoff *Sb.* l. c. As Frazer, *Paus.* vol. II p. 353, remarks, the question has greatly exercised the archaeologists.

**179.** Inscribed round a semicircular base of white marble. Found *in situ* in the Propylaea. IG I 335; D 585; H 55; Loewy 53. Cf. H. and V. *Ath.* 389 sq.; Frazer *Paus.* vol. II 277 sqq.; P. Wolters *Mith.* xvi (1891) 153 sqq.; Haussoullier *Rev. Crit.* I (1900), p. 25; Lb. I 28 p. 5 *expl.*

ΑΘΕΝΑΙΟΙΤΕΙΑΘΕΝΑΙΑΙΤΕΙΥΛΙΕΙΑΙ  
ΠΥΡΡΟΣΕΠΟΙΗΣΕΝΑΘΕΝΑΙΟΣ

(For the Η see no. 15 and Ro. I p. 103 on the early encroachment of Ionic forms)

Ἀθηναῖοι τῇ Ἀθηναίᾳ τῇ Ὑγίᾳ.  
Πύρρος ἐποίησεν Ἀθηναῖος.

Plutarch *Per.* 13 tells how Pericles in building the Propylaea 437—433 B.C. was shown in a dream a cure for an injured workman and in gratitude set up a statue τῆς Ὑγίας Ἀθηνᾶς. But Wolters *l. c.* argues that the base is so placed that it cannot have been set up while the Propylaea were still building. For a different account see Pliny *N. H.* xxii 44. A possible date was 430—429 B.C. in commemoration of the Cessation of the Plague. For the work of Pyrrhus cf. Pliny *N. H.* xxxiv 80: *Pyrrhus (fecit) Hygiam et Minervam*, where some would omit the *et*. Dedicatory inscriptions show that the cult of Ἀθηνᾶ Ὑγία was older than the time of Pericles. Note the omission of the demotic after the artist's name. Lb. (*l. c.*) suggests that though Pyrrhus may have obtained the citizenship he had not yet been admitted to a deme; but cf. 213 13.

**Remark xiii.** *Choragic dedications.* These were inscribed beneath the tripods given as prizes to the victorious choruses. According to his means and inclination the choregus provided for the tripod a more or less costly resting-place. A notable example is the 'Monument of Lysicrates' (217). The following are the chief varieties of formula in the inscriptions. In the earliest times, when the tribe was considered as the victor and the choregus the agent of the tribe, we have the order tribe, choregus, διδάσκαλος (180, 183) or, 415—323 B.C., tribe, choregus, ἀγλητής, διδάσκαλος, archon (cf. 216, 217). From 385 to 344 B.C. we have choregus, two tribe-names (for an earlier example see 182) in the dative with παίδων or ἀνδρῶν,

αὐλητής, διδάσκαλος, archon. In 320 B.C. (218) we have a dedicatory formula, missing in the preceding categories; the choregus ἀνέθηκε νικήσας, the tribe-name in the dative with παίδων etc., αὐλητής, singer, archon. In no. 184 there are two and in IG II 3, 1282 there are three choregi. Lastly, we have the δῆμος as choregus, with an agonothetes elected by the δῆμος, the order being δῆμος, archon, agonothetes, poet, protagonist (219). A later variety of formula appears in no. 220.

**180.** A slab of Pentelic marble found not far from the monument of Lysicrates. CIG 212; IG I 336.

ΟΙΝΕΙΣ ΕΥΡΥΜΕΝΕ//// ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ  
ΕΝΙΚΑ ΜΕΛΕΤΕΩΝΟΣ ΕΔΙΔΑΣΚΕ  
ΠΑΙΔΟΝ ΕΧΟΡΕΛΕ

|         |              |             |
|---------|--------------|-------------|
| Οἰνηῖς  | Εὐρυμένη[s]  | Νικόστρατος |
| ἐνίκα   | Μελετεῶνος : | ἐδίδασκε.   |
| παίδων. | ἐχορήγει.    |             |

See Rem. xiii, p. 434. The character shows the date to be pre-Euclidean.

**181.** First edited by Osann *Syll.* II 69 from Fourmont's MSS; CIG 1037; Rang. 55 (from the fragment re-discovered not far from the monument of Lysicrates); Lb. *Att.* 458; IG I 337; D 701.

ΟΣΔΟΡΟΘΕΟΑΛΑΙΕΥ  
ΠΑΝΤΑΚΛΕΞΕΔΙΔΑ

... ος Δωροθέου Ἀλαιοῦ[s] ἐχορήγει.  
Παντακλῆς ἐδίδασκε.

See Rem. xiii, p. 434. The victorious tribe, Kirchhoff notes, was either Cecropis or Aegeis, for the deme Ἀλαί Ἀραφηνίδες belonged to the latter and the deme Ἀλαί Ἀιξωνίδες to the former. The date may be about 450 B.C., for Pantacles was a contemporary of Antiphon (b. 480/479 B.C.). Cf. Antiph. *de Chor.* 11: ἐπειδὴ χορηγὸς κατεστάθην εἰς Θαργῆλια καὶ ἔλαχον Παντακλέα διδάσκαλον καὶ Κεκροπίδα φυλὴν πρὸς τῇ ἑμαντοῦ (the Erechtheis); Harpocr. s.v. διδάσκαλος: ὅτι γὰρ ὁ Παντακλῆς ποιητής, δεδήλωκεν Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν ταῖς Διδοσκαλαῖς; Steph. Byz. s.v. Ἀτήνη. K.



**182.** On the front of a cube (about 1.20 m.) of Pentelic marble. Koehler, *Mitth.* viii (1883) p. 34; CIA iv p. 79, 337 a; D 702.

ΚΛΕΙΣΘΕΝΗΣΕΧΟΡΕΓΕΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΣ  
ΕΡΕΧΘΗΔΙΑΙΓΗΙΔΙ  
ΚΕΔΕΙΔΗΣΕΔΙΔΑΣΚΕ

Κλεισθένης ἐχορήγει Αὐτοκράτους  
Ἐρεχθίδι, Αἰγηίδι.  
Κηδείδης ἐδίδασκε.

The alphabet shows that the inscription belongs to the closing years of the fifth century B.C. The combination of two tribes, may be due to the general impoverishment occasioned by the Peloponnesian War. A poet Κηδείδης or Κηκείδης is mentioned by Ar. *Nub.* 984 and by Cratinus (Bergk *Poett. Lyr.* iii<sup>4</sup> p. 722), who may possibly be the same as the poet in our inscription (but cf. Koehler and D *U.c.*).

**183.** On an epistyle near the temple of Ζεὺς Ὀλύμπιος; re-discovered in the Gymnasium of Hadrian. IG ii 3, 1250 and more correctly p. 348; see also i Suppl. p. 178. Cf. Kumanudis *Ἐφ. ἀρχ.* 1885 p. 213.

ΑΙΙΗΙΣΕΙΙΚΑ  
ΠΥΘΟΔΩΡΟΣΕΠΙΙΗΛΟΕΧΟΡΗΓΕ  
ΑΡΙΣΤΑΡΧΟΣΕΔΙΔΑΣΚΕΧΑΡΙΑΣΗΡΧ

Αἰγῆϊς ἐ[νί]κα.  
Πυθόδωρος Ἐπιζήλου ἐχορήγει.  
Ἀρίσταρχος ἐδίδασκε. Χαρίας ἡρχ[ε].

415/4  
B.C.

See Rem. xiii, p. 434. If the date assigned is correct, the archon of the year 415/4 B.C. is not Chabrias, but Charias.

**184.** A base found at Eleusis. D. Philios *Mitth.* xix (1894) 174 n. 3; P. Foucart *Rev. phil.* xix (1895) 119 sqq.; IG ii 5, 1280 b; D 703.

Alphabet, type 1; but O = o, ov.

Γῆνᾱθις Τιμοκ[ήδ]ου[ς Ἀ]ναξανδρίδης Τιμα[γώ]ρ[ου]  
Χορηγοῦντες κωμωδο[ί]ς ἐνίκων.  
Ἀριστοφάνης ἐ[δ]ίδασκεν.  
Ἐτέρα νίκη τραγωδοῖς.  
Σοφοκλῆς ἐδίδασκεν.

From the formula compared with Aristot. ap. Schol. Ar. *Ran.* 404 (ἐπὶ γούν τοῦ Καλλίου τούτου φησὶν Ἀριστοτέλης, ὅτι σύνδου ἐδοξε χορηγεῖν τὰ Διονύσια τοῖς τραγωδοῖς καὶ κωμωδοῖς) Fouc. conjectured that the inscription was not older than the archonship of Callias, 406/5 B.C. Of the extant plays of Aristophanes only the *Ranae*, *Ecclesiazusae* and *Plutus* can be considered as possible subjects of the victory; the rest were older than 406/5 B.C. We know that the *Ranae* won the first prize, but the play here commemorated may quite well be a lost one. On the relation in date of the victory in tragedy to that in Comedy, see Fouc. and D. With regard to the tragedy, it is tempting to conjecture that the play was the Oedipus Coloneus exhibited by his son after the death of Sophocles which occurred in the early part of 406/5 B.C. But the son too was victorious (acc. to Suidas) seven times in tragic contests.

1. Τιμοκ[ῆδ]ης: restored by Fouc. from IG II 5, 574 g.

**185, 186.** Two bases of Pentelic marble found near the Propylaea. (185) IG I 339; D 18. (186) IG I 340; D 28; H 59.

| (185)           | (186)         |
|-----------------|---------------|
| ΤΕΣΑΠΟΙ         | ΕΠΟΙΚΟΝ       |
| ΤΕΣΕΣΕΡ         | ΕΣΠΟΤΕΙΔΑΙΑΝ  |
| τῆς ἀποικίας    | Ἐποίκων       |
| τῆς ἐς Ἐρετρίας | ἐς Ποτειδαίαν |

**185.** Kirchhoff connects this fragment with the reconquering of Euboea by Pericles in 445/4 B.C. after its revolt. The genitives ἀποικίας and (186) ἐποίκων depend upon some word such as ἀνάθημα.

**186.** Cf. Thuc. II 70: καὶ ὕστερον (sc. after the capture of Potidaea in 430/29 B.C.) ἐποίκους ἐαυτῶν ἐπεμψαν ἐς τὴν Ποτιδαίαν καὶ κατῴκισαν (429/8 B.C.).

(F) **187.** A block of white marble. CIG 23; IG I 344 and Suppl. p. 40, from an impression by Lolling, who had re-discovered the stone; Loewy 9.

..... ἀνέθηκ[εν]  
 Ἀ]ριστοκλῆς ἐπό-  
 ησεν

Larfeld *Hdb. Gr. Ep.* 404, on the ground of the written character, assigns the inscription to the period 575—525 B.C.

**188**=Ro. I 52. IG I 351.

ΕΟΡΤΙΟΣΚΑΙΟΦΣΙΑΔΞΑΝΞΘΕΤΕΝ  
 ΑΠΑΡΤΕΝΤΑΘΞΝΔΑΙ  
 Ἐόρτιος καὶ Ὀψιάδης ἀνεθέτην  
 ἀπαρχὴν τὰθηνάα.

According to Larfeld *Hdb. Gr. Ep.* p. 427 the characters indicate the period 525—480 B.C. Note the absence unusual in so early a period of the sign for spiritus asper in Ἐόρτιος.

189=Ro. 1 35. Two fragments of hard poros-stone. IG 1 355; Suppl. p. 40.

ΚΕΝ:ΔΙΟΣΛΑΥΦC

|    |
|----|
| ΟΦ |
|----|

CΠΙΔΙΦΟΡΕΙ

Ἰου[φαγόρας μ' ἀνέθη-  
κεν : Διὸς γλαυγώπιδι γούρη.

The βουστροφηδὸν arrangement and the *korra* are among the characteristics which mark the period 625—575 B.C. See further Ro. 1 *l.c.*

(F) 190=Ro. 1 56. IG 1 Suppl. 373 *e*, p. 41; H 10.

Μνημα τόδε ἥς ἀρχῆς Πεισίστ[ρατος Ἰππίου] υἱὸς  
θῆκεν Ἀπόλλωνος Πυθ[ι]ου ἐν τεμένει.

See Thuc. vi 54 and Ro. 1 *l.c.* The date of the inscription on these cymatium-fragments must fall between 527 the date of the death of the older Pisistratus and 510 B.C., the year in which Hippias was banished.

191=Ro. 1 47. Lolling acutely saw that the two fragments IG 1 350 *a* and *b* (=Ro. 1 47 *a*, *b*) must be separated and *a* joined to IG 1 Suppl. 373<sup>95</sup>. Lolling *Ἐφ. ἀρχ.* 1888 p. 73, 74; IG 1 Suppl. p. 181. Cf. Ro. 1 p. 64; Larfeld *Hdb. Ep.* p. 409. The inscription is in the flutings of a column.

AD+ED ΜΟΣΕΠΟΙΕΣΕΝΟ+ΙΟΣ  
ΙΘΙΔΙΚΕΜΑΝΕΘΕΚΕΜΑΘΕΝΑΙΑΙΠΟΝΙΟ+ΟΙ

Ἀρχερμος ἐποίησεν ὁ Χίος.  
Ἰφιδίκη μ' ἀνέθηκεν Ἀθηναίᾳ πολιοῦχῳ.

The alphabetic character in general conforms to the type of the second half of the sixth century B.C.; but though the dedicator is an Athenian and uses the Attic dialect the writer is a Chian and is not at home in the Attic alphabet of the period; witness e.g. the form of Θ=φ, Μ=μ, Λ=λ, Σ instead of ζ; the second Ε of ἐποίησεν appears to be a correction of Η; further the *spiritus asper* is omitted in ὁ, as would be natural in an Ionian. The Archermos of our inscription may be a younger member of the family of the Archermos, the sculptor of the Delian Nike, commemorated in an inscription given below (see Ro. 1 24 *a*), in which a Chian has been struggling with the Delian alphabet.





The monument, as Koehler notes, may have been dedicated by the Callias who fought at Marathon and had the surname λακκόπλουτος; see *Dict. Biogr.*, Plut. *Aristid.* 5. And possibly this was the very base on which was set the Ἀφροδίτη of Calamis dedicated by Callias (Paus. i 23, 2); cf. Frazer *Paus.* Vol. II 274.

**195.** On a base of Pentelic marble broken on the right; found on the Acropolis. Pittakis 'Εφ. ἀρχ. 757, 3813; Kirchhoff *Herm.* v 59; IG i 395; D 13.

·ΟΝΑΙΥΕΥΕΛΕΝΑΙ . . Λ  
ΕΙΑΘΕΝΑΙΕΙ

"Ι]ων ἀν[έθηκε]ν ἄγ[α]λ[μα ? τ-  
ῆ] Ἀθηναίῃ.

Kirchhoff suggests that the dedication may have been made by the Chian poet Ion during his sojourn at Athens. As he died before 422 B.C., the inscription must be earlier than that date and probably, to judge from the form of ν as early as the middle of the century. Note the Ionic dialect.

**196.** On a square capital of Pentelic marble found near the Erechtheum. Pittakis 'Εφ. ἀρχ. 3769; IG i 398 and Suppl. p. 44.

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| ΔΙΟΙΛΝ////  | Διογέν[ης |
| ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ    | ἀνέθηκεν  |
| ΑΙΖΖΧΥΛC    | Ἀῖσσχύλου |
| ΗΥΥΖΚΕΦ//// | ὕς Κεφ[α- |
| ΛΕΟΖ        | λῆος.     |

Neubauer *Herm.* x 159 points out that the dedication is in the form of a hexameter. This will account for the unusual insertion of ὕς between the father's name and the demotic (nom. Κεφαλεῖς). For the form ὕς in Attic see Meisterhans *Gr.* 59 sq. and cf. the note on 37 68.

**197.** On a square base of Pentelic marble found on the Acropolis; H. 0.46 m., Br. 0.70 m. Ross *Arch. Aufs.* i 168; Pittakis 'Εφ. ἀρχ. 81; IG i 402; Loewy 46. Cf. Frazer *Paus.* Vol. II 275 sq.

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| ΗΕΡΜΟΛΥΚΟΣ | Ἑρμόλυκος   |
| ΔΙΕΙΤΡΕΦΟΣ | Διειτρέφους |
| ΑΠΑΡΧΕΝ    | ἀπαρχήν.    |
| ΚΡΕΣΙΛΑΣ   | Κρησίλας    |
| ΕΠΟΕΞΕΝ    | ἐπόησεν.    |



'Hermolycus, son of Diitrephes, (dedicated this as) a first-fruit.' The monument here commemorated may be the bronze statue of 'Diitrephes pierced with arrows' of which Pausanias speaks I 23, 2. For the sculptor's name cf. Pliny *N. H.* xxxiv 74: *Cresilas vulneratum deficientem* (sc. *fecit*) *in quo possit intellegi, quantum restet animae*. But the identification with the Diitrephes who stormed Mycalessus (Thuc. vii 29) 413 B.C., and had a command in Thrace 411 B.C. (Thuc. viii 64 *v.l.* Διοτρ.) is not permissible, though Frazer *l.c.* thinks (against Kirchhoff and others) that forms of letters like  $\wedge/\mathcal{R}$ , which do not elsewhere occur after 445 B.C., may have been used on a private monument as late as 411 or 410 B.C. A suggestion has been made (cf. Larfeld *Hdb. Ep.* p. 444) that these archaic forms  $\wedge/\mathcal{R}$  were due to the foreign artist Cresilas, a Cretan of Cydonia.

**198=Ro. 1 71.** An inscription written horizontally in the flutings of a column. IG 1 422; D 22.

The alphabet (Attic) presents the unusual combination of  $\Delta$  (and  $\Lambda$ )  $\zeta$  with  $\text{H}$  ( $=\eta$ ).

|     |    |     |      |      |    |    |
|-----|----|-----|------|------|----|----|
| 'Αρ | ισ | το  | κρ   | άτ   | ης |    |
| Σκ  | ελ | ίου |      |      |    |    |
| άν  | έθ | ηκ  | εν   |      |    |    |
| νι  | κή | σα  | ς [χ | ορ   | ηγ | ών |
| Κε  | κρ | οπ  | ίδ   | [ι φ | υλ | ή  |
| έν  | έο | ρτ  | [ή   |      |    |    |

On the identification of Aristocrates with the person of that name in Aristophanes *Av.* 125—6 (415 B.C.) see the notes to Ro. 1 *l.c.* and cf. 99 35.

**199—201.** Rock inscriptions in a cave near Vari (*Anaphlystus*), with a relief, representing Archedemus in a short tunic. CIG 456; IG 1 423 sqq. M. E. Dunham *AJA*, 2nd series Vol. vii (1903) p. 297 sqq.

(199=IG 423)

ΑΡΧΕΔΗΜΟΣΥΩ  
ΗΡΑΙΟΣΟΝΥΜΦ  
ΟΛΗΓΤΟΣΦΡΑΔ  
ΑΙΣΙΝΥΜΦΟΝΤ  
ΑΝΤΡΟΝΕΞΗΡΓ  
Α=ΑΤΟ

(200=IG 424)

ΑΡΤΕΔ ΥΟΣΙΟΘΕΡ  
ΑΙΟΣΚ ΑΙΤΟΛΟΜΟΔ  
ΤΕΣΤΕ ΜΥΝΦΑΙΕΤ  
ΣΟΙΚ ΜΕΣΕΝ

(201=IG 425)

ΑΡ+ΕΛΑΜΟΣΗΟΘΕΡ  
ΑΙΟΣΚΑΠΟΝΝΝ  
ΜΘΑΙΣΕΦΟΝΤΕΝΣΕΝ

(199)

Ἀρχέδημος ὁ Θη-  
ραῖος ὁ νυμφ-  
όληπτος φραδ-  
αῖσι Νυμφῶν τ-  
ἄντρον ἐξηργ-  
άξατο.

(200)

Ἀρχέδημος ὁ Θηρ-  
αῖος καὶ χολονοδ-  
χες τῇ[ι] Νύνφα ἐχ-  
σοικ[οδό]μησεν.

(201)

Ἀρχέδαμος ὁ Θηρ-  
αῖος κᾶπον Νυ-  
μφαῖς ἐφύτευσεν.

Archedemus, a Theraean, has written these playful inscriptions partly in Doric and partly in Attic, and has mixed Ionic with Attic characters. Kirchhoff (who had not the accurate copies given in *AJA*) held that there is no reason to assume, with Boeckh, that Archedemus is affecting archaism and would assign the inscriptions to a period before 432 B.C., with the exception perhaps of 199. Inference from the forms of the letters only would lead to contradictory results. Possibly a considerable time elapsed between the dates of the several inscriptions. The strange form *χολονοδχες* 200 2, 3 has not been explained, but it shows that Chandler's original association of Archedemus with the deme *Χολλεῖδαι* must be given up.

**202.** A square base of Hymettian marble found before the West front of the Parthenon. Ross *A.Z.* 1844 p. 243; Pittakis *Ἐφ. ἀρχ.* 726; Hirschfeld *A.Z.* 1872 p. 22 Taf. 60, 10 (cf. 61, 29); Loewy 65; IG II 3, 1155.

Alphabet, type 1.

(On the vertical face)

Ἡ βουλὴ ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου  
πάγου Σάμιππον Μο-  
λόσσου Ἠλεῖον.

(On the horizontal surface, along the left margin)

Στράβαξ ἐπόησεν

The inscription is assigned by Ross to the middle of the fourth century B.C. In spite of the character of the writing, which agrees with Ross's conclusion, Bursian (*Litt. Ctbl.* 1871 p. 888) would bring the date down to Roman times,

because (1) the dedication by the Areopagus more befits the later period, (2) in an undoubtedly late inscription, IG III 1, 791, we have the same artist's name (*Στράβαξ ἐποίησεν*). But it is more likely that in the latter case he is a younger namesake of the former. A *Σάμππος* also occurs in the time of Hadrian (67 9: *Ἀντωνίος Ὁξύλος Ἡλεῖος Ἀντωνίου Σαμπίπου υἱός*).

**203.** On a large altar of Pentelic marble found in the southern part of Athens. Lolling *Ἀθηνᾶ* III (1891) 593 sqq.; *id.* Δελτ. 1891 p. 126 sq.; IG II 5, 1161 b.

Alphabet, ll. 1, 2, type 1 (with  $\pi = \pi_2$ ); ll. 3, 4, type 3.

Ἡ βουλὴ ἡ ἐπὶ Διονυσίου ἄρχοντος ἀνέθηκεν  
Ἀφροδίτῃ ἡγεμόνῃ τοῦ δήμου καὶ Χάρισιν  
ἐπὶ ἱερέως Μικίωνος τοῦ Εὐρυκλείδου Κηφισιέως,  
στρατηγούντος ἐπὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν Θεοβούλου τοῦ Θεο-  
φάνου Πειραιέως.

The archonship of Dionysius is assigned by von Schoeffer to the period 216—206 B.C. (Ferguson, *Corn. St.* x p. 53). The same archon appears in IG II 1, 401; II 5, 623 b. For *ἡγεμόνη* as an epithet of Aphrodite see Hesych. s.v. For *στρατ. ἐπὶ τ. παρασκ.* see 36 19, 55 22, 60 26.

**204.** Nineteen fragments of an epistyle of the Doric order found on the site of the Stoa of Attalus, formerly erroneously known as the gymnasium of Ptolemy. Kumanudis *Δύο γενικαὶ συνελεύσεις τῶν ἐταίρων τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις ἀρχ. Ἑταιρίας.* *Ἐν Ἀθήναις* 1862 p. 7, with plate; IG II 3, 1170. Cf. H and V *Ath.* 17—20.

Alphabet, mainly type 3; but  $a = a_3$ ,  $a_{12}$ ;  $\eta = \eta_3$ ;  $\kappa = \kappa_5$ ;  $\lambda = \lambda_4$ ;  $\nu = \nu_6$ ;  $\sigma = \sigma_7$ ;  $\upsilon = \upsilon_3$ ;  $\omega = \omega_6$ .

Β[α]σ[ι]λ[εύ]ς Ἀττ[αλ]ος βασιλ[έ]ως Ἀττάλου καὶ  
β[α]σ[ι]λ[εύ]ς Ἀπολλων[ίδ]ος . . . ἀνέθηκεν.

The dedicator is Attalus II, King of Pergamus, who reigned 159—138 B.C. Cf. Athen. v p. 212 f.: *ἀναβὰς οὖν (ὁ Ἀθηνίων) ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα τὸ πρὸ τῆς Ἀττάλου στοᾶς ψυχοδομημένον τοῖς Ῥωμαίων στρατηγοῖς. . . .* “*ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι,*” ἔφη κτλ.

It appears to have been the custom to exhibit Ephebic inscriptions of a public character in this Stoa: see H and V *Ath.* p. 18.

**205.** A square base of Hymettian marble. Pittakis *Ἐφ.* 2320 (Keil *A.Z.* 1855 p. 153 sq.); IG II 3, 1174. Cf. Koehler *Mitth.* VII (1882) p. 102 sq.; Boeckh, *St.*<sup>3</sup> II Note 394.

Alphabet, type 1. The words *ὁ δῆμος* and *ἡ βουλὴ* are inscribed within wreaths.

Δήμου συλλογῆς [ἀ]νέ[θη-  
 'Ο δῆμος\* κ]αν οἱ ἐπὶ Θεέλλου ἀρχ[ον- 'Η βουλή.  
 351/50 τος στεφανωθέντες  
 B.C. ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ  
 5 δήμου δικαιοσύνης  
 ἐνε[κα

For the *συλλογῆς τοῦ δήμου*, see 149 35. As a board they could issue their own decrees; cf. IG II 1, 607.

**206.** A slab of blue marble in the Elgin collection, Br. Mus.: H. 11½ in.; Br. 2 ft 10 in. CIG 128; BMI 51; IG II 3, 1179.

Alphabet, ll. 1, 2, type 1; in l. 3,  $\lambda = \lambda_6$ ,  $v = v_7$ ,  $\phi = \phi_{11}$ .

'Ιερε]ὺς Πανδίωνος 'Αντισθένης  
 'Αντιφάτους Κυθήρριος ἀνέθηκεν.  
 Οἱ φυλέται.

The eponymous hero Pandion had a shrine; see no. 74 8 (not long after 402 B.C.). In that inscription is a list of victors among whom appears an 'Αντισθένης 'Αντιφάτους Κυθήρριος, possibly the grandfather of our Antisthenes. Our inscription may be of about the same date as no. 119 (334/3 B.C.), in which the same name occurs B 74. The addition of οἱ φυλέται indicates that the dedication was made in their name. This addition, in characters of a later type, may have been engraved at a later time. For the demotic Κυθήρριος see Meisterhans *Gr.* 97.

**207.** A base of Pentelic marble, fractured in the middle, found at Eleusis H. 0.18 m.; L. 1.38 m.; Th. 0.38 m. Pittakis 'Εφ. ἀρχ. 3799, 3800; Conze and Michaelis *Bull. d. Inst.* 1860 p. 180; Lenormant *Recherches arch. à El.* p. 1; Foucart *BCH* II (1878) 393; Loewy 85 a; IG II 3, 1188. Cf. Koehler *Mitth.* III (1878) 237 sq.

Alphabet, l. 5 type 1, ll. 1—4 conforming to this type, but with the ends of strokes thickened, e.g.  $\mu = \mu_3$ ,  $\sigma = \sigma_9$ ,  $\tau = \tau_4$ .

Δ ή μ η τ ρ ι [κ α ι] K ό ρ ε ι  
 Ξ ε ν ο κ λ ή ς Ξ ε ί ν ι δ ο ς Σ φ ή τ τ ι ο ς  
 ἀ ν έ θ η κ ε ν έ π ι μ ε λ η τ ή ς  
 μ υ σ τ η ρ ί [ω] ν γ ε ν ό μ ε ν ο ς  
 5 'Αριστοπει[θ]ης ['Αριστων (?)] ἵμου Φυλάσιος ἐποίησεν.

A comparison of several other inscriptions in which Xenocles is mentioned shows the dedication to belong probably to the end of the fourth century B.C. Thus he was gymnasiarch in 346/5 B.C. (215), trierarch in 334/3 B.C. (119 B b 54),

agonothetes 307/6 B.C. (IG II 3, 1289=219, 1290), and he is mentioned in IG II 2, 808 c 76 sq., 96 sq. (326/5 B.C.), 809 d 213 sq., 234 sq. (325/4 B.C.), 737 b 8 (306/5 B.C.). Loewy *l.c.* remarks that the addition of the demotic name to the artist's name would accord with a date later than that of Alexander.

For the *ἐπιμελητῆς μυστηρίων* see *D.A.* A duplicate copy of our inscription is given IG II 3, 1189.

**208.** A stone built into the chapel of the monastery Kalo-Livadi, near Kalamo in the Oropian district. CIG 179; J. Martha *BCH* IV (1880) p. 260; D 498; IG II 3, 1194.

Alphabet, type 1.

Στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν τὴν παραλίαν  
Θούκριτος Ἀλκιμάχου Μυρρῖνούσιος  
στεφανωθείς ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου  
ἀνέθηκεν.

An Ἀλκιμάχος of the Myrrhinusian deme, as we learn from a decree 54 19 was *παρέδρος* of the archon Νίκλας Ὀτρυνεύς in 281/0 B.C. Possibly he was father of the Theocritus of our inscription. The varying orthography Θεο- Θου- occurs in Attic inscriptions from the earliest times. On the assignment of *στρατηγοί* to different departments see 36 19, 60 26, and cf. the notes of Dr Sandys on Ar. Ἀθ. Πολ. 61, 1.

D points out that Aristotle *l.c.* speaks of one *στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν*. Later the office appears to have been divided between two, and one was named as in our inscription and IG II 3, 1195, 3, or more fully as in IG II 5, 1206 b: *στ[ρ]α[τ]ηγ[ὸς] [χειρ]ο[τ]ηθείς ἐπὶ Ῥαμ[νοῦ]ντα καὶ τὴν παραλίαν χώραν*, and the other had the title *στρ. ἐπὶ τὴν χ. τὴν ἐπ' Ἐλευσίνος* (IG II 5, 619 b 14, 22) or more briefly *στρ. ἐπ' Ἐλευσίνος* IG II 5, 614 b 59, 64, 70.

**209.** A block of white marble found in the church *Evangelistria*. Milchhoefer *Mitth.* XII (1887) 325; IG II 5, 1205 b. 'Titulus pessime exaratus est.'

Alphabet, type 5; ξ in l. 3 is ξ<sub>2</sub>, π is π<sub>3</sub>, φ is φ<sub>10</sub>.

Εἰς ἀμέρ[α] ἰε[ρεῖα] γενομένη διὰ β[ίου] ἐπὶ  
101/0 Μῆδειον ἄρχοντος Ἀρτέμιδι ἀνέθη-  
B.C.  
Φοῖνιξ ἐποίει. ΚΕΥ

For the archonship of Μῆδειος see no. 65. On life-priesthoods (the most ordinary tenure) see G. and J. *Manual* p. 205.

**210.** A square base of Pentelic marble found in the Piraeus. Kumanudis Ἀθ. VII p. 388; D 497; IG II 3, 1207.



The Alphabet does not conform precisely to any one type.  $\alpha = \alpha_4$ ,  $\xi = \xi_1$ ,  $\xi_2$ ,  $\theta = \theta_2$ ,  $\mu = \mu_1$ ,  $\pi = \pi_5$ ,  $\sigma = \sigma_1$ .

96/5?  $\Sigma\tau$ ]ρατηγοὶ οἱ ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἐπὶ 'Η-  
B.C. ρακλείτου ἄρχοντος στεφανωθέντες  
ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Εὐπόλεμος  
Ζωΐλου Παιανιεύς, Ζήνων Μενίσκου  
5 'Ερχιεύς, 'Αρισταγόρας Τρωΐλου Πειραιεύς  
'Ερμεῖ ἡγεμονίῳ ἀνέθηκαν.

For the year of the archon, see Ferguson *Corn. St.* x 86; the late type of the characters makes an attribution to an earlier archon of the same name less probable. On the στρατηγοί see no. 208. In the passage of Aristotle there quoted two στρ. ἐπὶ τὸν Π. are mentioned instead of three as here. The discrepancy is probably due to an increase in the number of departments; cf. no. 208.

6. 'Ερμεῖ ἡγεμονίῳ: Hermes in his capacity of 'guide,' 'Ενόδιος. Cf. Ar. *Plut.* 1159 for this and other epithets. He is called 'Ηγεμόνιος and 'Ενόδιος also by Arrian *de Venat.* 35 and Cornutus *de divis.* 16. Cf. 100 A a 20.

211. A base of Pentelic marble; H. 0.43 m., Br. 0.50 m., Th. 0.80 m. It was probably joined on the right side to another inscribed stone. Koehler, *Mitth.* viii (1883) p. 171 (cf. p. 288); IG ii 3, 1212.

. Ι Π Α Ρ Α Λ Ο Ι Α . . .  
Ο Ι Π Α Ρ Α Λ Ο Ι Α Γ Ο Γ  
Α Ν Θ Ι Π Ρ Ο Σ Ε Τ Ρ Ι Η

Ο]ἱ Πάραλοι ἀ[πὸ τῶν . . . . ων.  
Οἱ Πάραλοι ἀπὸ τ[ῶν . . . ων.  
"Ανθιππος ἐτριη[ράρχει.

This is a dedication by the crew of the state-ship *Paralus* from spoils won on two occasions. The date appears to be the middle or the second half of the fourth century B.C. On the lower part of the same base, the upper part of which was at an early date broken up and scattered, an inscription was added in the imperial period in honour of Appia Regilla (Koehler *Mitth.* viii 288). In spite of the expression in the last line (ἐτριηράρχει), Koehler, *Mitth.* l. c. has shown it to be probable that there was no trierarch proper of the *Paralus*, the duties of the *trierarchia* being performed by the State itself, while the command of the ship devolved upon the ταμίης τῆς Παράλου, who was elected by the people, and who only by courtesy bore the title τριήραρχος. He might even be actually performing the τριηραρχία for another ship: cf. 119 B a 66, CIA ii 2, 808 a 79.

**212.** Two fragments of Hymettian marble, found in the Acropolis. *a* Pittakis 'Εφ. 2876; *b* *ib.* 1819. Kirchhoff *Monatsb. Berl. Ak.* 1863 p. 5; IG II 3, 1214.

Alphabet, type 1.

339/8<sup>B.C.</sup> Κ]εκροπίδος οἱ στρατε[υσ]άμενοι ἐπὶ Λυσιμαχίδου ἄρχοντος  
κ]αὶ ὁ ταξίαρχος Βούλαρχ[ος] Ἀριστοβούλου Φλυεὺς Ἀθηναῖ.

IG II 1, 562 (=H 148) '*quem lapidem eiusdem monumenti cum his partem formasse manifestum est*' contains decrees of the βουλή and of the Cecropid tribe (to which the deme Phylae belonged) in honour of our Bularchus, who had fought in the earlier engagements which preceded the decisive battle of Chaeronea: Dem. Cor. 300, δις τε συμπαρατάξάμενοι τὰς πρώτας, τὴν τ' ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ (Cephissus) καὶ τὴν χειμερινὴν (the one in the winter) κτλ. (H).

**213.** A square base of Pentelic marble found at Eleusis near the propylaea of Appius Claudius. Pittakis 'Εφ. ἀρχ. 2567; Lenormant *Recherches &c.* p. 5; Vischer *Kl. Schr.* II p. 87; D 165; Loewy 104; IG II 3, 1217.

Alphabet, type 1; but with strokes thickened as in no. **207**. The artist's signature is carelessly written, the strokes being sometimes curved instead of straight (after the fashion of λ<sub>6</sub>, σ<sub>11</sub>).

*In front.*

Ἀθηναίων οἱ τεταγμένοι ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου  
ἐν Ἐλευσίνι καὶ Πανάκτῳ καὶ ἐπὶ Φυλῇ τὸν  
στρατηγὸν Δημήτριον Φανοστράτου Φαληρέα  
στεφανώσαντες Δήμητρι καὶ Κόρει ἀνέθηκαν.

*In eight wreaths.*

|                  |             |            |           |
|------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 5 Ἀθηναίων       | Ἀθηναίων    | Ἀθηναίων   | Ἡ βουλή   |
| οἱ τεταγμέ-      | οἱ τεταγμέ- | οἱ τεταγ-  | ὁ δῆμος   |
| νοι ἐν Ἐλευσίνι. | νοι ἐμ Πα-  | μένοι      | ἵππαρχή-  |
|                  | ν ἀ κ τ φ.  | ἐπὶ Φυλεῖ. | σαντα.    |
| Ἡ βουλή          | Ἡ βουλή     | Ἡ βουλή    | Οἱ ἵππεῖς |
| 10 ὁ δῆμος       | ὁ δῆμος     | ὁ δῆμος    | ἵππαρ-    |
| στρατη-          | στρατη-     | στρατη-    | χῆσαντα.  |
| γῆσαντα.         | γῆσαντα.    | γῆσαντα.   |           |

Σωσίθεος Ἀθηναῖος ἐποίησε.

*On the left side  
in two wreaths.*

Παναθή- Ἐλευσί-  
15 ναία τὰ μεγά- νιοι.  
λα ἄρματι.

*On the right side  
in two wreaths.*

Δήλια Ἐρμαία  
ἄρματι. ἄρματι.

The honours paid in this inscription to Demetrius Phalereus by the garrisons stationed at Eleusis, Panactum and Phyle take the form of a dedication to the Eleusinian deities. As Demetrius at the time of the dedication was holding the office of *στρατηγός* for the fourth time, the date of the dedication cannot be before 315/4 B.C.; for we may infer from IG II 5, 231 b, in which honours are decreed to Euphron on the last day of the fifth month, Maemacterion, of 318 B.C. for patriotic services, that the democracy was not displaced by the government of the peripatetic philosopher Demetrius, as Cassander's representative, till January 317 B.C. (D)

2. Πανάκτω. Pausanias I 25, 6 mentions the occupation of this place by Cassander. 13. See the note on no. 179.

14. Δήλια, Ἐρμαία i.e. the games celebrated at Tanagra and ἐπὶ Δηλῷ. Koehler notes that these two victories must have been won before 312 B.C., the year in which Ptolemaeus, nephew of Antigonius, made himself master of Boeotia (Diod. XIX 78).

**214.** A base of Pentelic marble found in the Piraeus. Pittakis Ἐφ. ἀρχ. 295; IG II 3, 1226.

Alphabet, type 3.

114/3 or Οἱ ἐφηβεύσαντες ἐπὶ Σωσικράτου ἄρχοντος  
111/0 B.C. Ἐρμεῖ <a>  
Corn. St.

x 84

Διογένης Διονυσίου Ἀμφιτροπῆθεν,  
Αἰσχρίων Πάρμωνος Ὀῆθεν,  
5 Ἀπελλῆς Ἀπολλοδώρου Κηφισιεύς,  
Αἰσχύλος Χάρητος Παιανιεύς,  
Ἀσκληπιάδης Ἀθηνοδότου Οἰναῖος,  
Μητροδωρος Μητροδώρου Μυρρῖνούσιος  
Φανίας Λυσικλείδου Ὑβάδης,  
10 Σώτας Κρέοντος Μαραθώνιος,  
Νέανδρος Σωτάδου Ὀῆθεν,  
Θράσων Εὐαρχίδου Κικυννεύς.  
παιδο]τριβούντος Νέωνος Ἀφιδναίου.

The Α and traces of some other letters after Ἐρμεῖ l. 2 are remains of a previous inscription purposely obliterated.

For the Ephebi and inscriptions relating to them, to which this may be added as a fifth category, see Rem. vii, p. 145.

**215.** On the front face of a slab of Pentelic marble found in the Acropolis. Pittakis 'Εφ. ἀρχ. 2079; Stephani *Ind. lect. Dorpat.* 1850 p. 6; Boeckh *St.*<sup>3</sup> II 762; IG II 3, 1229.

Alphabet, type 1.

346/5  
B.C. Ἀκαμα[ντ]ῖς ἐνίκα λαμπάδι Παναθήναια  
τὰ μεγά[λ]α ἐπ' Ἀρχίου ἄρχοντος.  
Ξενοκλ[ῆ]ς ἐγυμνασιάρχῃ.

For Xenocles see no. **207**. Boeckh, *l.c.*, points out that where Παναθήναια alone occurs on inscriptions, the greater or the less festival may be meant according to the context, but that as a rule and especially in official documents the greater festival is expressly called Παναθήναια τὰ μεγάλα.

**216.** A round base of Hymettian marble found on the right bank of the Ilissus. Kumanudis 'Αθ. I p. 169 n. 2; Lueders, *Bull. Inst.* 1872 p. 266; D 704; IG II 3, 1236. The inscription given below is repeated on the other side of the stone.

Alphabet, type 1; E=ε, ει, O=o, ου.

Αἴσιος Μνησιβούλου Σφήττιος  
χορηγῶν ἐνίκα Ἀκαμαντίδι  
Πανδιονίδι παίδων, Εὐκλῆς  
ἐδίδασκε, Εὐδαμίσκος ἡῦλει,  
365/4  
B.C. Χίων ἥρχεν.

For general explanations see *Rem.* xiii, p. 434.

The dedication has reference to the Thargelia, the victors in which used to dedicate their tripods in the Pythium, situated on the bank of the Ilissus, but the temple was not large enough to contain them all within its walls, so that some were outside. In no. **217**, which stood in the 'Street of the Tripods,' near the Theatre, the dedication has reference to the Dionysia.

**217.** On the architrave of the 'monument of Lysicrates.' Stuart *Antiq. Ath.* Vol. I c. iv; CIG 221; IG II 3, 1242; D 707.

Alphabet, type 1.

Λυσικράτης Λυσιθείδου Κικυννεὺς ἐχορήγει.  
Ἀκαμαντὶς παίδων ἐνίκα. Θέων ἡῦλει.  
335/4  
B.C. Λυσιάδης Ἀθηναῖος ἐδίδασκε. Εὐαίνετος ἥρχε.

For general explanations see *Rem.* xiii, p. 434, and for a description of the well-known 'choragic monument of Lysicrates' see H. and V. *Ath.* p. 244 sqq. The inscription commemorates a victory in the Dionysia; cf. the note on **216**.

**218.** On an epistyle of Pentelic marble, in large letters. Beulé *L'Acropole* I p. 102; Keil *Mél. gréco-rom.* II p. 76; IG II 3, 1246; D 708. Cf. E. Reisch *De musicis Graecorum certaminibus* p. 36, note 3; A. Brinck *Diss. phil. Hal.* VII (1886) p. 113, no. 55.

Alphabet, type 1.

Νι[κ]ίας Νι[κ]οδήμου Ξυ[π]εταιῶν ἀνέθηκε νικήσας  
χορηγῶν Κεκροπίδι παίδων.

Πανταλέων Σικυνώνιο[s] ἡϋλει. ᾄσμα· Ἐλπήνωρ Τιμο-  
θέου. Νέ[αιχ]μ[ο]ς ἦρχε.

320/19

B.C.

For general explanations see *Rem.* xiii, p. 434.

1. Νικίας κτλ. Names of his family appear to recur in a list of ἱππεῖς IG II 2, 962, 5: Νικίας Εὐκταίου Ξυπεταιῶν, l. 7: Εὐκταῖος Νικίου Ξυπεταιῶν, and a sepulchral inscription IG II 3, 2367: Ἡδύλινη Νικοδήμου θυγάτηρ Ξυπεταιῶνος (D).

2. ᾄσμα κτλ. "the lyric ode was the 'Elpenor' of Timotheus." This punctuation is due to the acute explanation of A. Brinck *l.c.* For Timotheus, the famous dithyrambic poet of Miletus, see *Dict. Biogr.* D compares D 717, 5 sqq. (*Delphi*): ἀξιωθέντα ἐπιδόουσι τῷ θεῷ καὶ τοῖς Ἑλλησι...ᾄσμα μετὰ χοροῦ Διόνυσον καὶ κιθάρισμα ἐκ Βακχῶν Εὐριπίδου.

**219.** Two fragments of an epistyle of Pentelic marble; the right portion found in the theatre of Dionysus, the left near the Asclepieum. Kumanudis *Ἀθ.* VI p. 276 (cf. p. 367); P. Foucart, *BCH* II (1878) p. 391; CIA II 3, 1289; D 709. Cf. Koehler *Mitth.* III p. 236 sqq.

Alphabet, type 1.

307/6 Ὁ δῆμος ἐ[χορήγει ἐπ' Ἀναξί]κράτους ἄρχοντος

B.C.

ἀγωνοθέ[της Ξενοκλῆς Ξ]εῖνιδος Σφήττιος

ποιητῆς τραγω[δίας Φανόστρατ]ος Ἡρακλείδου Ἀλικαρ-  
νασσεύς

ὑποκρίτης τραγω[ιδίας . . . .]ων Εὐανορίδου Κυδαθηναίεύς

5 ποιητῆς κωμω[δίας Φιλήμω]ν Δάμωνος Διομειεύς

ὑποκριτῆς κ[ωμωδίας Κάλλιπ]πος Καλλίου Σουνιεύς.

For general explanations see *Rem.* xiii, p. 434.

This is the earliest of the choragic inscriptions in which the δῆμος itself is represented as choregus. In l. 1 Koehler has restored the name Anaxicrates (in preference to Nicocrates, archon 333/2 B.C. and a later Anaxicrates, archon 279/8 B.C.) both on the ground of the change of practice (the δῆμος becoming choregus) introduced about or before 307/6 B.C. and from a comparison of IG II 3, 1290 which has the same agonothetes and may belong to the same year,



or is at any rate not earlier than 307/6 B.C. because the name of a tribe is erased which could only be that of Antigonis or Demetrias; cf. *Rem.* vi, p. 127.

2. For the restoration *Ξενοκλῆς* see no. 207.

3, 5. The restorations are based on IG II 3, 1168: *Φανόστρατον Ἡρακλείδου | ὁ δῆμος ὁ Ἀλικαρνασέων ἀνέθηκεν* and III 1, 948: *Φιλήμων Δάμωνος Διομαίους κωμικὸς ποιητής* (an inscription of the imperial period, but certainly referring to the same Damon as that of our inscription).

**220.** On an epistyle of Pentelic marble found between the Asclepieum and the theatre of Dionysus. Kumanudis *Ἀθ.* v p. 330; IG II 3, 1295; D 710. Cf. I. E. Kirchner *Rh. M.* LIII p. 387.

Alphabet, type 1.

c. 275                    Ὁ δῆμος ἐχορήγει, Σωσίστρατος ἦρχε·  
     B.C.                    ἀγ]ωνοθέτης Θεοφάνης Διοσκουρίδου Εὐωνυμεύ[ς·  
     (*Corn. St.*            Ἐρεχθίδῃ ἀνδρῶν ἐνίκα,  
     x 37)                    Σ]ωκράτης Ῥόδιος ἡΐλει, Ἐράτων Ἀρκὰς ἐδίδα[σκειν.

See *Rem.* xiii, p. 434 and the notes to no. 219.

Kirchner *l.c.* and Reisch *De musicis Graecorum certaminibus* 1885, p. 88 sqq. from a comparison of names (Διοσκουρίδης, Σωκράτης Ῥόδιος) in IG II 5, 1402 b p. 308, *Ἐφ. ἀρχ.* 1892 p. 45 (300–250 B.C.), IG II 5, 251 b, infer for the archon a date somewhere near 290 B.C. Ferguson *Corn. St. l.c.* says there is no room for one before 278/7 B.C.

**221.** A base of Pentelic marble found at *Diavolaki* between the village of Marathon and the sea. Sp. Lampros *Παρ.* II p. 727; Lolling *Mitth.* III (1878) p. 261; D 448; IG II 3, 1324.

Alphabet, type 1; but ν is sometimes ν<sub>4</sub>. The first four lines, except the word *ιεροποιοί*, are in larger characters than the rest.

Τετραπολεῖς τῷ Διο-  
 νύσῳ ἀνέθεσαν.  
 Λυσανίας Καλλίου Τρικ-  
 ορύσιος ἦρχεν· ἱεροποιοὶ  
 5 Φανόδωρος Μαραθώνιος  
 Μελά[ν]ωπος Τρικορύσιος  
 Φ[ρ]υνοκλῆς Οἰναῖος  
 Ἀντικράτης Προβαλίσσιος.

The dedication made by the *τετραπολεῖς* or ἡ τετράπολις contains the name of the archon of the *τετράπολις*, not of Athens, which therefore affords no clue to

the date. But from the mention of the *ιεροποιὸς* Antierates in l. 8, who was doubtless identical with Antierates son of Lysanias of Probalinthus, one of the thesmothetae in the archonship of Cephisophon, IG II 3, 1186 (329/8 B.C.), we may assign the dedication to the fourth century, and, to judge from the written character, to a date two or three decades earlier than 329/8 B.C.

The *ιεροποιοί* are representatives severally of the demes which compose the tetropolis, Marathon, Tricorythus, Oenoe, Probalinthus. According to Strabo IX p. 397 the tetropolis before the *συννοικισμός* of Theseus formed one of the twelve Attic districts. Afterwards all that they had in common was their religious observances, the most ancient of which were the rites of Heracles and Apollo; but our inscription, like IG II 1, 601, testifies to the worship of Dionysus as well (D).

Lolling (l. c.) points out that, like the tetropolis, each deme had its archon (as in IG II 1, 581, 25, a decree of the *Ἀεξωνεῖς*), who should be distinguished from the demarch, an officer charged with civil duties. D quotes a gloss of the Lexicon Cantabrigiense p. 342 Nauck: *ἐπιδήμιος ἄρχων ὁ δήμου τινὸς τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἄρχων*.

7. Φ[ρυ]νοκλῆς: so D from IG II 2, 884, one of the *tesserae iudicum* (cf. 395—400). Al. Φ[α]νοκλῆς, Φ[αι]νοκλῆς.

**222.** A slab of Pentelic marble found in the Panathenaic stadium; now in the Berlin Museum. There are reliefs above and below the inscription, described by Paciaudi *Mon. Pelop.* I p. 207; Millin *Gall. myth.* tab. 81, 327. CIG 455; Michaelis *Ann. d. Inst.* 1863 p. 312; IG II 3, 1327. Cf. *Beschr. d. ant. Sculpturen*, Berlin, 1891, p. 264 sq. (no. 709).

Alphabet, type 1.

Punctuated by (:) after nearly every word.

Οἱ πλυνῆς: Νύμφαις: εὐξάμενοι: ἀνέθεσαν: καὶ θεοῖς πᾶσιν,  
 Ζωαγόρας: (Ζ)ωκύπρου: Ζώκυπρος: Ζωαγόρου: Θάλλος: Λεύκη,  
 Ζωκράτης Πολυκράτους: Ἀπολλοφάνης: Εὐπορίωνος: Σωσίστρατος,  
 Μάνης: Μυρρίνη: Σωσίας: Σωσιγένης: Μίδας.

The inscription cannot be much later than the middle of the fourth century B.C. A dedication by a *πλύντρια* in Ro. I 46 a, where it is noted (after Koehler) that, except in the case of the Physician, the Actor and the Washerman or Washerwoman, the mention of the profession together with the name of the person is in Attic epigraphy, apart from Roman times, very rare. A *κναφεύς* appears IG I Suppl. 373 f, p. 42.

In l. 2 the stone has ΞΝΚΥΠΡΟΥ. None of the *πλυνῆς* (some of whom are female) has the name of the deme added. Probably most of them were *ξένοι*; those without the name of the father added may have been freedmen; the names *Manes* and *Midas* seem to be those of slaves; cf. Strabo VII 304.



ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣΣΙΔΟΝΙΩΝ  
 ΦΙΛΟΚΛΗΣΑΓΓΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΟΥ  
 Βασιλεὺς Σιδονίων  
 Φιλοκλῆς Ἀπολλοδώρου.

D 209 is a Delian decree in honour of this same Philocles dating, according to Homolle and Dittenberger, from the period 285—247 B.C. (Ptolemy Philadelphus), to which also may be assigned this dedication. In the decree, as well as in no. 223, the ethnic is Σιδώνιος, not Σιδόνιος.

227. A base of Pentelic marble (H. 0.75 m., Br. 0.34 m., Th. 0.34 m.) found in the Acropolis behind the Propylaea. Kumanudes *Ἐφ. τῶν Φιλομαθῶν* 1864 n. 539; Koehler *Bull. d. Inst.* 1865 p. 138 (Hirschfeld, *Titt. Statuar.* p. 89, 53 b); Hirschfeld *A. Z.* 1872 p. 24 tab. 61, 20; Loewy 116; IG II 3, 1383.

Alphabet, generally type 6; in ll. 1—6 σ is σ<sub>10</sub>, in l. 7 it is σ<sub>5</sub>, and π is π<sub>6</sub>.

Ἀθη]νᾶ καὶ Π[α]νδρόσῳ  
 - - - ος Διονυσικλέους Τρινεμεὺς  
 τῇ]ν θυγατέρα Φίλαν ἀνέθηκεν  
 ἐρρήφορήσασαν.

5 Ἐπὶ ἱερείας Θεοδότης Πολυόκτου  
 Ἀμφιτροπῆθεν.

Καῖκοσθένης ἐπόησεν.

The letters of the artist's inscription, l. 7, are of a decidedly later stamp than those of ll. 1—6 and correspond closely to the letters on the inscription of a Caïcosthenes and Dies (Loewy 220) generally assigned to the middle of the second century or a later period. If our dedication is of an earlier date possibly the artist's name was added later, perhaps by the later Caïcosthenes.

1. Ἀθηνᾶ. We know from Etym. Magn. (see *Dict. Ant.*) that the festival of the ἀρρήφορία, ἐρρηφορία or ἐρσηφορία was celebrated in honour of Athena, and other inscriptions (e.g. IG II 3, 1379, 1380, 1384) confirm the statement. The addition of Pandrosos gives some colour to the connexion of the sigmatic form of the word, ἐρση-, with Ἐρση; cf. Istros ap. Schol. Aristoph. *Lys.* 642: ἐρσηφορία· τῇ γὰρ Ἐρση πομπέουσι τῇ Κέκροπος θυγατρὶ.

5. Πολυόκτου. The same form occurs as a Thessalian name in DI 345, 75 (*Larisa*), Hoffmann *Dial.* II no. 46.

228. On half of a round base of Hymettian marble found at Eleusis. Demetrius Philius *Ἐφ. III ser.* p. 146, 19; IG II 3, 1389.

Alphabet, for the most part type 1, but α is α<sub>4</sub>, π is π<sub>5</sub>, ω is ω<sub>6</sub>; no ζ.

Λυσίαν Ἀρτέμῳνος Παιανέα  
 Θεότιμος Θεοτίμου ἐγ Μυρινούττης  
 καὶ Θεοδότῃ Δωσιθέου ἐγ Μυρινούττης θυγάτηρ  
 καὶ Ὀνησακῶ Προτίμου ἐγ Μυρινούττης θυγάτηρ  
 5 ἀφ' ἐστίας μνηθέντα  
 Δήμητρι καὶ Κόρῃ ἀνέθηκαν.

Certain persons dedicate to Demeter and Kore a statue of Lysias “ἀφ' ἐστίας μνηθέντα,” a phrase which occurs, sometimes with reference to a girl (ἀφ' ἐστίας μνηθείσαν), IG III 1, 809, 828, 910—913, 915. As compared with the simpler μνηθῆναι, the longer formula ἀφ' ἐστίας μνηθῆναι seems to denote a more solemn rite of initiation, as though “from the steps of the altar,” which was allowed only to Athenian citizens of the purest blood. Boeckh on CIG 393 (IG III 1, 828) quotes Suidas: Ἀφ' ἐστίας μνείσθαι· ἀφ' ἐστίας μνούμενος Ἀθηναῖος ἦν. So Harpocration: καὶ ἀφ' ἐστίας μνείσθαι. Ἰσαῖος ἐν τῷ πρὸς Καλυδῶνα· ὁ ἀφ' ἐστίας μνούμενος Ἀθηναῖος ἦν πάντως, καὶ ὁρῶ δὲ (Boeckh conj. Κάστωρ δὲ) Λάκων ἐμνείτο.

If the Δωσίθεος of l. 3 is identical with the Δωσίθεος [ἐγ] Μυρινού[ττ]ης of IG II 2, 985 (cf. no. 167) A 11, the inscription should belong to the latter part of the second century B.C. Lysias l. 1 is *τερεὺς διὰ βίου* of Apollo IG II 2, 1047, 21 (probably after 125 B.C.).

**229.** A capital of Pentelic marble broken into three pieces found on the southern slope of the Acropolis. Philios Ἀθ. v p. 161; IG II 3. 1440.

Alphabet, type 1; ○ = ο, ου.

Φρύνων Ῥαμνούσιος ὑπὲρ  
 Διογνήτου τοῦ ὑοῦ ἀνέθηκεν  
 ἐπὶ Νικοδήμου ἱερέως.

The ○ = ου shows the inscription to belong to the first half of the fourth century B.C. From the place where it was found and the formula it is clearly a dedication to Asklepios. Cf. the next inscription. For ὑοῦ (l. 2) see **37** 68.

**230.** A slab of Pentelic marble adorned with a relief representing on the left Asklepios, Demeter, Persephone, on the right six men with right hands raised in act of adoration. Found on the southern slope of the Acropolis. U. Koehler *Mitth.* II (1877) p. 243, Taf. xviii; P. Girard *L'Asclépieion d'Athènes* p. 43, tab. II (cf. *B. C. H.* II (1878) p. 88); IG II 3, 1449.

Alphabet, type 1; ○ = ο, ου.

(Above the relief)

E . . . . . [Θε]οδωρίδης, Ἐπεύχης, Μνησίθεος.



(Beneath the relief, in 5 wreaths)

Θε]οδωρίδης Σώστρατο[s] Ἑπεύχη[s] Διάκριτος Μ[v]η[σ]ί[θεος]  
 Πολυκράτους Ἐπικράτους Διεύχου[s] Διεύχους Μv]ησιθέου

The dedication, which should belong to the first half of the fourth century, has reference to the annual festival of the *Epidauria*. Mnesitheos and Dieuches are known as physicians (Girard *l.c.*, Koehler *Mitth.* ix 80 sq.). From the fourth century it appears to have been usual for the physicians resident in Athens to offer twice annually at the public expense at the Epidauria and Asclepieia a sacrifice in the temple of Asklepios.

**231.** A cippus of Hymettian marble found on the Acropolis among the ruins of the Asclepieum. Kumanudis *Ἀθ.* v p. 417, 8; IG ii 3, 1485.

Alphabet, type 1.

Με[ισ]ίας καὶ Δαναῖς  
 εὐξάμενοι Ἀσκληπιῷ  
 ὑπὲρ τῶν παίδων ὑπὲρ  
 Ἡδίστης καὶ Σωσικλέους  
 5 καὶ Ὀλυμπιοδώρου.

This, a votive inscription, probably belongs to the fourth century B.C. To complete the sense *ἀνέθηκαν* must be supplied.

**232.** A base of Hymettian marble found κατὰ τὴν μεσημβρινὴν κλιτὸν τοῦ λόφου τῆς Μουνυχίας. Dragatsis *Ἐφ.* 1884 p. 219; IG ii 3, 1504.

Alphabet, type 1.

Ἱερ]εὺς Φορμ[ιω]ν Ἡδύλου  
 Ἑλ]ευσίνιος Ἀσκληπιῷ  
 καὶ Ὑγείᾳ ἀνέθηκε.

The inscription, according to Koehler, is probably not much older than the end of the third century B.C. The dedication was to Asklepios and Hygieia made in the Asklepieion of the Piraeus, not the better known one "in the city" (τὸ ἐν ἄστει). Cf. Schol. ad Aristoph. *Plut.* 621 δύο γὰρ εἰσιν (Ἀσκληπιοὶ) ὁ μὲν ἐν ἄστει, ὁ δὲ ἐν Πειραιεῖ; see also no. 66.

**233.** A marble slab which was inserted in the wall like a consolé. Found near the Acropolis in the Sanctuary of Amynos. Körte *Mitth.* xxi (1896) p. 296 no. 2.

Alphabet, type 1.

Διόφαντος Καλλίου ἐ-  
 κ Κερ. Ἀμύνω[ι] εὐξάμενο[s]

This votive inscription dates probably from about 350 B.C., if the dedicator is the father of the ephebus of the year 305/4 B.C., Κηφίστος son of Diophantos, IG II 5, 251 b frg. *h, i*. The votive inscription was painted on the front of the console-slab; the colour has vanished, but under its protection the painted portions have suffered less by corrosion, so that most of the letters are legible. In other inscriptions *Mitth. l.c.* p. 294 sq. Amynos is associated with Asklepios or Hygieia.

**234.** On the upper margin of a slab of Pentelic marble, found beneath the Propylaea. Burnouf *Rev. arch.* 1874, xxviii p. 316; IG II 3, 1532.

Alphabet, type 1.

Τελεσίας Τελέστου Προβαλίσιο[ς  
τὴν θυγατέρα Ἀλκίππην ἀνέθηκεν.

The dedication by Telesias is probably that of a portrait of his daughter painted below the inscription. If Telesias is the person of that name mentioned in IG II 2, 811, 49 (cf. 1020 III 12 sq.), 325/4 B.C., the dedication will belong to the second half of the fourth century.

**235.** A square base of Hymettian marble found near the Stoa of Attalus. Koehler *Mitth.* v (1880) p. 284; IG II 3, 1406; D 298.

Alphabet, type 1; but α is α<sub>4</sub>, π is π<sub>5</sub>.

Καρνεάδην Ἀζηνιέα  
Ἀτταλος καὶ Ἀριαράθης Συπαλήττι[οι  
ἀνέθηκαν.

Carneades, whose statue is indicated, is the famous philosopher of Cyrene (213—129 B.C.). Of the dedicators Attalus was son of Attalus I and Apollonis, Ariarathes was son of Ariarathes IV, and became king of Cappadocia 162 B.C. as Ariarathes V. The dedication was clearly made before Ariarathes became king and when both he and Attalus were studying philosophy at Athens. The mention by Diog. Laert. iv 65 of letters from Ariarathes to Carneades is evidence of their intimacy. C. Wachsmuth (*Die Stadt Athen in Alterthum* i 636) points out that the Academic philosophers enjoyed great favour with the father and grandfather of Attalus. The demotic l. 1 shows that Carneades had been admitted to citizenship.

**236.** An inscription probably originally belonging to a temple or portico. Gruter p. cv 9 (whence Meurs *Arch. Att.* iv 20; Vandal *Diss.* p. 416); Cyriac p. x n. 72 (whence Corsinus *F. A.* i p. 142, cf. iv p. 139); Clark *Itin.* P. II S. II p. 592 (first four lines) CIG 478; Pittakis *l'Anc. Ath.* p. 277; *Lb. Att.* 251; IG III 1, 63.

Alphabet, a mixture of types 1 and 2; but full reliance cannot be placed upon the original copy.

‘Ο] δῆμος θεᾶ Ῥώμῃ καὶ Σ[εβαστ]ῷ Καίσαρι στρατηγούντος ἐπὶ  
τ[οὺς

ὀπλίτας Παμμένους τοῦ Ζήνωνος Μαραθωνίου ἱερέως θεᾶς  
Ῥώμης καὶ Σεβαστοῦ Σωτήρος ἐπ’ ἀκροπόλει, ἐπὶ ἱερείας  
Ἀθηνᾶς

Πολιάδος Μεγίστης τῆς Ἀσκληπίδου Ἀλαιέως θυγατρὸς  
5 ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἀρχίου [τοῦ Δ]ωρίωνος Παιανιέως.

The date of this dedication is determined by the name Augustus, which shows that it cannot be older than 27 B.C., and we may assign it rather to the earlier than to the latter part of the reign.

1. ὁ δῆμος: sc. ἀνέθηκε. The first inscriptional example of Roma personified and deified occurs in a bilingual inscription of 168 B.C., found at Rome (IG xiv 986). For the *στρατηγῶν ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀπλίτας* cf. 36 19, 67 4.

3. The priestess of Athena Polias, is mentioned not because she was of sufficient importance at this period to be mentioned in public documents, but more probably because the dedicated building was on the Acropolis near the Parthenon.

5. On Ἀρχος for Ἀρειος see Meisterhans, *Gr.* 47, who shows that this spelling was common in the second and first centuries B.C. and A.D. and especially in the Augustan period; cf. 253, 330. See also Blass, *Ausspr.* 59.

**237.** A slab of Pentelic marble inserted in a tower built in the middle ages near the Propylaea. Kumanudis Ἀθ. iv p. 201; IG III 1, 70 a Add.; D 582.

Alphabet, type 2; α = α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>; η = η<sub>5</sub>; π = π<sub>4</sub>; φ = φ<sub>7</sub>.

‘Ο σε]μνότατος ἀγ[ω-  
νοθ]έτης τῶν με[γά-  
λων] Παναθηνα[ίων  
καὶ ἱ]ερεὺς πανα[γής  
5 ‘Ερ]έννιος Δέξι[π-  
πος] Πτολεμαί[ο]υ  
‘Ερμ]εῖος τὸ ἀκρ[ο-  
στό]λιον τῇ πόλ[ει  
τῆς Π]αναθηναῖδ-  
10 ος σκά]φης καὶ τὸ ἔδο-  
ς τῇ]ς θεοῦ ἀνέστη-  
σεν.

Dittenberger (*Comm. phil. in hon. Th. Mommseni conscriptae* p. 244 sqq.) has endeavoured to show that Dexippus, who makes this dedication, was ἀγ-  
νοθέτης in the 35th Panathenaic festival (to which the Panathenaic inscription IG III 1, 1202 belongs) and that this festival took place in Ol. 260. 2 = 262/3 A.D. Publius (cf. IG III 1, 714—717) Herennius Dexippus of the Hermean deme was a well-known historian, who flourished in the reign of Aurelian and Probus. Excerpts of his works are given by Photius. With the Athenians, whose general he was, he conquered the Gauls (Treb. Pollio

*Gallien.* 13) about 269 A.D. For the ἀκροστόλιον, one of the objects dedicated, see 52 14. D points out that a new or at least a repaired image appears to have been conveyed to the temple in a chariot driven by Calpurnius Proclus, one of the ephebi, a kinsman of Dexippus. He is at any rate mentioned as ἡνίοχος Παλλάδος in IG III 1, 1202 (see above), and this is the only mention of such an officer in the ephebic inscriptions.

**238.** A base of Hymettian marble, found in the Theatre of Dionysus. Pittakis *Ep̄h. nov.* 211; Kumanudis *Phil.* IV p. 94 n. 5 (cf. p. 473); IG III 1, 78.

Alphabet: α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>10</sub>, α<sub>15</sub>, δ<sub>1</sub>, δ<sub>2</sub>, ε<sub>1</sub>, ε<sub>4</sub>, ξ<sub>2</sub>, θ<sub>2</sub>, κ<sub>3</sub>, λ<sub>1</sub>, λ<sub>2</sub>, μ<sub>2</sub>, μ<sub>3</sub>, μ<sub>7</sub>, ξ<sub>2</sub>, π<sub>4</sub>, ρ<sub>1</sub>, ρ<sub>4</sub>, σ<sub>6</sub>, φ<sub>1</sub>, φ<sub>7</sub>, ω<sub>4</sub>.

Alphabet: α<sub>1</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>15</sub>, α<sub>10</sub>, α<sub>13</sub>, α<sub>1</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub>, 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The tribe Oeneis, through the members of the tribe who had contended with distinction in the Dionysiac chorus, honours with a statue the archon and director of the Dionysia, Gaius Julius Antiochos Epiphanes Philopappus of the Besaeean deme (cf. IG III 1, 557). For the technical terms *ἐδίδασκε* etc. see Rem. xiii p. 434.

Dittenberger assigns the date to the period 90—100 A.D. on the following grounds. (1) The inscription must be older than the institution of the tribe Hadrianis (circ. 126 A.D.), for the Thriasii (col. v), here belonging to the Oeneid tribe, were subsequently transferred to the Hadrianis. (2) Φαῦστος Γλαυκίου (col. v) cannot be the son of T. Φλ. Γλαυκίας Ἀχαρνεύς, who appears in a list of Ephebi, IG III 1, 1092, belonging to the latter years of Trajan's reign; for that ephebus could not have an adult son before 126 A.D.; he must therefore be the father of the ephebus Γλαυκίας. (3) Philopappus (l. 4) appears as archon in a list of prytanes of the Erechtheid tribe of the same year as our inscription (IG III 1, 1020). In that prytany-list a Theogenes, son of Theogenes, is named first as being the oldest (see Dittenberger *l.c.*) among those of the Cephisian deme; but he was an ephebus (IG III 1, 1081) in the reign of Claudius, in the Archonship of Metrodorus. If we may assume him to have been 40—50 years of age, when he became one of the prytanes, the prytany-list, and therefore our inscription, will fall within the period 90—100 A.D.

The arrangement after line 7 is somewhat confused; apparently we should read: (ἐπεστάτει Μένανδρος) Φυλάσιος, εὖλει (for which there is no need with D to correct to ἡὖλει, see Meisterhans *Gr.* 172) Φίλητος Μενίσκου Κολωνῆθεν, ἐχόμενον Ἀπολλώνιος Ὁῦθεν κτλ.

For the sign > see 68 p. 188.

**239.** On a *προτομή* of marble found in the metroon of the Piraeus G. Papasliotes (after A. Postolacca, *A. Anz.* 1856 p. 243\*; IG III 1, 94.

Alphabet: α<sub>3</sub>, ε<sub>4</sub>, θ<sub>1</sub>, κ<sub>3</sub>, μ<sub>2</sub>, ξ<sub>2</sub>, π<sub>4</sub>, σ<sub>6</sub>, φ<sub>7</sub>, ω<sub>4</sub>.

Ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Φιλιστίδου Μελι-  
τίνῃ Πρίμου ἐκ Πεανιέων  
ἱερατεύσασα ἀνέθηκε ἐπὶ ἱερέως  
Φιλήμονος τοῦ Πραξιτέλους  
Φλυέως.

There were two archons named Φιλιστίδης or Φιλιστείδης, the first 164/5 or 165/6 A.D. (IG III 1, 1128), the other towards the end of the second century (*ib.* 1159 and notes). Probably the earlier date is that of our dedication.

On ε=αι Πεανιέων see no. 92.

**240.** On a base of Pentelic marble found 'παρὰ τὸν ἅγιον Δημήτριον Κατηφόρῃ. Kumanudes *Philist.* II p. 187; IG III 1, 106. Cf. R. Neubauer *Cur. Epigr.* p. 9.

Alphabet, type 3; η=η<sub>4</sub>, ξ=ξ<sub>6</sub>, π=π<sub>7</sub>.

Ἀντίοχος Φαιδρίου Φλυεύς  
Ἐπιτάφια λαμπάδα νει-  
κήσας ἐν τῷ ἐπὶ Ἀπολλή-



ξιδος ἐξ Οἴου ἐνιαυ-  
 5 τῷ Ἑρμῇ, παιδοτρι-  
 βούντος Φιλίου τοῦ ) νε[ωτέρου  
 Φρεαρρίου καὶ Ἀπολλω-  
 νίδου Φρεαρρ[ω]ν, ὑποπα[ι-  
 δοτριβούντος Δημη[τρί-  
 10 ου τοῦ Λευκίου Ἀλαί[ως].

This dedication to Hermes is occasioned by a victory in the funeral-games and the attendant torch-race; see *Dict. Ant.* s.v. *Thesea*.

The *paedotriba*, Φίλιος ὁ Φιλίου cannot be the son of Φίλιος ὁ Διοκλέους who holds the same office in IG III 1, 104, 105 (probably in 61/0 B.C. and shortly after); for the word νεώτερος (like *πρεσβύτερος*) is added only when the names of two persons would have been otherwise indistinguishable. It is more likely that the Φίλιος of our inscription was grandson of the other and that this inscription is considerably later than the other, and perhaps not far from the end of the century. For the office of *paedotriba* cf. *Rem.* vii, p. 146. For the C 1. 6 see no. 68 p. 188.

**241.** A stele of Hymettian marble, found near the Acharnean gate. There were two sepulchral inscriptions on the same stele. Pittakis *Ἐφ. ἀρχ.* 3884; IG III 1, 114.

Alphabet, type 2.

corona  
 palma  palma

Βασί[λ]εῖ  
 ῥοιματάλκα  
 ἀγωνιζόμενος  
 Σεραπίων  
 ταυροκαθάπτης.

King Rhoemetalkes or Rhoematakas is the younger of that name, son of Cotys. For his joint rule of Thrace with his brothers see an inscription of Cyzicus D 365. The dedication probably dates from the year in which king Rhoemetalkas was archon at Athens 37/8 A.D. (IG III 1, 1077, 1284).

The ταυροκαθάπτης was probably something like the Spanish *toreador*. The word occurs in CIG II 2759 b Add. (*Aphrodisias*) where L. and S. strangely

explain 'the stuffed figure used at bull-fights to enrage the bull': Φαμίλια Ζήνων[ος] | τοῦ Ὑψικλέους | τοῦ Ὑψικλέους | τοῦ φύσει Ζήνωνος Ὑψικλέους, ἀρχιερέως, μονομάχων καὶ καταδίκων (*condemnatorium*) καὶ ταυροκα[θαπτῶν]. Cf. CIG III 4039, 45 sqq. (*Ancyra*): ὁμοίως δὲ ταυρομαχίαν | καὶ [ταυρο]καθά[πτ]ας καὶ μονομάχων | ζεύ[γ]η ἔδωκεν; and II 3212 (*Smyrna*): ταυροκαθαψίων ἡμέρα β. In an inscription of Pergamus (*Perg. inscr.* 523, 16) of the time of Caracalla we have the word ταυροκάθασιν which may be for ταυροκαθάψιον or the accusative of a form in -is.

242. A base of Pentelic marble found in the church of Παναγία Πυργιώτισσα. Kumanudis 'Αθ. 1860 Nov. 26 (ll. 1—31); Pittakis 'Εφ. 4096; Kumanudis *Phil.* i p. 329 no. 12; IG III 1, 129.

Α Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ι Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

*Iota mutum* is omitted.

Ἀγαθῇ                    τύχῃ  
 Οὐα]λέριος Ἑκλεκτος Σινωπεὺς  
 βου]λευτῆς καὶ Ἀθηναῖος καὶ Δελφὸς  
 βου]λευτῆς καὶ Ἡλείος καὶ Σαρδιανὸς  
 5 βου]λευτῆς καὶ Περγαῖος βουλευτῆς  
 καὶ Νεικαεὺς βουλευτῆς καὶ ἄλλων πολ-  
 λῶν πόλεων πολέτης καὶ βουλευτῆς,  
 κῆρυξ δισπερίδος, νεικήσας ἀγῶνας ἰε-  
 ροὺς οἰκουμενικοὺς τοὺς ὑπογεγραμμέ-  
 10 νους· Ὀλύμπια ἐν Πείσῃ β', Πύθια ἐν Δελ-  
 φοῖς β', Νέμεια ἐν Ἀργεὶ γ', Ἰσθμια δ', Πανα-  
 θήναια δ', Πανελλήνια, τὴν ἐξ Ἀργους ἀσπίδα,  
 Καπετώλια ἐν Ῥώμῃ γ', Ἀθηνᾶς Προμάχου ἐν  
 Ῥώμῃ γ', τὸν χειλιετῇ ἐν Ῥώμῃ, ἐφ' ᾧ ἔτει-  
 15 μῆθην χρυσῷ βραβεῖω μόνος καὶ πρῶτος τῶν ἀπ' αἰ-  
 ῶνος κηρύκων, Εὐσέβεια ἐν Ποτιόλοις δ', Σεβαστὰ  
 ἐν Νεαπόλει δ', Ἀκτια ἐν Νεικοπόλει, Ὀλύμπια ἐν  
 Ἐπιδαύρῳ β', Ἡράκλεια ἐν Θήβαις γ', Τροφώνει-  
 α ἐν Λεβαδείᾳ β', Ὀλύμπια ἐν Βεροίᾳ β', Πύθια ἐν Φι-  
 20 λιπποπόλει β', Κεντρείσεια ἐν Φιλιπποπόλει,  
 Σεβαστὰ ἐν Βυζαντίῳ, Σεήρεια ἐν Νεικομηδεί-  
 α β', κοινὸν Βειθυνίας ἐν Νεικομηδείᾳ β', Σεήρει-  
 α ἐν Νεικέᾳ γ', Χρυσάνθυνα ἐν Σάρδεσιν, κοινὰ Ἀσίας ἐν  
 Σάρδεσιν, Πύθια ἐν Τράλλεσι, Ὀλύμπια ἐν Ἐφέσῳ β',  
 25 Βαρβίλληα ἐν Ἐφέσῳ δ', Ἀδριάνεια ἐν Ἐφέσῳ, Ὀλύμ-  
 πια ἐν Σμύρνῃ β', Ἀδριανὰ Ὀλύμπια ἐν Σμύρνῃ β',  
 κοινὰ Ἀσίας ἐν Σμύρνῃ, Αὐγούστεια ἐν Περγάμῳ,  
 Ὀλύμπια ἐν Κυζίκῳ, Διδύμεια ἐν Μιλήτῳ β',  
 Πύθια ἐν Ἱεροπόλει, Ἀκτια ἐν Τύρῳ, Σεβάσμεια  
 30 ἐν Δαμασκῷ β', τὸν περιτόρφυρον ἐν Σειδόνι β',  
 Ἀττάληα Καπετώλια ἐν Ἀφροδεισιάδι.  
 Ὑπὸ φωνασκὸν Μ. Αὐρ. Μουσαῖον τὸν καὶ Ἑορ-  
 τάσιον, Σαρδιανὸν γερουσιαστήν, Δελφὸν

βουλευτήν, καὶ Ἡλείον καὶ Ἀφροδεισιέα ἀρχιγραμ-  
 35 ματέα, τειμηθέντα ὑπὸ Ἡλείων καὶ Δελφῶν  
 ἀνδριᾶσι μόνον καὶ πρῶτον τῶν ἐπὶ φωνα-  
 σκία.

Valerius Eclectus, a citizen and councillor of many cities, having been victorious in a long list of games in various places (a common formula, cf. CIG 5913), dedicated a statue on the base of which his successes are inscribed. The date is approximately marked by the allusion to the *ludi saeculares* (τὸν χιλιετηῆ, sc. ἀγῶνα l. 14) by which the emperor Philippus celebrated the thousandth anniversary of the city of Rome in 248 A.D. An inscription on a base of the same victor, found at Olympia, shows that the actual date of our inscription must fall between Ol. 258 and 259 (258. 1 = A.D. 253); cf. Gibbon *Rom. Emp.* ch. x, and for the *ludi saeculares* see *Dict. Ant.*

Eclectus had the honorary title of βουλευτής in several cities (cf. for the formula CIG 5913). He had further (l. 8) the title of herald and was *διοσπερὸδος*, i.e. had twice won victories at the four great festivals. Cf. CIG 2682 (*Iasus*): νεικήσας τὴν περίοδον; IG III 1, 120: κῆρυξ περιοδονέλης.

9. οἰκουμένικούς: open to the whole world.

10. ἐν Πείσῃ, ἐν Δελφοῖς etc. These distinctions of place were necessary, because in course of time festivals were established in several Greek states in imitation of the more famous Olympian, Pythian, Isthmian and Nemean festivals. Cf. the expressions *ισολύμπιος*, *ισοπύθιος* etc.

12. τὴν ἐξ Ἀργεὺς ἀσπίδα. This well-known formula occurs on a large number of inscriptions (e.g. IG II 3, 1320, CIG 1068). The shield was given as a prize at the Argive *Heraea* or *Hecatombaea*; hence perhaps the expression ἀγὼν χάλκεος Pind. *Nem.* x 22. *Dict. Ant.* s.v. *Heraea* gives an explanation of the ἀσπίς rejected by Boeckh *Annot. Pind.* p. 175.

13. Ἀθηνᾶς Προμάχου ἐν Ῥώμῃ. The same games, as well as others mentioned in this inscription, appear in CIG 1068 (*Megara*).

15. βραβεῖα. Cf. CIG 3674 (*Cyzicus*): τιμηθεὶς χρυσεῖα βραβεῖα. ἀπ' αἰῶνος: from time immemorial.

16. Εὐσέβεια ἐν Ποτιόλοις. The same games occur CIG 1068 etc. There were Εὐσέβεια also at Neapolis, IG III 1, 128, CIG 1720 (*Delphi*). In CIG 5810 (*Neapolis*) they are called ἀγῶνες πῖοι. They were instituted by Antonius Pius in honour of Hadrian and belonged to the class called *εἰσελαστικοί* (as we learn from a Latin inscription *Tito Aelio Hadriano Antonino Aug. Pio constitutori sacri certaminis iselastici*), i.e., games held on a triumphant entry; cf. Plin *Ep. Traj.* 119 (120): *Iselasticum tunc primum mihi videtur incipere videri, cum quis in civitatem suam ipse εἰσήλασεν*; and CIG 2932 (*Tralles*), 3426 (*Philadelphia*).

20. Κεντρείσια = Κενδρείσια (see P. and B.), games in connexion with the *Κενδρισεῖς* a tribe in Philippopolis.

22. κοινὸν Βειθυνίας: sc. ἀγῶνα; cf. CIG 1720, 3428.

23. Νεικέα: i.e. Νικαῖα. Cf. 230: Πειανιέων and 92. For the Χρυσάνθυνα (at *Sardis*) cf. CIG 3208 (*Smyrna*), 5913 (*Rome*) and the Βαρβιλλὰ (l. 25), ib. 3208, 5804 (*Neapolis*), 5913.

The Βαρβιλλὰ (called Βαλβιλλὰ CIG 2810 b 16, Βαλβιλλεῖα 5804. 22) derived their name from Barbillus, an astrologer under Vespasian; cf. Dio Cass. LXVI 9.

23, 27. κοινὰ Ἀσίας. τὰ κοινὰ or οἱ κοινοὶ Ἀσίας ἀγῶνες were celebrated in various cities of proconsular Asia, which were designated as μητροπόλεις and νεωκόροι, under the presidency of the Asiarch. See Boeckh on CIG 5804, and *Dict. Ant.* s.v. *Asiarchae*.

26. Ἀδριανὰ: i.e. founded by Hadrian; cf. l. 31 Ἀττάλῃα Καπετώλια.

30. τὸν περιπόρφυρον ἐν Σείδονι. The epithet περιπόρφυρος, with ἐσθής, is used to denote the *toga praetextata*; but its application to ἀγών is not clear.

32. ὑπὸ φωνασκόν. All these prizes (apparently for music, singing or declamation) were won under the guidance of his trainer, M. Aur. Musaeus, surnamed Heortasios. Cf. for a similar formula CIG 3208 (*Smyrna*).

**243.** A slab (H. 0.4 m.; Br. 0.337 m.; Th. 0.04 m.) containing on its surface a figure of a half-moon, with a star between the horns, beneath which is the inscription. In the Sabouroff collection at Athens. Wieseler, *Nachr. K. Ges. d. Wiss. z. Göttingen*, 1874 p. 14; IG III 1, 140.

Alphabet, type 2, with  $\sigma = \sigma_3$ ,  $\omega = \omega_4$ .

Ἱερὺ(ς) στολιστῆς Ἱσιδος  
καὶ Σεράπιδος Αὐρ. Ἐπαφρόδει-  
τος τῷ Οὐρανίῳ Μηνὶ εὐχα-  
ρ]ι[σ]τήριον ἀνέθηκα.

The dedication cannot be far off in date from nos. **244**, **327**. The words στολιστής (cf. ἀρχιστολιστής, πρωτοστολιστής) στολισμός, στολιστεία occur frequently in Egyptian inscriptions and papyri and have reference to the ancient custom of robing the images of the gods. Cf. *Herm.* xxiii (1888) 594. On the Rosetta stone CIG 4697, 6 we read: οἱ εἰς τὸ ἄδυτον εἰσπορευόμενοι πρὸς τὸν στολισμὸν τῶν θεῶν.

**244.** A slab of white marble, found in the wall of the Church of the Panagia Spiliotissa ('Our Lady of the Grotto'). H. 1 ft. 5 in.; Br. 10 in. In the Elgin Collection. CIG 481; Keil, *Rh. M.* xix 1864, p. 256 sq.; IG III 1, 162.

Alphabet, type 3, with  $\epsilon = \epsilon_7$ ,  $\pi = \pi_7$ ,  $\omega = \omega_3$ .

τὰ] κιόνια καὶ τὸ αἶτωμα  
κ]αὶ τὰς κινκλίδας καὶ τὴν  
Ἀ]φροδείτην τῇ θεῷ ἐκ  
τῶν ιδίων ἀνέθηκεν, ἐ-  
5 πισκενάσασα καὶ αὐτὴν  
τὴν θεὸν καὶ τὰ περὶ αὐτήν,

οὔσα καὶ λυχνάπτρια αὐ-  
 τῆς καὶ ὄνειροκρίτις. Ϝ  
 Στολίζοντος Αἰμιλίου  
 τοῦ Ἀττικοῦ Μελιτέως, ἱερατ[εύ-  
 οντος ἱακχαγωγοῦ Διονυ-  
 σίου Μαραθωνίου, ζακο[ρ-  
 εύοντος ἀγιαφόρου Εὐκάρ-  
 που.

This inscription records the dedication of a statue of Aphrodite, together with certain small columns and a pediment. The dedication includes a latticed partition or railing (κωκλίδες l. 2). The offering seems in fact to have consisted of a miniature shrine, containing in its cella an image of Aphrodite, and adorned in front with a pair of columns supporting a pediment. The whole was placed in the temple of the θεός of lines 3 and 6 and fenced off by the κωκλίδες.

But the goddess to whom the dedication was made was not Aphrodite. The ministers mentioned, ὄνειροκρίτις, ἱακχαγωγός, ἀγιαφόρος, στολιστής belong not to the worship of Aphrodite, but to some more solemn and mystic rites. The practice of dedicating an image of one deity in honour of another, was not uncommon (see Keil, *Syll. Inscr. Boeot.*, p. 87). Here the deity was (Boeckh l.c. and Keil, *Rh. Mus. l.c.*) the Egyptian Isis who had a temple at Athens as early as 333 B.C. (see 43 44). Moreover στολισμός (cf. l. 9) was a characteristic feature of Egyptian ritual: cf. note on 243.

Again Isis and Sarapis were both deities who sent dreams to men, especially by ἐγκοίμησις in their temples. This will explain the title ὄνειροκρίτις. 'Αγιαφόρος l. 13 may be a synonym for ἱεραφόρος (see Plut. *de Is. et Osir.* ch. 3) or παστοφόρος (one who carries a παστός or shrine in procession), titles of frequent occurrence among the Egyptian priesthood (CIG III p. 305).

For the combination of the office of ἱακχαγωγός with another office (here that of priest of Isis) cf. no. 327 21: Κοσμητεύοντος ἱακχαγωγοῦ Διονυσίου Μαραθωνίου, the same Dionysius as that of our inscription, which may be of about the same date (circ. 127/8 A.D.).

1. ἀίτωμα: a strange corruption of ἀέτωμα, for which see the note on 126 39.

5. αὐτὴν τὴν θεόν: i.e. the goddess to whom the statue of Aphrodite was dedicated by her 'lamp-lighter and dream-interpreter' (ll. 7, 8).

9. The same στολιστής appears on IG III 1, 163, in which also Εὐκαρπος, the ζάκορος of our inscription, figures as erecting and dedicating (καθείδρυσεν) a statue of Aesculapius. The forms ζάκορος, ζακορεύω (for δια-κ) are imported into Attic from elsewhere; cf. e.g., ζάθεος and Aeolic ζαβάλλω.

**245.** An inscription cut in the rock, N. of the Parthenon, near where the base no. 224 was found. Heydemann *Herm.* IV (1870) 381 sqq.; Kumanudis *Παλ.* 8 Nov. 1869; IG III 1, 166. Cf. Frazer *Paus.* Vol. II 299; H and V *Athens* 414 sqq.



Alphabet:  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_7$ ,  $\kappa_3$ ,  $\mu_5$ ,  $\pi_4$ ,  $\sigma_2$ ,  $\phi_3$ .

Γῆς Καρ-  
ποφόρου  
κατὰ μαν-  
τείαν.

Cf. Paus. i 24, 3: ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ γῆς  
ἄγαλμα ἱκετευούσης ὅσαί οἱ τὸν Δία, εἴτε  
αὐτοῖς ὄμβρου δεῖσαν Ἀθηναίους, εἴτε καὶ  
τοῖς πᾶσι "Ελλήσι συμβὰς ἀνχμός.

The inscription probably belongs to  
the time of Hadrian. The mention

of it by Pausanias shows that it was older than 160 A.D. The image to which  
the inscription relates may have represented Earth as a woman rising from the  
ground, an attitude in which she is often depicted in vase-paintings. See  
Frazer *l.c.*, H. and V. *l.c.*

## Section IX. Inscriptions on the seats of the Theatre of Dionysus.

**246.** On the uppermost of five steps (of Hymettian marble) leading from the *orchestra* to the *scena* in the Theatre of Dionysus. IG III 1, 239.

Alphabet:  $\alpha_3, \alpha_{11}, \delta_1, \delta_2, \epsilon_4, \zeta_2, \theta_4, \kappa_3, \lambda_5, \mu_2, \xi_8, \sigma_6, \phi_7, \omega_4$ .

Σοὶ τόδε καλὸν ἔτευξε, φιλόργιε, βῆμα θεήτρου  
Φαῖδρος Ζωΐλου βιοδώτορος Ἀτθίδος ἀρχός.

The written character of the inscription and the careless style in which the steps are built point to a time later than Hadrian—perhaps as late as Septimius Severus and his sons. Dittenberger ranks it in point of age with the latest of those given under **247—307** below. The dedicator may be the same as the person named in no. **308**.

**247—307.** Inscriptions on the honorary marble chairs in the cavea of the Dionysiac Theatre. IG III 1, 240—298 (with 299 and 300) and the authorities there quoted. See also H and V *Ath.* 271 sqq.; Frazer *Paus.* Vol. II 222 sqq.; Larfeld *Hdb. Gr. Ep.* II Taf. 1.

The inscriptions are arranged below according to the position of the chairs in the blocks (*κερκίδες, cunei*) from A to N, G being the central block, in which was the chair of the priest of Dionysus himself. The enumeration both of blocks and seats is from West to East. The arrangement is borrowed from H and V *l.c.*

Notes on the forms of the letters are given at the end.

| IG             | Block A (6 seats)                | Approximate dates           |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>247</b> 298 | 1 Ἱερέως Ἀπόλλωνος<br>Δαφνηφόρου | Not before 2nd Century A.D. |
| <b>248</b> 297 | 2 Ἱερέως<br>Ἀλλωνέως<br>Διονύσου | Not before Hadrian.         |
| <b>249</b> 296 | 3 Ἱερέως<br>Λιθοφόρου            | Not before 2nd Century A.D. |

- 250** 295 4 Ἱερέως  
Θησεώς Not before 2nd Century A.D.
- 251** 294 5 Ἱερέως  
Διὸς Τελε-  
ου καὶ βουζύγου Not before 2nd Century A.D.
- 252** 293 6 Ἱερέως Δήμητρος  
καὶ Φεῤῥεφάττης Not before 2nd Century A.D.  
*Block B (5 seats)*
- 253** 292 1 Ἱερέως  
Ἀπόλλωνος Λυκίου Time of Augustus.
- 254** 291 2 Φαιδυντοῦ  
Διὸς Ὀλυμπίου Time of Hadrian.  
ἐν ἄστει
- 255** 290 3 Ἱερέως  
Ἀνάκων Not before 2nd Century A.D.  
καὶ Ἡρώος  
Ἐπιτεγίου
- 256** 289 4 Ἱερέως  
Οὐρανίας Not before 2nd Century A.D.  
Νεμεσεώς
- 257** 288 5 Ἱερέως  
Ἡφαίστου Not before 2nd Century A.D.  
*Block C (5 seats)*
- 258** 287 1 Ἱερέως  
Ἀσκληπιοῦ Not before 2nd Century A.D.
- 259** 286 2 Ἱερέως  
Μουσῶν Not before 2nd Century A.D.
- 260** 285 3 Ἱερέως Διὸς Φιλίου 1st Century A.D.
- 261** 284 4 Ἱερέως  
Δώδεκα θεῶν Not before 2nd Century A.D.
- 262** 283 5 Φαιδυντοῦ  
Διὸς ἐκ Πείσης Not before 2nd Century A.D.  
*Block D (5 seats)*
- 263** 281 1 Ἱερέως  
Διὸς <Διὸς> Σωτ[ῆ]ρος Later than Hadrian.  
καὶ Ἀθ[η]νᾶς Σωτείρας

- 264 280 2 Ἰερέως Time of Hadrian.  
 Ἀντινίου  
 χορείου ἐκ τε-  
 χνειῶν
- 265 279 3 Ἰερέως Not before Hadrian.  
 Ἀπόλλωνος  
 Πατρ[ῶν]
- 266 278 4 Ἰερέως Not before Hadrian.  
 Διονύσου  
 Μελπομένου  
 ἐκ τεχνειῶν
- 267 277 5 Ἰερέως Not before Hadrian.  
 Εὐκλείας καὶ  
 Εὐνομίας

*Block E (5 seats)*

- 268 276 1 Ἰερέως Little before Christian era ;  
 Ποσειδῶνος but see the notes below.  
 Γαιήρχου καὶ (α, κ, ν, π are of the type  
 Ἐρεχθέως of α<sub>15</sub>.)
- 269 275 2 Ἰερέως Not before Hadrian.  
 Ἀρτέμιδος  
 Κολαινίδος
- 270 274 3 Ἰερέως Not before Hadrian.  
 Μελπομένου  
 Διονύσου  
 ἐξ Εὐνειδῶν
- 271 273 4 Βουζύγου Later than Hadrian.  
 Ἰερέως Διὸς ἐν  
 Παλλαδίῳ
- 272 272 5 Ἰερέως Not before Hadrian.  
 Διὸς Βουλαίου  
 καὶ Ἀθηνᾶς  
 Βουλαίας.

*Block F (5 seats)*

- 273 271 1 Ἰεροφάντου Not before 2nd Century A.D.

- 274** 270 2 Ἱερέως  
Ἀπόλλωνος  
Δηλίου. Not before Hadrian.
- 275** 269 3 Ἱερέως  
Ποσειδῶνος  
Φυταλμίου. Not before 2nd Century A.D.
- 276** 268 4 Ἱερέως Χαρίτων  
καὶ Ἀρτέμιδος  
Ἐπιπυργιδίας  
πυρφόρου Before Hadrian (see the  
notes below).
- 277** 267 5 ὧς Ἐξηγητοῦ  
ἐξ Εὐπατρίδων χειρο-  
τονήτου ὑπὸ τοῦ  
δήμου διὰ βίου Not before 2nd Century A.D.  
  
*Block G (5 seats)*
- 278** 243 1 Ἱερέως  
Διὸς Ὀλυμπίου Hadrian.
- 279** 241 2 Πυθοχρήστου  
Ἐξηγήτου Not before Hadrian.
- 280** 240 3 ἹΕΡΕΩΣ ΔΙΟΝΤΣΟΥ ΕΛΕΤΘΕΡΕΩΣ  
1st Century A.D. (ε<sub>3</sub>, σ<sub>2</sub>.)
- 281** 242 4 Ἱερέως  
Διὸς Πολιέως Little before Christian era.  
(π<sub>5</sub>, σ<sub>2</sub>.)
- 282** 244 5 Θυηχόου Not before Hadrian.  
  
*Block H*
- 283** 251 1 Ἱερομνήμονος Not before Hadrian.
- 284** 252 2 Ἱερέως  
καὶ ἀρχιερέως  
Σεβαστοῦ Καίσαρος Reign of Augustus.
- 285** 253 3 Ἱερέως  
Ἀδριανοῦ  
Ἐλευθεραίως Hadrian (except l. 3).  
4, 5 Missing.  
  
*Block I*
- 286** 254 1 Ἀρχον[τος]
- 287** 255 2 Βασιλέω[ς]



- 288 256 3 Πολεμάρχου  
4, 5 Missing.

*Block K*

- 289 257 1 Θεσμοθέτου Not earlier than Hadrian.  
290 258 2 Θεσμοθέτου  
291 259 3 Θεσμοθέτου  
292 260 4 Θεσμοθέτου  
Γορ . . . . .  
293 261 5 Ἱεροκήρυκος Time of Hadrian.

*Block L. All missing.*

*Block M (5 seats)*

1, 2, 3 Missing.

- 294 262 4 Ἱερέως Hadrian.  
Ἱακχαγωγού  
295 263 5 Ἱερέως  
Ἀσκληπιοῦ  
Πα[ί]ω[ν]ος

*Block N (6 seats)*

- 296 264 1 Ἱερέως Hadrian.  
Πυρφόρου  
ἐξ Ἀκροπό-  
λεως  
297 265 2 Ἱερέως Δήμου Augustus.  
καὶ Χαρίτων  
καὶ Ῥώμης  
298 266 3 Κήρυκος Παναγού Hadrian.  
καὶ Ἱερέως  
4, 5, 6 Missing.

*Scattered seats behind the front row.*

*In Block D*

- 299 282 4th row Ἱερέως Ἀθηνᾶς Ἀθηνίου Hadrian (*Ditt.*).

*In Block F*

*3rd row*

- 300 688 Ἡ πόλις Hadrian.

Μάρκῳ Οὐλπίῳ  
 Εὐβιότῳ τῷ λαμ-  
 προτάτῳ ὑπατι-  
 κῷ καὶ ἐπωνύμῳ  
 ἄρχοντι τῷ ἐνερ-  
 γέτῃ, αὐτῷ καὶ τοῖς  
 υἱοῖς αὐτοῦ Τεισαμε-  
 νῷ καὶ Μαξίμῳ

*In Block G*

*2nd row (2 seats, one double)*

**301** 245 (a) Ἱερέως

Ὀλυμπίας

Νίκης

**302** 246 (b) Δαδούχου

Not before Hadrian.

**303** 247 (c) Ἱερέως

(π<sub>5</sub>; see the notes below.)

Ἀπόλλωνος Πυθίου

*3rd row (double chair)*

**304** 248 (a) Στρατηγοῦ

Not before Hadrian.

**305** 250 (b) Κήρυκος

Not before Hadrian.

*4th row (double chair)*

**306** 299 (a) Διογένους

Εὐεργέτου

(γ, ε, μ, π, σ, τ, υ of the  
 type of γ<sub>2</sub>; ν = ν<sub>13</sub>, ν<sub>4</sub>.)

**307** 300 (b) Ἱερέως

Ἀττάλου

Ἐπωνύμου

See the notes below.

[Besides the marble chairs the benches or tiers of the adjoining rows exhibit inscriptions, for the most part very carelessly engraved. See IG III 1, 303—384.]

Though the chairs themselves are of the date of Lycurgus (337—323 B.C.) the inscriptions on them are nearly all late and vary in date. In as many as fourteen it is evident that an earlier inscription has been obliterated to make way for the existing one. As Miss Harrison justly remarks, merely to read through the list of those who, *ex officio*, attended dramatic representations gives a lively impression, not only of the complexity of Athenian worship, but also of the great importance of the ritual of Dionysus.

The dates of nos. **306**, **307** are discussed below. Of the remainder

1. **268**, **281**, **303** are shown by the characters to be the oldest, and possibly belong to the second century B.C. To this period may belong also many of the inscriptions which were erased for re-engraving.

2. No. **284** is shown by its subject to belong to the time of Augustus. In the style of letters **297** resembles it, and nearest to these two in point of engraving and probably age is **253**. Nos. **260**, **280** and perhaps **277** are later than the first group described, but earlier than Hadrian.

3. To Hadrian's time belong nos. **254**, **264**, **285**, **299**, **302** (cf. the note) as is clear from their substance, though the character of the letters varies. No. **254** has the form  $\phi_7$  which is not common before the second century A.D. Hence **247**, **252**, **262**, **273**, **275**, **276**, which have the same form, may belong to the same period as **254**. Inscriptions written over an erasure appear to be in nearly every case not earlier than Hadrian (**248**, **263**, **265**, **267**, **269**, **270**, **274**, **279**, **282**, **283**, **291**, **295**, **304**, **305**). No. **302** may have been by the same hand as **304** and **305**; also **273**. Some inscriptions (e.g. **274**, **275**, **276**) though containing  $\Pi\Sigma$  are probably not as old as nos. **268**, **281**, **303** (§ 1).

4. Nos. **263**, **271**, **285** (cf. line 3) appear to be later than Hadrian and perhaps of the same date (to judge from the carelessness of the characters) as no. **246**.

As a rule the inscriptions assigned above to the time of Hadrian are in larger letters than those of the older period.

**248.** The same epithet *Δύλωνεύς* is assigned to Dionysus in IG III 1, 193. That it was a place in Attica, not necessarily a deme, appears from IG III 1, 61 A 45 (part of which is given in no. **96**).

**249.** Nothing is known of the functions of the *λιθοφόρος*, and the same remark applies to many of the titles inscribed on the chairs.

**251.** For the title *βουζύγης* cf. IG III 1, 71 and below **271**. The glosses explain: *ὁ τοὺς ἱεροὺς ἀρότους ἐπιτελῶν* or *ὁ τὰς ἱερὰς βοὺς τὰς ἐν Ἐλευσίνι ἀροτριώσας τρέφων*. Cf. Hesych. s.v. *βουζύγης*. The word *βουζύγου* must be joined with *ιερέως*, not with *Διός*.

**252.** *Φεῤῥεφάττης*. See Meisterhans *Gr.* 100. Moeris p. 360 notes: *Φεῤῥεφάττα*, Ἀττικῶς, *Περσεφόνη*, Ἑλληνικῶς. The first is the normal form on prose inscriptions (vases and treasurers' accounts); the second, with *Φερσεφόνη* is poetic. In decrees *Κόρη* is substituted.

**253.** On *Λυκίου* see **236** ("Ἄρῃος).

**254.** On the spelling *φαιδυντοῦ* see **69** 16. The office must have been instituted on the occasion of Hadrian's visit to Athens when he dedicated a Statue of Olympian Jove in the Olympieum.

**255.** In explanation of the "Ἡρώς Ἐπιτέγειος Vischer plausibly conjectures either that he was Adonis (Ar. *Lys.* 389 ὁ τ' Ἀδωνιασμός οὗτος οὐπὶ τῶν τεγῶν) or that he was some tutelary deity of houses such as *Δημήτηρ ἐποικιδία* at Corinth and *Ερμῆς ἐπιθαλαμίτης* in Euboea.

**263.** The stone has *ΣωτΕρος*, ἈθΕρᾶς.

**266.** In IG III 1, 20, a decree of the Council of Dionysiac artists, a *ιερ]εὺς Μελοπομ[έ]ρο[υ]* is mentioned; cf. **270**.

**268.** IG III 1, 805 (*ὁ ἱερεὺς Ποσειδῶν[ος] | Ἐρεχθέως γαιήοχου*) shows that Posidon and Erechtheus must here be identical. Cf. H and V *Ath.* p. lix.

**269.** For *Κολαινίς* see Ar. *Av.* 874 and comm.

**270.** *Εὐνειδῶν*: a famous citharoedist family of Athens; see P. and B. For *Μελοπόμενον* cf. **266** above.

**272.** *Ζεὺς βουλαῖος* and Ἀθηνᾶ *βουλαία* are mentioned IG III 1, 683.

**275.** Φνταλίμιον. This title of Posidon is found on no other inscription at Athens. It was known at Troezen, Paus. II 32, 8; Erythrae, D 600, 80; and Rhodes, IG XII 1, 905.

**276.** Vischer notes that this is the same Artemis who in Paus. II 30, 2 is called Ἐκάτη ἐπιπυργίδα. The word πυρφόρου must be joined with ἱερέως: cf. **296**.

**277.** Another of the three official ἐξηγηταί appears in **279**. The third, the ἐξηγητὴς ἐξ Εὐμολπιδῶν, is mentioned IG III 1, 720; cf. **9** 36.

**279.** Cf. the last note. Πυθόχρηστος denotes 'appointed in accordance with the Pythian oracle.'

**280.** On the epithet Ἐλευθερεὺς ('worshipped at Eleutherae') see H and V *Ath.* 254.

**282.** Θνηχόδον. Cf. **117** 79.

**283.** This must be the Amphictyonic hieromnemon; though there were at Athens also hieromnemones belonging to local and gentile organisations: cf. no. **113** A 5, ἱερομνήμονες Ἡρακλέους. See H. Sauppe *De amphictionia Delphica deque hieromnemone Attico*. Göttingen 1873 p. 10.

**284.** By Σεβαστὸς is meant Augustus, not the emperor for the time being. The priest here named is therefore to be distinguished from ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σεβαστῶν.

**285.** For the date indicated by the αἰ=ε in Ἐλευθεραῖως see no. **92**.

**292.** The letters Γορ . . . possibly belong to another inscription. The two missing seats in Block I next to that of the πολέμαρχος were those of θεσμοθῆται.

**294.** Ἰακχαγωγού. Cf. **244** 11.

**295.** In the last line Rhusopulos restored ἥρωος; Vischer thinks the line to be the remains of an older inscription; Dittenberger restores Παίωνος, which, in the forms Παίων, Παιάν, appears as an epithet of Asklepios in IG III 1, 171, 2.

**298.** The title ἱερεὺς παναγῆς occurs IG III 1, 716, 6, 717, 5.

**299.** The name is apparently Ἀθήνιος. A feminine form, Ἀθήνιον, occurs IG III 1, 61 (**96**) A 11, (Ἀρρία [Ἀ]θήνιον) and 668, 13 (ἐπὶ ἱερείας τῆς Ἀθηναῖς Ἀθηνίου).

**300.** On a seat assigned by the city to M. Ulpius Eubiotos, consular and eponymous archon, and his sons. For the εἰ=ε in νεῖοῖς cf. Ὀλύμπεια IG III 1, 127, 5 (after 117 A.D.), 120, 6 (138/161 A.D.). See Meisterhans *Gr.* 49.

**301.** Divine honours were paid to the Olympian Νίκη after the time of Hadrian (Vischer *Mus. Helv. nov.* III, 1863, p. 35—43). He had instituted Olympian games at Athens; cf. IG III 1, 127.

**304.** Dittenberger remarks that the only seat for a strategus is that of the στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα. (See no. **36** 19.) No other is mentioned in the imperial period, nor is the word quoted in the plural. It would appear that the other officers bearing the name of στρατηγός had ceased to exist and this alone survived; cf. **311** 4.

**305.** κήρυκος: possibly the herald of the Areopagus, who in the decree no. **68** 14 (209/10 A.D.) takes the next place to the archon eponymus and the strategus, and these three would appear then to have been the chief magistrates of the republic. (Dittenberger.)

**306, 307.** Koehler (*Herm.* VII p. 2) in spite of the late form of the letters argues that this Diogenes is identical with the Macedonian phrourarch who

liberated Athens after the death of Demetrius, son of Antigonos, in 229 B.C. Both of the inscriptions probably date from the time of Demetrius and Attalus.

*Note on the forms of the letters.* A great variety prevails, rendering unsafe in almost every case inference of relative age from the forms themselves. Even as regards nos. **268**, **281**, **303**, which Dittenberger is inclined to refer to the second century B.C., it would be quite possible to find all the forms in inscriptions of a much later date. Among the forms appear the following;  $\alpha_4$ ,  $\alpha_{11}$ ,  $\alpha_{15}$ ,  $\alpha_{16}$ ,  $\epsilon_3$ ,  $\epsilon_8$ ,  $\epsilon_9$ ,  $\zeta_1$ ,  $\zeta_2$ ,  $\eta_3$ ,  $\eta_5$ ,  $\theta_1$ ,  $\theta_2$ ,  $\theta_4$ ,  $\theta_5$ ,  $\iota_3$ ,  $\kappa_1$ ,  $\kappa_3$ ,  $\lambda_4$ ,  $\lambda_5$ ,  $\lambda_7$ ,  $\mu_8$ ,  $\mu_9$ ,  $\pi_3$ ,  $\pi_4$ ,  $\pi_5$ ,  $\pi_8$ ,  $\sigma_2$ ,  $\sigma_3$ ,  $\sigma_5$ ,  $\sigma_6$ ,  $\sigma_{12}$ ,  $\tau_3$ ,  $\phi_7$ ,  $\phi_8$ ,  $\omega_4$ ; no. **284** follows type 3.

**Remark xiv.** *The later numeral alphabet.* An account of the regular Attic numerals was given in Remark ii on p. 44; a different system is found in inscriptions of Imperial date. This system, continues in use to the present day, and is commonly called "the Herodianic." The letters are used in their alphabetical order as conventional signs for the different numbers. This system is supposed to have been invented at Miletus; further, as the system makes use of the signs  $\Phi$  and others obsolete in the Ionic alphabet of the fifth century, it is commonly supposed to be of very early origin, though no actual example of its use can be quoted earlier than the middle of the fourth century B.C. (at Halicarnassus).

Though the complete system was unknown in Attica until Imperial times, the practice of labelling things in batches by letters of the alphabet was common enough; cf. no. 100 *b*. Good examples of a really numerical use of the letters of the alphabet may be seen in nos. 95 and 96. The forms of letters used are much the same as in the ordinary writing of the time, viz.:

|                |                 |                  |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| $\Lambda = 1$  | $\text{I} = 10$ | $\text{P} = 100$ |
| $\text{B} = 2$ | $\text{K} = 20$ | $\text{Z} = 200$ |
| $\Gamma = 3$   | $\text{A} = 30$ | $\text{T} = 300$ |
| $\Delta = 4$   | $\text{M} = 40$ | $\text{Y} = 400$ |
| $\text{E} = 5$ | $\text{N} = 50$ | $\Phi = 500$     |
| $\text{C} = 6$ | $\Xi = 60$      | $\text{X} = 600$ |
| $\text{Z} = 7$ | $\text{O} = 70$ | $\Psi = 700$     |
| $\text{H} = 8$ | $\Pi = 80$      | $\Omega = 800$   |
| $\Theta = 9$   | $\text{Q} = 90$ | $\text{U} = 900$ |

Numbers above 1000 are distinguished by a stroke on the left of the symbol, either above or below the line, 'A or A; but this may be omitted when there is no danger of ambiguity. In earlier

Imperial times the order of the symbols is the same as that of the numbers when written; the higher denomination usually precedes, but from 11 to 19 the units are written first (cf. no. 142) e.g.  $\Xi$  | = πεντεκαίδεκα; after about the middle of the first century of our era the order used to the present day becomes universal, e.g. |  $\Xi$  = 15. The symbols which were obsolete as letters varied considerably in form; thus we find  $\sqsubset$ ,  $\sqcap$  (95), etc. = 6.

In order to distinguish numerals from ordinary letters, it was customary to place punctuation marks,  $\dot{}$  or  $\cdot$ , or sometimes only an empty space, before and after them in the usual Attic system (see *Index*); if the number came at the beginning or end of a line, the punctuation mark is usually placed only between it and the ordinary letters, but there is always a good deal of irregularity even in official documents. The later numerals, of Imperial times, are often distinguished by a horizontal stroke above them, ' , > < before and after, or other signs. Throughout, from the earliest to the latest times, we find numbers frequently written out in full; there appear to be no rules about the matter other than those implied by considerations of convenience.



## Section X. Artists' signatures, Inscriptions on Statue-bases and other Honorary Inscriptions.

**308.** On a marble sun-dial, now in the Elgin Collection, British Museum. CIG 522; BMI 72; IG III 1, 427.

Alphabet:  $\alpha_{11}$ ,  $\delta_2$ ,  $\epsilon_4$ ,  $\zeta_2$ ,  $\lambda_5$ ,  $\pi_4$ ,  $\sigma_6$ ,  $\phi_7$ .

Φαῖδρος : Ζωίλο[ν]  
Παιανιεύς : ἐποίη[ι].

Phaedrus can hardly be other than the person of that name in no. **246**, nor can the formula  $\delta\ \delta\epsilon\iota\nu\alpha\ \epsilon\pi\omicron\iota\epsilon\iota$  denote anyone else than the artist himself. But it is strange (notes Dittenberger, IG l.c.) that the same man should have been sculptor and have attained to the office of 'ἀρχὸς' (**246**).

**309.** A base of Hymettian marble found near the church of Panagia Pyrgiotissa. Kumanudis 'Επ. ἀνέκδ. 1860, n. 78; IG III 1, 428; D 346.

Alphabet of the type of  $\nu_6$ ,  $\sigma_5$ .

Ὁ δῆμος  
Γ]άϊον Ἰούλιον Καί[σαρα  
ἀ]ρχιερέα καὶ δικτά[τορα] τὸν  
ἐα]υτοῦ σωτῆρα κα[ὶ] εὐεργέτην.

The precise year is uncertain. Caesar's first dictatorship was in 49 B.C., his second 48 B.C. He became annual dictator on 1 Jan. 45 B.C., this term reckoning as his third dictatorship; his fourth began on 1 Jan. 44 B.C. Cf. Th. Mommsen CIL I p. 451 (D).

**310.** In the National Museum at Athens. IG III 1, 430.

Alphabet:  $\alpha_4$ ,  $\theta_4$ ,  $\kappa_3$ ,  $\sigma_2$ .

Αὐτοκρά[τ]ορος  
Καίσαρος, θεοῦ  
νίου, Σεβαστοῦ,  
τ]οῦ κτίστου.

2. θεοῦ; Julius Caesar. The title *κτίστης*, here given to Augustus, was a very common complimentary description in inscriptions, *e.g.*, of a successful general who was regarded as the restorer of liberty; cf. BMI 211 (*Mitylene*): Γναίῳ Πονη|ῖῳ Γναίῳ νίϕ | Μεγάλῳ, αὐτοκράτορι, τῷ εὐ|εργέτῃ καὶ σω|τῇρι καὶ κτίστῃ. The genitive is thus used frequently to denote the person honoured with a statue, cf. IG III 1, 431—434.

**311.** On a base of Hymettian marble. Ross *Dem.* n. 141; Pittakis *L'anc. Ath.* p. 159; IG III 1, 457.

Alphabet, type 2;  $\xi = \xi_1$ ,  $\xi_2$ ,  $\pi = \pi_4$ .

Τιβέριον Κλαύδιον

Καίσαρα Σεβαστὸν Γερ[μανι]κὸν Αὐτοκράτορα [ὁ δῆμος  
ἡ βουλὴ ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου καὶ ἡ βουλὴ τῶν ἑξακοσίων καὶ  
στρατηγούντος ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀπλίτας τοῦ καὶ ἀγνωστοῦ πρώτου  
5 τῶν Σεβαστῶν ἀγώνων Νουίου τοῦ Φιλείνου ἐξ Οἴου.

3. On the senate of 600 see **Rem.** xi, p. 127 and cf. nos. **312—314**.

4. στρατηγούντος κτλ. See the note on no. **304**.

**312.** An inscription recovered from the east architrave of the Parthenon by E. Andrews, student of the American School, by following the traces of the nails which formerly served to attach the letters of the inscription. Naturally the exact form of the letters cannot be given. *JHS* xvi, 1896, p. 339; Jahn and Michaelis *Arch. Ath.* p. 97 no. 13.

Ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου καὶ ἡ βουλὴ τῶν χ καὶ ὁ  
δῆμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων Αὐτοκράτορα μέγιστον Νέρωνα  
Καίσαρα Κλαύδιον Σεβαστὸν Γερμανικὸν θεοῦ υἱόν,  
στρατηγούντος ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀπλίτας τὸ ὄγδοον τοῦ  
5 καὶ ἐπιμελητοῦ καὶ νομοθέτου Τ. Κλαυδίου Νουίου  
τοῦ Φιλίνου, ἐπὶ ἱερείας - - τῆς - - θυγατρὸς.

The reference to the eighth term of office of Novius fixes the date at 61 A.D. and the whole inscription probably commemorates the erection of a statue of Nero, perhaps in front of the Parthenon. For Novius cf. no. **311**. In an inscription of the same year, marked by the archonship of Thrasyllus, IG III 1, 1085, Novius is ἐπιμελητὴς τῆς πόλεως διὰ βίου and, besides other offices, also νομοθέτης.

**313.** A base of Pentelic marble found west of the Parthenon, containing also IG III 1, 447—50 and II 3, 1395. Pittakis 'Eφ. 149 and 209; Ross *Arch. Aufs.* I p. 184; Jahn and Michaelis *Arch. Ath.* p. 116 no. 120; G. Hirschfeld *Tit. stat.* 32 a 1; IG III 1, 462.

Alphabet: α<sub>15</sub>, ε<sub>1</sub>, ε<sub>3</sub>, η<sub>5</sub>, θ<sub>2</sub>, κ<sub>3</sub>, μ<sub>1</sub>, ξ<sub>2</sub>, π<sub>4</sub>, σ<sub>2</sub>, σ<sub>5</sub>.

Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα Νέρουαν Τραια-  
νὸν Σεβαστὸν Γερμανικὸν Δακικὸν θε-  
ὸν θεοῦ υἱὸν ἀνείκητον ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πά-  
γου βουλὴ καὶ ἡ βουλὴ τῶν .X. καὶ ὁ δῆμος ὁ Ἀ-  
θηναίων τὸν ἴδιον εὐεργέτην καὶ σωτῆρα  
τῆς οἰκουμένης.

The surname *Dacicus* shows that the inscription on the statue of Trajan must be later than 103 B.C. The title corresponding to *optimus* which was adopted into the series of adjectives from 114 A.D. is missing; and the title *optimus princeps*, found on coins and inscriptions from 105 A.D., is unrepresented. In an inscription, which is apparently so careful to accumulate the titles, Dittenberger thinks that there would have been no such omission, though the practice indeed varies; hence he would place the date between 103 and 105 A.D. (cf. Eckhel *D.N.* VI p. 418, 448, 458).

**314.** Four marble bases, found in the theatre of Dionysus. Rhusopulos *Eph. nov.* 184, 125, 106 (cf. p. 155); Kumanudis *Phil.* III p. 565, p. 463, p. 364; Pervanoglu *Bull. d. Inst.* 1862 p. 162; W. Vischer *Mus. Helv. nov.* III (1863) p. 63; IG III 1, 466—469.

Alphabet of the type ν<sub>6</sub>, σ<sub>12</sub>, with ε<sub>4</sub>, θ<sub>4</sub>, ξ<sub>7</sub>, υ<sub>2</sub>, φ<sub>7</sub>.

NE are once ligatured.

Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα, θεοῦ Τραιανοῦ  
Παρθικοῦ υἱὸν, θεοῦ Νέρουα νίωνόν  
Ἀδριανὸν Σεβαστόν, ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου  
πάγου βουλὴ καὶ ἡ βουλὴ τῶν X καὶ  
5 ὁ δῆμος ἐπιμελουμένης τῆς { Ερεχθίδος IG III 1, 466 } φυλῆς.  
{ Ἀκαμαντίδος „ 467 }  
{ Οἰνηίδος „ 468\* }

\* Of 469 only part of the first two lines is preserved.

From the position in which these bases, originally supporting statues of Hadrian, were found, it is clear that there were twelve statues arranged through the *cunei* according to the regular order of the twelve tribes. The mention of the senate of the 600 shows that the inscription must be earlier than 126 A.D.; see no. 67 and cf. no. 323.

**315.** A round marble base found in the Olympieum. Rhusopulos *Eph. nov.* 50; Henzen *Bull. d. Inst.* 1862 p. 135; Kumanudis *Phil.* II p. 432; IG III 1, 479.

Alphabet, type 2, with  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_7$ ,  $\delta_1$ ,  $\delta_2$ ,  $\epsilon_1$ ,  $\epsilon_4$ ,  $\sigma_2$ ,  $\sigma_3$ ,  $\omega_1$ ,  $\omega_4$ . *Iota mutum* generally omitted.

Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα θεοῦ Τραϊανοῦ  
 υἱὸν θεοῦ Νέρουα υἱωνὸν Τραϊανὸν Ἀδριανὸν  
 Σεβαστὸν Ὀλύμπιον ἢ πόλις Ἰουλιέων τῶν καὶ Λαο-  
 δικέων τῶν πρὸς θαλ[ά]σση, τῆς ἱερᾶς καὶ ἀσύλου καὶ αὐ-  
 τονόμου  
 5 ναυαρχίδος συγγενίδος φίλης συμμάχου κοινωνοῦ δήμου  
 Ῥωμαίων, ἐξαιρέτως τετειμημένη δωρεαῖς καθὼς καὶ (αἱ) ἐν  
 Καπε-  
 τωλίῳ δέλτοι περιέχουσιν· διὰ ἐπιμελητῶν καὶ πρεσβευ-  
 τῶν Ἀρχελαίου τοῦ Τειμάρχου, καὶ Μ. > Οὔισελλίου Γαῖου  
 υἱοῦ Κολλίνα Πρέισκου καὶ Γ. Κορνηλίου Γαῖου υἱοῦ Κυρεῖνα  
 10 Μαξίμου, καὶ Ἀπολλωνίου (τοῦ) Διογνήτου ἐπικαλου-  
 μένου Γαῖου.

The base supported a statue of Hadrian. Laodicea by the Sea having a fresh grant of freedom from Julius Caesar, was hence called Julia and began its era from that epoch (cf. Eckhel *D. N.* III p. 316). On coins the inhabitants call themselves Ἰουλιεῖς Λαοδικεῖς and more frequently Ἰουλιεῖς οἱ καὶ Λαοδικεῖς, as in l. 3, qualifying their city as ἱερὰ καὶ αὐτόνομος. Our inscription adds the titles ἄσλος and ναυαρχίς, the latter having reference to the great maritime intercourse which it maintained, according to Strabo (p. 752) especially with the Egyptian Alexandria. It was further said to be (l. 5) 'of the same kin (συγγενίδος); the friendly ally and partner of the Roman people.' It was (l. 6) 'signally honoured by privileges according to the content of the records in the Capitol.' δέλτος in this connexion is used by Josephus xiv 10, 3.

Note (l. 7 sqq.) among the curators and deputies, through whose agency the Laodiceans erected the statue, the thoroughly Roman designations of two, M. Visellius Priscus, son of Caius, of the Colline tribe and C. Cornelius Maximus, son of Caius, of the Quirine tribe. In l. 9 possibly we should write Κολλίνα, Κυρεῖνα.

**316.** Found near the half-ruined church of S. George, Chandler *Inscr.* P. II n. 38 p. 57; CIG 347; IG III 1, 529.

Alphabet, type 2.

Αὐ]τοκράτορα Καίσαρα Τραιανὸν  
 Ἀδ]ριανὸν Ἀντωνεῖνο[ν] Σεβαστὸν Εὐσεβῆ, Α[ὐτο-  
 κρ]άτορα τὸ β. ὑπατον τὸ γ., πατέρα πατρίδος σ[υ-  
 νεπ(?)]αυξήσαντα τὰς τοῦ θεοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ εὐεργεσίας

The date of this inscription on the statue of Antoninus Pius is shown by l. 3 to be 140 A.D. The accusatives *αὐτοκράτορα* &c. depend upon some such formula as ἡ πόλις ἐτίμησε or ἀνέθηκε: cf. 53 35, 318—321.

**317.** On a base of Pentelic marble found in 1837; now in front of the temple of Theseus. Ross *Arch. Intell-bl.* 1838 n. 34; id. *Dem.* n. 66; Pittakis *L'anc. Ath.* p. 494; Schoell *Arch. Mitth.* p. 121; IG III 1, 532.

Alphabet, in the main type 1, but with  $\pi_4$ ,  $\sigma_3$ ,  $\phi_7$ . *Iota mutum* omitted.

Ἐπὶ νείκῃ καὶ  
 ὑγείᾳ τῶν  
 θεῶν καὶ φι-  
 λαδέλφων Αὐ-  
 5 τοκρατόρων Μάρ-  
 κου Αὐρηλίου  
 Ἀντωνείνου  
 καὶ Λουκίου Αὐ-  
 ρηλίου Οὐήρου  
 10 ἐπιμελητεύοντος Γναίου Λικιν- ς  
 νίου Ἀττικοῦ Γαργηττίου. ς

The date of this inscription on a statue of the imperial brothers M. Aurelius and L. Verus must fall between 161 and 169 A.D.

2. The spelling *ὑγεία* and *ὑγία* is found after 100 B.C.

10. *ἐπιμελητεύοντος*: sc. τῆς πόλεως; cf. 312.

**318.** On a base among the ruins of the temple of Demeter and Persephone at Eleusis. Spon *Itin.* T. III P. II p. 126; CIG 351; IG III 1, 534.

Alphabet, type 2.

Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσ-  
 ara M. Αὐρήλιον Ἀντωνῖν-  
 ον Γερμανικὸν Παρθικὸν  
 Μηδικὸν Ἀπολλωνιάται  
 5 οἱ κατὰ Κυρήνην διὰ M.  
 Ἰουλίου Πράξιδος  
 Πανέλληνος.

M. Aurelius assumed the surname *Germanicus* in 172 A.D. On coins indeed the name *Medicus* is not found after 167 nor the name *Parthicus* after the death of L. Verus (169 A.D.). The absence of the name *Sarmaticus* points to a date before 175 A.D. M. Julius Praxis, who was commissioned by the Apolloniates to dedicate the statue was a Panhellene, or delegate sent to the Panhellenia; see 68 13.

**319.** Found at Athens in 1743. CIG 357, and authorities there quoted; IG III 1, 541.

Alphabet, type 2.

Βασιλέα Ἀριοβαρζάνην Φιλοπάτορα, τὸν ἐκ βασιλέως  
Ἀριοβαρζάνου Φιλωρωμαίου καὶ βασιλίσσης  
Ἀθηναΐδος Φιλοστόργου, οἱ κατασταθέντες  
ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ Ὠιδείου κατασκευὴν  
5 Γάϊος καὶ Μάρκος Στάλλιοι Γαίου υἱοὶ καὶ  
Μενάλιππος, ἐαυτῶν εὐεργέτην.

The king commemorated is Ariobarzanes II, king of Cappadocia. IG III 1, 542 also is in his honour, and 543 records a dedication to his son. The Odeum of Pericles, which the former restored, had been burnt down (Vitruv. v 9, 1) in the Mithridatic War, Ol. 173.3 = 86/5 B.C. (Appian *Mithr.* 38). Dittenberger, after Boeckh, gives the following genealogical tree:

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Ariobarzanes I, Philoromaeus<br>(91—59 B.C. or later)                                       | = Athenais, <i>φιλδοστοργος</i> , natu major                                |
| Ariobarzanes II, Philopator<br>(65—52 circ., at first with his<br>father, afterwards alone) | = Athenais, <i>φιλδοστοργος</i> , natu minor                                |
|   | Ariobarzanes III, Eusebes Philoromaeus<br>(52—42, when he was assassinated) |

**320.** On a large base at Athens, now apparently lost. Boeckh CIG 361 (after Fourmont), with authorities there quoted; IG III 1, 556.

Alphabet, type 2, with  $\alpha_4, \epsilon_8, \eta_5$ .

Ἡ βουλὴ ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγον καὶ  
ἡ βουλὴ τῶν  $\overline{\chi}$  καὶ ὁ δῆμος Ἰου-  
λίαν Βερενείκην βασίλισσαν  
μεγάλην Ἰουλίου Ἀγρίππα βασι-  
5 λέως θυγατέρα καὶ μεγάλων  
βασιλέων εὐεργετῶν τῆς πό-  
λεως ἔκγονον, διὰ τῆς προνοί-  
ας τοῦ ἐπιμελητοῦ τῆς πόλε-  
ως Τιβ. Κλαυδίου Θεογένους  
10 Παιανίως.

For the pedigree of Berenice, great-grand-daughter of Herod the Great, see Boeckh *l.c.* and the New Testament commentators on *Acts* xxv 13. The inscription falls somewhere between 50 and 70 A.D. If the Theogenes of l. 9 is the same as the *κηρυξ* (sc. *βουλῆς καὶ δήμου*) of that name in an ephebic inscription IG III 1, 1085, of the year 61 A.D., our dedication may belong to Nero's reign. What the claim of Berenice to the epithet *μεγάλη* was and how her ancestors were entitled to be called *εὐεργέται* of Athens we do not know.



**321.** A stone built into the wall of a tower adjoining the church of Panaghia Pyrgiotissa. There are traces of an older inscription on the stone. Kumanudis *Ἐπιγρ.* Ἑλλ. ἐκδ. δαπάνη τῆς ἀρχ. ἐταιρ. *Ἀθ.* 1860 n. 51 v; IG III 1, 564.

Alphabet, type 1 or 2, with  $\epsilon_1$ ,  $\epsilon_3$ , etc.

τὸ κοινὸν Λεωντι-  
δῶν Λεύκιον Ἰούλι-  
ον Καίσαρα εὐεργέτην.

The person thus honoured by the council or assembly of the Leontid tribe is probably the L'. Julius Caesar who was consul with C. Marcius Figulus in 64 B.C. That it is not L. Caesar, grandson of Augustus, by his daughter, seems clear from the addition of the name Julius, which neither Augustus nor his adoptive sons use. (Dittenberger, IG *l.c.*)

**322.** In the church of Panaghia Pyrgiotissa. W. Henzen (after G. Hirschfeld) *Eph. epigr.* I p. 219; IG III 1, 613.

Alphabet, in the main type 2.

Several of the names are separated by the mark '—'

Πόπλιον Μέμμιον Ῥῆγλον [ὑπατικὸν, πρεσβευτ]ῆν  
Τιβεριίου—Καίσαρος—Σεβαστοῦ κ[αὶ ἀντιστ]ράτηγον  
καὶ Τιβεριίου Κλαυδίου—Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ  
Γερμανικοῦ,—Ἀθηναίων ὁ ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀπλίτας στρατη-  
5 γός καὶ ἀγωνοθέτης τῶν Τιβεριίου Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος  
Σεβαστοῦ ἀγώνων—Νούιος Φιλείνου ἐξ Οὔρου  
τὸν ἑαυτοῦ εὐεργέτην ἐκ τῶν ιδίων ἀνέθηκεν.

P. Memmius Regulus was *consul suffectus* in 31 A.D. As *legatus pro praetore* he administered the combined provinces of Moesia, Macedonia and Achaia from 36 A.D. to the beginning of the reign of Claudius. Though he was *legatus* of three emperors, two only are mentioned, the accursed name of Caligula being omitted.

**323.** A base of Pentelic marble found east of the Parthenon. Pittakis *Ἐφ.* 363; C. Bursian, *Ber. Sächs. Ges.* 1860 p. 218; Dittenberger *Eph. epigr.* I p. 245 sq.; IG III 1, 622; Jahn and Michaelis *Arch. Ath.* p. 134, no. 457.

Alphabet, type 2, with  $\phi_7$ ,  $\psi_3$ .

Τριπολιτῶν τῆς

Φοινείκης, τῆς ἱερᾶς καὶ ἀ-  
σύλου καὶ αὐτονόμου

καὶ ναυαρχίδος, οἱ ἄρχον-  
 5 τες καὶ ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος  
 Αἰμίλιον Ἰοῦγκον, πρεσβευ-  
 τὴν Σεβαστοῦ καὶ ἀντιστρά-  
 τηγον, τὸν ἑαυτῶν πολεί-  
 την καὶ εὐεργέτην, εὐχαρισ-  
 10 τίας ἔνεκεν διὰ πρεσβευτοῦ  
 Γαίου Ἰουλίου Προκληϊανοῦ  
 ἀνέθηκαν, ἐπιψηφισαμένης  
 τῆς ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου βουλῆς  
 καὶ τῆς βουλῆς τῶν φ' καὶ τοῦ  
 15 δήμου τῶν Ἀθηναίων.

ἐπὶ ἱερείας Φλ. Φαιναρέτης.

Aemilius Juncus, honoured by the city of Tripolis, was *legatus Augusti pro praetore* ll. 6—8 (cf. **322** 1, 2). He must have held this office shortly before his consulate, which was in 127 A.D., but not earlier than 126 A.D. because of the mention of the Senate of 500 (see nos. **67** and **314**). Tripolis was a colony of the three towns Tyre, Sidon and Arados. Like Tyre (IG xiv 830, *Puteoli*) and Laodicea (cf. **315**) it had besides other titles that of ἄστυλος 'inviolable' and *ναυαρχίς* 'mistress of a fleet.'

**324.** Two large bases of Hymettian marble, each containing the same inscription, one of them (IG III 1, 624) much mutilated. Pittakis *Ἐφ.* 59; *Lb. Att.* 334; Beulé, *L'Acropole* I p. 340 (C. Keil *sched. epigr.* I p. 41; Herzog *Gall. Narb. hist. app.* n. 267; I. Marquardt *Eph. epigr.* I p. 203); Kumanudis *iv* p. 83; IG III 1, 623, 624.

Alphabet, mainly of the type of ε<sub>9</sub>, θ<sub>5</sub>, κ<sub>5</sub> etc.

*Iota mutum* is not written.

Ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου βουλὴ καὶ  
 ἡ βουλὴ τῶν ἑξακοσίων  
 καὶ ὁ δῆμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων  
 Κόϊντον Τρεβέλλιον Ροῦφον  
 5 Κοῦντον νίον, Λαμπτρέα, ἀρχι-  
 ερέα πρῶτον ἐπαρχείας τῆς  
 ἐκ Ναρθῶνος, καὶ ὑπατον Καί-  
 νείνηνσιν ἱερῶν δήμου Ῥωμαί-  
 ων, καὶ πάσαις τειμαῖς ἐν τῇ

10 πατρίδι Τολώσῃ τετειμημέ-  
 νον καὶ ἄρχοντα ἐπώνυμον  
 ἐν Ἀθήναις, καὶ ἱερέα Δρούσου  
 ὑπάτου, καὶ ἱερέα Εὐκλείας καὶ  
 Εὐνομίας διὰ βίου, καὶ χρυσοφο-  
 15 ρία διὰ βίου τετειμημένον καὶ  
 ψηφίσματι ἀναθέσεως ἀνδρι-  
 ᾶντων καὶ εἰκόνων ἐν παντὶ να-  
 ῶ καὶ ἐπισήμῳ τῆς πό[λ]εως [τ]ό-  
 πῳ, μεγαλοψ[υχίας ἕνεκα κα]ὶ ἀρετῆς  
 20 κ]αὶ εὐνοίας [τῆς εἰς ἐ]αυτούς.

The person here honoured, Q. Trebellius Rufus, with his extravagant list of titles, is not a consul; the word ὑπατον, l. 7, merely denotes 'summus' (cf. expressions like *summus haruspex* etc.). But the meaning of Καινελινησιν 'Caeninensem' is not clear. Marquardt, laying stress on the mention of the priesthood of Drusus, l. 12, assigns the date to the reign of Tiberius; but Dittenberger reminds us that this priesthood survived to the time of Hadrian, as is shown by IG III 1, 662, where Vibullius Hipparchus, archon towards the end of Trajan's or at the beginning of Hadrian's reign, is recorded as holding the office. The same date may be with probability assigned to our inscription. The mention of the Senate of Six Hundred precludes a later date than 126 A.D. (cf. 67, 304), and the prolix enumeration of honours, together with the consistent representation of long *iota* by E|, points to the second century A.D. A still more elaborate list appears on a base found at Eleusis, D 409 (165—169 A.D.).

ἐπαρχεία ἡ ἐκ Ναρβῶνος is a variant of the phrase ἐπαρχεία Ναρβωνησία used IG XIV 750 (Neapolis).

14. χρυσοφορία. A χρυσοφόρος appears as a dignitary in an inscription of Tralles CIG 2929. On the right of priests and magistrates to wear gold see Colin BCH xxiv 1900, p. 120 sq.

**325.** A marble stelé found on the supposed site of the βουλευτήριον. Eustratiadis Ἐπιγρ. ἀνέκδ. φυλλ. 2. 1852 p. 6; C. Bursian Bull. d. Inst. 1855 p. xxx; IG III 1, 645.

Alphabet, type 5.

Ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος  
 Ξενοκλῆν Θεοπόμπου  
 Ῥαμνούσιον, εἰσηγητὴν  
 γενόμενον τοῦ σιτωνικοῦ  
 5 ταμείου καὶ σιτωνήσαντα  
 δις καὶ στρατηγὸν ἐπὶ τοὺς

ὀπλείτας γενόμενον  
 τετράκισ, ἀρετῆς ἔνεκα  
 καὶ εὐνοίας τῆς εἰς ἑατούς.

Xenocles, the person honoured, had introduced a law (*εἰσηγητὴν γενόμενον*) for the establishment of a treasury for the purchase of corn. The mention of *ταμίαι τῶν σιτωνικῶν* in IG III 1, 646 shows that the treasury had been established before the date of that inscription, i.e. shortly after the beginning of the Christian era (cf. Dittenberger on IG III 1, 106=240). The spelling *ὀπλείτας* did not become common before the imperial period (Meisterhans *Gr.* 49), but the forms *ἑατοῦ*, *ἑατῆς* appear as early as 74 B.C. (*ib.* 154). The repetition of the office of *στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀπλίτας* (l. 8 *τετράκισ*) appears to have been more common in the times of the earlier emperors than at any other.

326. A stone found at Eleusis. CIG 399 (where previous editors are enumerated); Keil *Philol.* xxiii 1866 p. 242; IG III 1, 702; Loewy 456.

Alphabet, type 2; ξ=ξ<sub>2</sub>, π=π<sub>3</sub>. *Iota mutum* generally omitted.

Δήμητρι καὶ Κόρῃ  
 ἡ ἱερὰ γερουσία Μ. Αὐρήλιον  
 Λιθοφόρον Πρόσδεκτον  
 Πιστοκράτους Κεφαλῆθεν  
 5 πρεσβεύσαντα προῖκα,  
 τιμηθέντα δὲ ὑπὸ θεοῦ  
 Κομμόδου τῇ Ῥωμαίων  
 πολειτείᾳ, ἄρξαντα τοῦ  
 Κηρύκων γένους, ἄρξαν-  
 10 τα τῆς ἱερᾶς γερουσίας,  
 εὐσεβείας ἔνεκα.  
 Ἀττικὸς Εὐδόξου Σφήττιος ἐποίησε.

The description of the Emperor Commodus as *θεός* shows that the dedication is not earlier than 197 A.D., the date of his deification by Septimius Severus. The *ἱερὰ γερουσία* which dedicates the statue is the Eleusinian council; cf. 91 132 and the expression *ιερός γέρων* IG III 1, 1062. Prospectus, who was honoured with a statue, had undertaken an embassy to Rome at his own expense. In 197 A.D. he was an old man, for in 169/170 A.D. (IG III 1, 1030 II 11—12) he is prytanis of the Acamantid tribe.

The references collected by Loewy show that Ἀττικός (l. 12) was at the date of the dedication about fifty years of age. He was an ephebus in 171—172 A.D. (IG III 1, 1133 I 83). It is doubtful whether he was the sculptor or the giver of the statue; if the latter, *ἐποίησε* = *statuam collocandam curavit*, not *fecit*. Loewy points out that after the first century A.D. the formula of the artists' signatures began to vary.

**327.** A base of Hymettian marble. Kumanudis *Phil.* p. 381 (cf. Keil *Philol. Suppl.* II p. 593); IG III 1, 735.

Alphabet, ll. 1—23 of the type of  $\kappa_5$ ,  $\chi_3$ . In ll. 24—26  $\alpha = \alpha_8$ ,  $\epsilon = \epsilon_4$ ,  $\lambda = \lambda_5$ ,  $\sigma = \sigma_6$ ,  $\omega = \omega_4$ . *Iota mutum* is not written.

Ἀγαθὴ τύχη ἐπὶ Τιβερίου Κλ.  
 Ἀγαθὴ τύχη  
 Οἱ ἐπὶ Τιβ. Κλαυδίου Ἡρώ-  
 δου Μαραθωνίου ἄρ-  
 5 χοντος, τρίτου ἀπὸ  
 τῆς ἐπιδημίας τοῦ με-  
 γίστου Αὐτοκράτορος  
 Καίσαρος Τραϊανοῦ Ἀδρια-  
 νοῦ Σεβαστοῦ ἔφηβοι, αἱ-  
 10 τησάμενοι παρὰ τῆς ἐξ Ἀ-  
 ρείου πάγου βουλῆς, Γν. Λι-  
 κίννιον Δικιννίου Ἀρρια-  
 νοῦ Σεργ. υἱὸν Ἀττικὸν Γαρ-  
 γήττιον, τὸν ἑαυτῶν συν-  
 15 ἔφηβον καὶ ἀριστέα καὶ ἄρ-  
 χοντα καὶ γυμνασίαρχον  
 ἀνέθηκαν εὐνοίας τῆς  
 εἰς αὐτοὺς καὶ φιλοτειμί-  
 ας ἕνεκα.  
 20 Κοσμητεύοντος Ἰακχαγωγοῦ  
 Διονυσίου Μαραθωνίου,  
 παιδοτριβοῦντος Δημητρίου  
 τοῦ Εἰσιγένους Ῥαμνουσίου·  
 ἐκεστροφυλάκει Εὐτυχί-  
 25 δης Ἀσκληπιοδώρου  
 Αἰξωνεύς.

If Hadrian's *ἐπιδημία* at Athens took place 125/6 A.D. (Dittenberger IG *l.c.*; cf. 1107), the date of this ephebic dedication will be 127/8 A.D.

13. Σεργ(ία); i.e. of the Sergian tribe; cf. for the Roman formula **315** 9, **328** 4.

15. ἄρχοντα: of course not the municipal officer. On the various ephebic officers see **Rem.** vii, p. 145 sqq.

20. κοσμητεύοντος Ἰακχαγωγοῦ: cf. the note on **246**.

**328.** On a base of Hymettian marble, found in the Theatre of Dionysus. Rhusopulos *Eph. nov.* 182; Kumanudis *Phil.* III p. 564 (cf. IV p. 170); IG III 1, 769.

Alphabet: α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>15</sub>, γ<sub>2</sub>, ε<sub>3</sub>, ε<sub>9</sub>, η<sub>5</sub>, η<sub>6</sub>, θ<sub>2</sub>, κ<sub>5</sub>, μ<sub>2</sub>, ξ<sub>6</sub>, π<sub>4</sub>, π<sub>7</sub>, ρ, σ<sub>3</sub>, σ<sub>5</sub>, τ<sub>1</sub>, τ<sub>3</sub>.  
*Iota mutum* not written.

Ἡ βουλὴ ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου  
καὶ ἡ βουλὴ τῶν ἐξακοσίων  
καὶ ὁ δῆμος — Κόϊντον Πομπήϊον  
Κοῖντον υἱὸν Κολλεῖνα Καπίτωνα ποιη-  
5 τὴν Περγαμηνὸν τὸν καὶ Ἀθηναῖον,  
παντὶ μέτρῳ καὶ ῥυθμῷ τὴν μεγα-  
λοφυῇ τῆς ποι[ή]σεως ἀρετὴν ἐπιδειξά-  
μενον καιρικαῖς ἀπανγελίαι[s], διὰ τε  
τὴν ἐν τῷ ἐπιτηδεύματι ὑπεροχὴν καὶ τὴν  
10 περὶ τὰ ἥθη σεμνότητα.

A statue-base bearing the name Menander, of a much higher antiquity, was found near the base dedicated to the otherwise unknown poet here honoured for his 'excellence in his profession and dignity in point of character.' Possibly our poet is the person of whom Dio Chrysostomus (xxxI p. 400) says 'τὸν δεῖνα δὲ τὸν εὐχερῇ λῖαν ποιητὴν, δς καὶ παρ' ὑμῖν ποτε ἐπεδείξατο, οὐ μόνον χαλκοῦν ἐστάκασιν (sc. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι), ἀλλὰ καὶ παρὰ Μένανδρον.' The date is before 126 A.D.; cf. **314**.

4. For Κολλεῖνα (or Κολλεῖνα) cf. **315** 9.

8. καιρικαῖς ἀπανγελίαι: 'seasonable recitations.' Cf. L and S s.v. ἀπαγγεῖλαι.

**329.** A base of Eleusinian marble, found west of the Parthenon. C. Bursian, *Bull. d. Inst.* 1855 p. xxx (Jahn and Michaelis *Arch. Ath.* n. 506); IG III 1, 866. (Another base found at Eleusis, Skias 'Eφ. 1895, 110 n. 26, bears an inscription word for word identical.)

Alphabet, type 5.

Ὁ δῆμος Σενπρωνίαν, Λευκίου  
θυγατέρα, Λευκίου Γελλίου  
Ποπλικόλα γυναῖκα,  
ἀρετῆς ἔνεκεν.

Dittenberger (IG *l.c.*) has shown with probability that the husband of our Sempronia was L. Gellius Poplicola, who was consul in 36 B.C.; that her brother was L. Sempronius Atratinus, consul 34 B.C., and her father L. Sempronius Atratinus, both of whom Cicero mentions in the *pro Caelio*, I 1, 2, the former as accuser of Caelius, the latter as accused by him.



**330.** At Eleusis in the church of S. Demetrius. Spon *Itin.* T. III P II p. 124; CIG 432; IG III 1, 886.

Alphabet, type 2.

Ὁ δῆμος  
 Ἴ(ρ)όφαντιν Ἀμφίου Φιλά[δου θυγατέ-  
 ρα εὐσεβίας ἔνεκεν τῆς [πρὸς τὰς  
 θεὰς ἀνέθηκεν.

Boeckh (CIG) remarks that the word Ἱερόφαντις stands in place of the discarded name of the person who held the sacred office. Cf. IG III 1, 900:

Μήτηρ Μαρκιανοῦ, θυγατὴρ Δημητρίου εἰμί·  
 οὐνομα σιγᾶσθω· τοῦτ', ἀποκληζομένη,  
 εὖτέ με Κεκροπίδαι Δηοὶ θέσαν Ἱερόφαντιν,  
 αὐτὴ ἀμαιμακέτους ἐγκατέκρυψα βυθοῖς κτλ.

The orthography εὐσεβίας (cf. *θεράπια*, *ιέρηα* etc.) possibly indicates the Augustan period. The examples range from about 171 B.C. to 57 A.D.; the same phenomenon and for the same period is presented by Doric, Ionic, and Aeolic inscriptions: see Meisterhans *Gr.* 48 and cf. **236** 5, **253**.

For the restored demotic Φιλά[δου] cf. **150** Col. iv 10.

**331.** 'Βάθρον λίθου πυρρόυ' found near the monument of Lysicrates. IG III 1, 943. Cf. Lugebil *Jahrbb.* Suppl. v p. 539 sqq.; H and V *Ath.* p. 229.

Alphabet: α<sub>4</sub>, α<sub>10</sub>, δ<sub>1</sub>, δ<sub>2</sub>, ε<sub>1</sub>, ε<sub>3</sub>, η<sub>5</sub>, θ<sub>2</sub>, λ<sub>1</sub>, λ<sub>2</sub>, μ<sub>2</sub>, ξ<sub>2</sub>, π<sub>4</sub>, σ<sub>2</sub>, σ<sub>3</sub>, φ<sub>7</sub>, ω<sub>10</sub>.

Κόδρου τοῦτο πέσημα Μελανθείδαο [ἄνακτος,  
 ξεῖνε, τὸ καὶ μεγάλην Ἀσίδα τειχίσαι[ο  
 σῶμα δ' ὑπ' ἀκροπολῆϊ φέρων τάρχυσεν [Ἀθηνέων  
 λαός, ἐς ἀθανάτους δό(ξ)αν ἀειράμε[νος

1, 2. 'This is the place where King Codrus fell, son of Melanthus, O Stranger, which also gave walls to great Asia.' Lugebil, citing *Euphorion ap. schol. Dionys. Perieg.* ad v 620, ingeniously suggests that by Ἀσίδα not Asia, but Attica is meant: but the explanation may be that by the death of Codrus (besides the liberation of Attica from hostile invasion) the effect was also that the shore of Asia was bounded by fortified towns; and the *καὶ* favours this interpretation. Possibly in l. 2 there is an allusion, obscure indeed, to Codrid oecists in Asia Minor. The poet seems to have intended to say that Codrus fell in this place but was not buried there; his body was solemnly preserved near the Acropolis. For the meaning of πέσημα here given cf. the use of ἡ μάχη Xen. *An.* II 2, 6 to denote the place where the battle was fought. On the spot assigned by tradition, perhaps a late tradition, to the death of Codrus, see H and V *l.c.*, and cf. the notes on no. **21**.

4. The stone has ΔΟΖΑΝ.

## Section XI. Boundary Stones and Mortgage Stones.

**332.** A boundary stone of Pentelic marble, found in the Odeum of Herodes. IG I 498.

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| H O R O S       | "Ορος           |
| Τ Ο Τ Α Μ Α Ν C | τοῦ τεμένου[s]. |

The alphabet indicates the period 575—525 B.C.; see the table Ro. I p. 106—7 and Larf. *Hdb. Gr. Ep.* p. 410.

**333.** Found in 1839 near what Chandler held to be the bema of the Pnyx; of Pentelic marble. IG I 501.

|         |           |                          |
|---------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Ι Ο Ρ Ο | [*] 'Ορο- | Probably before 445 B.C. |
| Σ Π Υ Κ | ς Πυκ-    |                          |
| Ι Ο Σ   | ν]ός.     |                          |

**334.** A square column of Pentelic marble, found by Pittakis οὐ μακρὰν τοῦ Βήματος τῆς Πυκνός. IG I 502.

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Λ Η Κ Ι Α Δ Ο Ν | Δα]κι[α]δών |
| Τ Ρ Ι Τ Τ Υ Σ   | τριττύς.    |

Probably before 445 B.C. Cf. IG I 500 : [Κερ]αμέων | [τρ]ιττύς, and the note on **338**.

**335.** Of poros stone. IG I Suppl. 505 a, p. 51.

|                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Ο                     | "Ο[ρος          |
| Ε Σ Ο Δ Ο             | τ]ῆς ὁδοῦ       |
| Τ Ε Σ Ε Λ Ξ Ι Ν Α Δ Ε | τῆς Ἐλευσινάδε. |

The engraving is careless. The stone is assigned by Larfeld (*Hdb. Gr. Ep.* p. 435) to the period before 445 B.C., but the date may be much later. Note the Ionic form of λ.

336. Of Hymettian marble. IG 1 507.

|               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| Σ ο ρ ο Η     | 'Ορος    |
| ο ι ο ∨ Α Σ Χ | Ξανθίου. |

Probably the boundary stone of some private property. The direction of the writing points to a date as early as the sixth century; the appearance of Σ in that case is surprising.

337. IG 1 Suppl. 507 a, p. 51.

|             |            |                                |
|-------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Ο Ρ Ο Σ Σ Η | ''Ορος σή- | Before 445 B.C. Note however Σ |
| Μ Α Τ Ο Σ Μ | ματος Μ-   | with Η=η; cf. 196.             |
| Ο Ρ Υ Χ Ο   | ορύχου.    |                                |

338—340. Three cippi of poros stone found in the Piraeus. D 435, 437, 436; IG 1 517 (cf. Suppl. p. 52), Suppl. 517 a, 517 b, p. 120—1. Cf. C. Schaefer *Mith.* v (1880) p. 85, Dittenberger *Herm.* xvi p. 184, no. 4.

| (338)               | (339)           | (340)           |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Υ Σ Ι Ν Ι Ο Ν       | Ε Υ Ρ Ε Π Α     | Ε Ι Ι Ε Π Α     |
| Ι Τ Τ Υ Σ Τ Ε Λ     | Α Ν Ι Ο Ν Τ Ρ Ι | Ι Ε Ο Ν Τ Ρ Ι Τ |
| Υ Τ Α Ι Π Ε Ρ Α . Ι | Τ Τ Υ Σ Τ Ε Λ Ι | Τ Υ Σ Τ Ε Λ Ε Υ |
| Ο Ν Δ Ε Τ Ρ Ι Τ Τ   | Υ Τ Α Ι Α Ρ Χ Ε | Τ Α Ι Θ Ρ Ι Α Σ |
| Υ Σ Α Ρ Χ Ε Τ Α Ι   | Τ Α Ι Λ Ε Λ Υ   | Ι Ο Ν Δ Ε Α Ρ Χ |
|                     | Ρ Ρ Ι Ν Ο Σ Ι   | Ε Τ Α Ι Τ Ρ Ι Τ |
|                     | Ο Ι Τ Ρ Ι Τ     | Τ Υ Σ           |

Δεῦρ.' Ἐλε-  
υσινίων [τρ-  
ιτὺς τελε-  
υτᾶ, Πειρα[ι-  
ῶν δὲ τριτ-  
ὺς ἄρχεται.

Δ]εῦρε Πα[ι-  
ανίων τρι-  
τὺς τελε-  
υτᾶ, ἄρχε-  
ται δὲ Μυ-  
ρρίνουσί-  
ων τριτ-  
τὺς].

Δεῦρ'] Ἐπα[κ-  
ρέων τριτ-  
τὺς τελευ-  
τᾶ, Θριασ-  
ίων δὲ ἄρχ-  
εται τριτ-  
τὺς.

All three inscriptions should be earlier than 445 B.C.; see the tables Ro. 1 p. 106—107. The stones marked the plots in the dockyards assigned to the

several *trittyes*. Cf. Demosthenes *Symmor.* 184, where he would assign 30 triremes to a *phyle*, 10 to a *trittys*. Each *phyle* was for naval purposes (and perhaps for military purposes; cf. Busolt in I. Müller's *Hdb.* i<sup>2</sup> 159, 218, 314) divided into three *trittyes*, the *personnel* of the fleet being raised by *demes*; cf. Dem. *Polycl.* 1208. See also 334. In 339 note the contracted form of *Παιανίων*, the only form from words in *-εύς* in pre-Euclidean inscriptions.

341, 342. Found in the Piraeus. IG I Suppl. 519 a, p. 121, i 521.

| (341)              | (342)             |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| ΕΜΠΟΡΙΟ Ἐμπορίου   | ΠΟΡΘΜ- Πορθμ-     |
| ΚΑΙ Η ΟΔΟ καὶ ὁδοῦ | ΕΙΟΛΗΘΟΡ εἰων ὅρ- |
| ΗΘΟΣ ὅρος.         | ΜΟΗΘΟΡ μου ὅρο-   |
|                    | ς ς               |

No. 341 marked the boundary between the emporium in the Piraeus and the public road; no. 342 marked off a space within the emporium assigned as anchorage for transport vessels. Both probably before 445 B.C.

343—345. Three cippi found in the Piraeus. IG I Suppl. 521 a, b, d, p. 121, 122; a=D 460, b=D 459.

| (343)  | (344)    | (345)   |
|--------|----------|---------|
| Π. ΤΕ  | ΑΧΡΙΤ. . | ΑΚΙΙ    |
| ΔΕΤΕΣ  | ΗΘΟΤΕ    | ΔΕΤΕΣ   |
| ΟΔΟΤΟ  | ΣΔΕΤΟΑ   | ΙΟΔΟΤΕ  |
| ΠΡΟΣΤΕ | ΣΤΥΤΕΙ   | ΙΔΕΗΜ   |
| ΙΜΕΛ   | ΔΕΝΕΝΕ   | ΟΛΙΧΙΑ  |
| ΠΑΛΔ   | ΜΕΤΑΙ    | ΣΕΣΤΙΝΕ |
| ΕΜΟΣ   |          | ΜΗΣΙΣ   |
| ΟΛΕ    |          |         |

Ἀ[π[ὸ] τῇ[σ]-  
δε τῆς [-  
οδοῦ τὸ  
πρὸς τοῦ  
5 λ]ιμέν[ος ὅ-  
ἀ]παν δ-  
ημόσ[-  
ὄν ἐσ[τι].

Ἀχρι τ[ῆς  
ὁδοῦ τῇ-  
σδε τὸ ἄ-  
στυ τῇ-  
5 δε νενέ-  
μηται.

Ἀ]χρι τ[ῇ-  
σ]δε τῆς  
ὁδοῦ τῇ-  
ιδε ἡ Μ-  
5 ουνιχία-  
ς ἐστὶ νέ-  
μυσις.

Probably all three earlier than 445 B.C. The word *ἄστυ* in **344** can hardly be applied to the Piraeus; it is more probably the portion of the city extending between the Long Walls. *νεμέμνται*: the area here occupied is city-ground; so in **345** *νέμῃσις*: the occupation of this area belongs to Munychia. No. **345** is of topographical importance; it was found *in situ*.

**346.** A cippus of white marble. Brueckner *Mitth.* xviii (1893) p. 209 sq.; IG II 5, 1074 b.

Alphabet, type 1, but  $\text{H} = h$  survives in *ῥος*.

‘Ὁρος

τεμένους

Ἀφροδίτης

Κεφαλῆθεν.

The altar of Aphrodite at Κεφαλὴ is mentioned by Isaeus *περὶ τοῦ Μεν.* κλ. 31.

**347.** On a rock in the northern part of the Acropolis. Rhysopulos *Eph. nov. Ser.* 122; Pervanoglu *Philol.* xxiv p. 460; IG III 1, 409; II 2, 1077 (after a better copy).

Alphabet, type 1; but  $\pi$  is once  $\pi_3$  and  $\sigma$  is  $\sigma_6$ ; the symbol before *πόδες* is a  $\square$  with  $\Sigma$  inscribed.

τ]οῦ περιπάτο[υ

περίοδος

π(έντε) σ(τάδια) πόδες

$\Delta \square \text{III}$

Probably shortly after the middle of the fourth century B.C., in spite of the lunar form of  $\sigma$ , which, as Koehler, *Mitth.* II (1877) p. 281 and on IG II 2, 1152, shows, is found, chiefly on boundary stones, from the fourth century.

**348—350.** A marble cippus found near *Sunium*. IG II 5, 1078 b. Another found in the village of Kamaresa. IG II 5, 1078 d. See Milchhoefer *Mitth.* xii (1887) p. 300—301. A cippus found in the district of Laurium. Bourguet *BCH* xviii (1894) p. 532; IG II 5, 1078 e (p. 307).

Alphabet, type 1; but in **350**  $\mu$  is  $\mu_1$ ,  $\mu_2$ ,  $\pi$  is  $\pi_3$ .

(348)

Κ]ρωπίδης κατέλαβε

ἄ]νασάξιμον

μέταλλον

Ἀφιδ(ν)αῖος

(349)

Προσ-

παλ-

τιακ-

όν.

(350)

Φιλημ-

ονιακ-

ὄν μέ-

ταλλον.

᾽Ωνητῆς

Πολ(ύ)μηλ-

ος Λαμπτρε-

ύς.

These are boundary stones marking mining properties. For explanations

see the notes on **112** 3, 4, 13. Προσπαλτιακόν: belonging to the deme τὰ Πρόσπαλτα; cf. **153** 31. Φιλημονιακόν: named after a former owner Φιλήμων.

**351.** A tall stele of Hymettian marble. Kumanudis 'Aθ. iv p. 121; IG II 2, 1098.

Alphabet, type 1.

Ὁρος χωρίου κοι-  
νοῦ Εἰκαδείων·  
μὴ συνβάλλειν  
εἰς τοῦτο τὸ χω-  
ρίον μηθένα  
μηθέν.

A boundary stone of the fourth or third century B.C. On the Εἰκαδεῖς see no. **36**.

**Remark xv.** *Mortgage-stones.* Hypothecary inscriptions or inscriptions on Mortgage stones in Attica are of four kinds: I. Ἀποτιμήματα, divided into (a) mortgages as security for the property of minors, (b) mortgages connected with the payment of dowries. II. Contracts in the form of a sale subject to redemption. III. Acts of simple sale, with an attached condition. IV. Mortgages with a condition of reciprocal usage (ἀντίχρησις).

I. For the meaning of ἀποτίμημα (of which nos. **354**, **355**, **357**, **358** furnish an illustration), it may suffice to quote Harpocration: Ἀποτιμηταὶ καὶ ἀποτίμημα καὶ ἀποτιμᾶν καὶ τὰ ἀπ' αὐτῶν οἱ μισθώσασμενοι τοὺς τῶν ὀρφανῶν οἴκους παρὰ τοῦ ἄρχοντος ἐνέχυρα τῆς μισθώσεως παρείχοντο· ἔδει δὲ τὸν ἄρχοντα πέμπειν τινὰς ἀποτιμησομένους (to make a valuation of) τὰ ἐνέχυρα (the property to be mortgaged). Τὰ μὲν οὖν ἐνέχυρα τὰ ἀποτιμώμενα ἐλέγοντο ἀποτιμήματα, οἱ δὲ πεμπόμενοι ἐπὶ τῷ ἀποτιμήσασθαι ἀποτιμηταί... Εἰώθεσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ τότε, εἰ γυναικὶ γαμουμένη προῖκα δίδοιεν οἱ προσήκοντες, αἰτεῖν παρὰ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ὥσπερ ἐνέχυρόν τι τῆς προικὸς ἄξιον, οἷον οἰκίαν ἢ χωρίον. Thus ἀποτίμημα came to denote a property mortgaged to the guardian of a minor by lessees of the minor's estate (no. **355**) or a property given in mortgage by a husband as security for eventual repayment of the dowry she brought him (no. **358**, cf. Dem. c. *Onetor*. II 876, 878 sq.). Another case we learn from Dem. c. *Spud.* 1029, where Polyeuctos, who gives his daughter a dowry of 4000 dr., of which 3000 dr. were paid down, the remainder being payable at his decease, gives a mortgage (ἀποτίμημα) on his house, as a guarantee for the payment of that remainder, and causes ὄροι to be set up on the property. II. Ὁροι also mark



property which is sold with the reservation of right to the vendor to repurchase (*ἐπὶ λύσει*; nos. 352, 357). III. In no. 353 it is stipulated that the person acquiring the property remains a debtor for the price agreed upon. IV. In no. 356 the property is mortgaged with the express condition that the occupation and possession shall belong to the creditors. The produce thus balances the interest on the loan and the mortgage guarantees only the capital.

(For a fuller account of the whole subject see Dareste etc. *Inscr. jur. grecques*, Fasc. I, 108—142, *Inscriptions Hypothécaires*, where examples are also given from Amorgos, Lemnos and Naxos.)

**352.** On a square slab of rough stone. Kumanudis 'Αθ. IV p. 122; IG II 2, 1103; *Inscr. jur.* VIII 25.

Alphabet, type 1; but  $\text{H} = h$  survives in 'Ορος;  $\text{O} = o$ , *ov*.

‘Ὁρος χωρίου  
πεπραμένου  
ἐπὶ λύσει : X

For the phrase *ἐπὶ λύσει* see **Rem.**  
**xv**, p. 495.

**353.** Found at Acharnae. CIG 530; IG II 2, 1134; *Inscr. jur.* VIII 61.

Alphabet apparently type 2, with  $\mu = \mu_2$ ,  $\pi = \pi_3$ ,  $\sigma = \sigma_2$ ; but the copy cannot be relied upon.

313/2 'Επὶ Θεοφράστου  
B.C. ἄρχοντος [ϛ]ρος  
rather ἡρχοντος [ϛ]ρος  
than χωρίου τιμῆς  
340/39 ἐνοφειλομέν-  
ης Φανοστράτῳ  
Παιαν. X X

See **Rem.** **xv**, p. 495.

**354.** A slab found at Spata in Attica: now at Athens. Koehler, *Mitth.* II (1877) p. 277 sq.; Dareste, *BCH* II (1878) p. 485; IG II 2, 1137; D 818; *Inscr. jur.* VIII 17.

Alphabet, type 1; but  $\xi$  is  $\xi_2$ ,  $\pi$  is  $\pi_1$  and  $\pi_2$  or  $\pi_5$ , and once  $\epsilon$  is  $\epsilon_4$  (see the note to **347** on  $\sigma$ ).

305/4<sup>B.C.</sup> Ἐπὶ Εὐξενίπ(π)ου ἄρχ-  
 οντος· ὅρος χωρίων  
 καὶ οἰκιῶν ἀποτιμη-  
 μάτων προικὸς Ξεναρ-  
 5 ἴσται Πυθοδώρου Γαρ-  
 γηπτίου θυγατρί· τ-  
 ὃ κατὰ τὸ ἥμυσυ καὶ τὸ  
 ἐκ τούτου γιγνόμεν-  
 303/2<sup>B.C.</sup> ον αὐτεῖ εἰς Λεώσ-  
 τρατον ἄρχοντα  
 ΧΧ Π ΗΗ [Δ Δ] †

The circumstances indicated by this record may be classed with the case quoted *Rem.* xv, p. 494 from *Dem. c. Spud.* The steps in the transaction appear to be these. In 305/4 B.C. Pythodorus assigned a dowry for his daughter of 4000 drachmae, but the money was not paid down. By 303/2 B.C. half the amount with two years' interest had been paid to the husband, leaving the half or 2000 drachmæ owing, with two years' interest at 18 per cent. ἐπ' ἐννέα ὀβολοῖς, i.e. 720 dr. (721 in the text), if the restoration in l. 11 may be accepted. The inscription is a renewal

of a former document dating from the archonship of Euxenippus. The mention of the first date may have been intended to secure to the hypothecary creditor a claim prior to any subsequent claims on that estate.

6. τὸ κατὰ κτλ.: 'the amount in arrear to the extent of one half of the dowry and the interest coming to her from it.' For ἥμυσυ see 32 45, 129 8.

**355.** A stele of Pentelic marble found at Acharnae. IG II 2, 1138, *Inscrr. jur.* VIII 5; D 820.

Alphabet, type 1. Στοιχηδόν.

302/1<sup>B.C.</sup> Ε]πὶ Νικοκλέου-  
 ς ἄρχοντος· ὅρο-  
 ς] χωρίων καὶ οἰ-  
 κ]ίας καὶ τοῦ ὕδα-  
 5 τ]ος τοῦ προσόν-  
 τ]ος τοῖς χωρίοι-  
 ς κ]λήρων δυεῖν  
 ἀπ]οτετιμημέν-  
 ων π]αισιν ὀρφα-  
 10 νοῖ]ς τοῖς Χαρί-  
 ου ἰ]σοτελοῦς Χ-  
 αῖρ]ίππῳ καὶ Χ-  
 αρί]α.

See *Rem.* xv, p. 494 for general explanations. The land and house mortgaged carried an easement of two shares of a certain supply of water. In some of these mortgages on behalf of orphans the word παῖς occurring alone is to be understood of a παῖς ὀρφανός.

**356.** A slab of Pentelic marble found at Athens IG II 2, 1139; *Inscrr. jur.* VIII 62; D 821.

Alphabet, type 1;  $\sigma$  is once  $\sigma_6$  (see the note on no. 347).

"Ορος χωρίου καὶ οἰκίας  
ὑποκειμένων ΠΗΗΗ  
δραχ: ὥστε ἔχειν καὶ κρα-  
τεῖν [τ]ὸν θέμενον κατὰ  
5 συνθήκας τὰς κειμένας  
παρὰ Δεινίᾳ Εὐωνυμεῖ.

See **Rem. xv**, p. 494. The mortgage in this case is a security for a loan. Other examples are IG II 2, 1140 and 5, 1116 b c.

**357.** A cippus of Pentelic marble found at *Spata* in Attica. *Milchhoefer Mitth.* XII (1887) p. 88; *Dareste BCH* XII (1888) p. 302 sqq.; *Inscr. jur.* VIII 50; IG II 5, 1139 b.

Alphabet, type 1.

"Ορος χωρίου καὶ οἰκ-  
ίας πεπραμένον ἐπ-  
ὶ λύσει Ἱερομν-  
ήμονι Ἀλαεῖ  
5 Π κατὰ τὰς συνθ-  
ήκας τὰς παρὰ Λυσι-  
στράτῳ κειμένα[s]  
καὶ δεκαδισταῖς Η  
(Δ) ΔΔ καὶ ἀποτίμημ-  
10 α ἐρανισταῖς τοῖ[s]  
μετὰ Θεοπείθους  
Ἰκαριῶς.

See **Rem. xv**, p. 494. The *δεκαδισταί*, l. 8, according to Koehler were a guild, perhaps so named from holding their meetings on the tenth of the month. Cf. *εἰκαδεῖς* 86 4 sqq. The formula l. 10 sqq. indicates that Theopeithes was president of the guild of *ἐρανισταί*.

**358.** A stone found at *Spata* in Attica; now in the Central Museum at Athens. Koehler *Mitth.* II (1877) p. 277; IG II 2, 1149; *Inscr. jur.* VIII 20.

Alphabet, type 1; but  $\pi = \pi_1$ ,  $\pi_2$ ,  $\phi = \phi_4$ . For other varieties in the form of  $\phi$  see 51, 52, 62.

Ορος χωρίου καὶ  
οἰκίας ἀποτίμη-  
μα προικὸς Πυ-  
θοστράτει Με-  
5 νάλκου Ἀναφλ-  
υστίου ἱατρ[οῦ  
X X X

According to Koehler the characters indicate the beginning of the second century B.C.

For general explanations see **Rem. xv**, p. 494.

## Section XII. Sepulchral Monuments.

**359.** = Ro. 1 69. The 'Nointel Marble', now in the Louvre. CIG 165; IG 1 433; H 26; D 9. A new impression kindly sent by the authorities of the Louvre has been examined.

ΔΑΒΛΔΕ (= ε, [ει,] η) ΞΗ (= h, sometimes omitted) ΟΙΚΛΜΛΝΝ  
[Χς = ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω) ΠΡΡΡΣΣΤΥΝΤΦΧ [Φς = ψ]

θ ρ ε χ θ η δ ο ς  
 'οίδε : ἐν τῷ : πολέμῳ : ἀπέθανον ἐν Κύπρῳ : ἐν Αἰγ-  
 ῡπ]τῳ : ἐν Φοινίκῃ, ἐν Ἀλιεύσιν, ἐν Αἰγίνῃ : Μεγαρο-  
 ι] τ ο ὕ α ὕ τ ο ὕ ἐ ν ι α υ τ ο ὕ.

|                    |              |                |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 5 Σ]τ[ρα]τηγῶν     | Φάνυλλος     | Ἀκρυπτος       |
| Φ[ρύνι.]χος        | Χ[ρό]νιος    | Τιμοκράτης     |
| Π[αντ]αλέων        | Ε[ύγ]είτων   | Ἀρχέλας        |
| Πολύστρατος        | Ἀρ[χ]ιππος   | Εὐθυκράτης     |
| Δρ]ακοντίδης       | Λυ[σ]ικλῆς   | Πατροκλείδ[ης] |
| 10 . . μόστ[ρ]ατος | Κέ[λ]ευσος   | Ἀλκμεωνίδ[ης]  |
| . . μέας           | Εὐ[θ]ύδημος  | Γλαύκων        |
| Εὐ]κλείδης         | Δίκαιος      | Δημόνικος      |
| . . κράτης         | Φιλ[ί]νος    | Ἀναξίδωρος     |
| Χα]ιρέδημος        | Καλλικλῆς    | Γλαύκων        |
| 15 . . ησίας       | Ναυσικλῆς    | Προκλῆς        |
| . . ἥσανδρος       | [Τ]ιμησίθεος | Ἀντιφῶν        |
| Λυ]κόφρων          | [Μν]ησιγένης | Ἀναξίλα[ς]     |
| Ἀ]πολλόδωρος       | Π[ο]λυκλῆς   | Ἀρχέπολι[ς]    |
| Ἀ]ριστοτέλης       | Ἀλ[ε]ξίας    | Καλλέας        |
| 20 Π]ρωτίας        | Ἀμύδριππος   | Θαλίαρχο[ς]    |
| Δράκαλος           | Ἀπολλόδωρος  | Φιλώνιχο[ς]    |
| Μηχανίων           | Γοργίας      | Εὐκλείδης      |
| Φιλιστίδης         | Νόθαρχος     | Διόδωρος       |
| Τιμογένης          | Παρμον[ί]δης | Νίκαρχος       |
| 25 Χαρίσανδρος     | Βάκων        | Ἐπιτέλης       |
| Μ]ενεκλῆς          | Πίθων        | Κύβων          |

|                   |             |                 |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Μ]ελάνωπος        | Λυσίας      | Χ[α]ίριας       |
| Κ]λεόνβροτος      | Σώστρατος   | Δημήτριο[ς]     |
| Ἀ]ριστοκλείδης    | Φιλίνος     | Ἀρκεσίλας       |
| 30 Θ]ουκυδίδης    | Φίλαιθος    | Εὐθόινος        |
| Εὐθύδημος         | Φιλέταιρος  | Δημήτριος       |
| Κ]αλλικράτης      | Σωτέλης     | Γόργων          |
| Ἀ]ψήφης           | Λυσίας      | Στράτ[ω]ν       |
| Ἀ]ριστείδης       | Ἀριστογένης | Ἀρισ[τ]οφάνη[ς] |
| 35 Φ]ιλόδημος     | Φιλίνος     | Γλα[ύ]κων       |
| Κ]ηφισόδοτος      | Διότιμος    | Φυσ[ων]ίδης     |
| Σ]ώφιλος          | Καλλωνίδης  | Ἀγ[ν]όδημος     |
| Ἀ]ντιμένης        | Καλλίξενος  | Διοκλῆς         |
| Ἑ]παίνετος        | Δεινίας     | Φανόστρατο[ς]   |
| 40 Ἑ]ργαῖος       | Σμίκυθος    | Εὐμήνιος        |
| Διογένης          | Τιμόδημος   | Θε[έ]δωρος      |
| Φρύνος            | Λύσις       | . . . ὕλεως     |
| Κ]τησιάδης        | Ἀκεσίας     | [Κέ]ρδων        |
| Κ]όροιβος         | Ἐπιχάρης    | [Ἐπ]ιχάρης      |
| 45 Κ]ράτυλλος     | Ἱερώνυμος   | Ε[ϋ]δοξος       |
| Σ]υνφέρμιος       | Ἀναξίλας    | Π[ο]λύζηλος     |
| Ν]ικίας           | Χαιρίας     | Γ[λ]αυκίας      |
| Λυσικλείδης       | Ἡρακλείδης  | Ἡ[ρ]ιγένης      |
| Φρούραρχος        | Ἀγασικλῆς   | Ἀντιχάρης       |
| 50 Χα[ρίστ]ανδρος | Ἀλκᾶς       | Φιλιστίδη[ς]    |
| Ὁ[λμπ]ιάρατος     | Κηφισόδοτος | Ἀμφικλείδ[ης]   |
| Σ . . . . ος      | Καλλικλῆς   | Φρούρος         |
| Μνη[σ]ίφιλος      | Κηφισόδωρος | Τίτων           |
| Σωσίας            | Νουμήνιος   | Εὐβιος          |
| 55 Ἀρχίνος        | Ξενοφίλος   | Καλλίβ[ιος]     |
| Λυκῖνος           | Ἐπέρβιος    | Σμῖκρο[ς]       |
| Καλλίας           | Ἄγνω        | Νεαῖος          |
| Μνησιγένης        | Πολύξενος   | Ἐργοτέ[λης]     |
| Σίκων             | Ἐρξιμένης   | Φωκίων          |
| 60 Ἀμφικῆδης      | Νίκων       | Ἀραιθ[ος]       |
| Ξένυλλος          |             |                 |

Στρατηγός  
Ἱπποδάμας  
Εὐθύμαχος

Ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ  
: Τελένικος

*These additions seem to be by a later hand, perhaps on the evidence of a later 'casualty list';*

65 Εὐμηλος : Μάντις cf. the Τ and Σ, for Υ  
 Ἀνδροσθένης and ζ, of Φρύνος l. 67.  
 Τοξόται : Φρύνος  
 Ταῦρος  
 Θεόδωρος  
 70 Ἀλεξίμαχος

The military operations to which this list of the killed belongs are described in Thuc. i 104, 105. The expression τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ l. 4 seems to show that Diodorus (xi 77, 1 sqq., 78, 2, 79, 3) is in error in ascribing them to different years. D agrees with Busolt *Gr. Gesch.* iii 1, 305 sqq. in assigning the events to the civil year 459/8 B.C.

"This is evidently one of ten similar stelai for each of the tribes; for the Athenians in battle were drawn up κατὰ φυλάς (Plut. *Aristid.* 5, *Cim.* 17; Lysias, *pro Mantith.* 15; Theophrastos, *Char.* δειλός *ad fin.*), and those who fell were buried κατὰ φυλάς (Thuk. ii. 34). Each tribe furnished one of the strategoi (Arist. Ἀθ. Πολ. 61. 1; Plut. *Cim.* 8). Our inscription gives us the names of two, Phrynichos (l. 6) and Hippodamas (l. 63). The latter was presumably Phrynichos' successor; for Droysen's suggestion (*Hermes*, 1875, p. 8), that though a member of the Erechtheid tribe he acted as strategos of some other, cannot be accepted." H l.c.

1. Ἐρεχθίδος: so D, after Meisterhans *Gr.* 37, on the ground that the ει of the third and second centuries B.C. indicate contraction of the vowels in the final syllable of Ἐρεχθίς, Ἀργίς, Οἰνίς.

5. στρατηγῶν: probably nominative.

**360.** A slab of white marble, now in the British Museum. CIG 170 and *Add.* p. 906; IG i 442; BMI 38; H 54. Cf. Bury *Hist. Gr.* 393, where a photographic reproduction of the stone is given. We have re-examined it.

A . Λ Δ Ε (ε, ει, η) . Η (= h) Ο Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν [Χ Σ = ξ] Ο (= ο, ου, ω)  
 Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ [Φ Σ = ψ]. Στοιχηδόν.

(The letters in brackets ( ) in lines 2—4 are those which have been lost since the first copy was made by Fauvel. From his copy we learn also that the inscription was formerly surmounted by a relief representing a group of warriors.)

Ἐ μ Π ο τ [ε ι δ α ι α ' ο ι δ ε ἀ π έ θ α ν ο ν - -  
 Ἀ θά ν α τ (ό μ με θ α) [νοῦ σιν - - - -  
 σ η μ α ί ν ε ι ν (ἀ ρ ε τ) [ή ν - - - -  
 κα ι π ρ ο γ ό ν ο υ ς (θ ε ν ε σ ?) - - - -  
 5 ν ί κ η ν εὐ π ό λ ε μ ο μ [μ ν ή μ' ἔ λ α β ο ν π ο λ έ μ ο ν .  
 Α ι θ ή ρ μ έ μ ψ υ χ ά ς ὑ π ε δ έ ξ α τ ο , σ ώ [μ α τ α δ ε χ θ ώ ν



τῶνδε Ποτειδαίας δ' ἀμφὶ πύλας ἐλ[ύθεν.  
 ἐχθρῶν δ' οἱ μὲν ἔχουσι τάφου μέρος, '[οι δὲ φυγόντες  
 τεῖχος πιστοτάτην ἐλπίδ' ἔθεντο [βίου.  
 10 Ἄνδρας μὲμ πόλις ἦδε ποθεῖ καὶ δῆ[μος Ἐρεχθέως,  
 πρόσθε Ποτειδαίας οἱ θάνον ἐμ πρ[ομάχοις,  
 παῖδες Ἀθηναίων ψυχὰς δ' ἀντίρρο[πα θέντες  
 ἡ[λλ]άξαντ' ἀρετὴν καὶ πατ[ρίδ'] εὐκλ[έισαν.

The stone commemorates the Athenians who fell in winning a victory before Potidaea, 432 B.C. See Thuc. i 63 and Plato *Charm.* 153 B. For the suggested restoration of the heading cf. no. 359.

5. *νικην εὐπόλεμον*: the same phrase occurs in Hom. *Hymn to Ares* 4. *σφέτερον*, usually read at the end of the line, does not suit the extant traces of letters.

7. ἐλ[ύθεν] is due to Dr O. Benndorf.

9. 'ἐλπιδ'. For instances of Old Attic aspiration see Meisterhans *Gr.* 86.

11 and 13. For the restoration cf. Tyrtaeus, ed. Bergk ix 23

Αὐτὸς δ' ἐν προμάχοισι πεσὼν φίλον ὤλεσε θυμόν,  
 ἄστυ τε καὶ λαοὺς καὶ πατρίδ' εὐκλείσας.

and no. 361 51.

361. A slab of Pentelic marble now in the National Museum at Athens. Kumanudes *Ἀθ.* x (1881), 524 sqq.; Kirchhoff *Herm.* xvii (1882), 623 sqq.; v. Wilamowitz *Herm.* xxii (1887), 243, note 3; IG i Suppl. 446 a, p. 108; Wilhelm *Oest. Jahresh.* ii p. 221, note 1; Ed. Meyer *Forschungen z. alt. Gesch.* ii (1899), p. 20; H 46.

ΑΒΛΔΕ (ε, ει, η) ΞΗ (= h) ΟΙΚΛΜΝΛ [ΧΣ = ξ] Ο (= o, ου, ω)

ΓΡΣΤΥΦΧ

Ο is smaller than the other letters.

|                      |                   |   |
|----------------------|-------------------|---|
| ἐγ Χερρονήσῳ         | ἐμ Βυζαντίῳ       |   |
| Ἀθηναίων : οἶδε      | Ἀθηναίων : οἶδ[ε] |   |
| ἀπέθανον·            | ἀπέθανον·         |   |
| Ἐπιτέλης : στρατηγός |                   |   |
| 5 Ἐρεχθῆδος          | Ἐρεχθῆδος         |   |
| Πυθόδωρος            | Νικόστρατος       | 5 |
| Ἀριστόδικος          | Φιλόκωμος         |   |
| Τήλεφος              |                   |   |
| Πυθόδωρος            |                   |   |
|                      | Αἰγῆδος           |   |
|                      | Χίονις            |   |
| 10 Αἰγῆδος           |                   |   |

|                     |              |           |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Ἐπιχάρης            | Πανδιονίδος  |           |
| Μνησίφιλος          | Φιλιστίδης   | 10        |
| Φαιδιμίδης          |              |           |
| Λάχης               |              |           |
| 15 <u>Νικόφιλος</u> | Λεωντίδος    |           |
| Πανδιονίδος         | Λυσίμαχος    |           |
| Λυσικλῆς            |              |           |
| Λεωντίδος           | Ἀκαμαντίδος  |           |
| <u>Χαιρῆς</u>       | Καλλισθένης  |           |
|                     |              |           |
| 20 Οἰνῆδος          | Οἰνῆδος      | 15        |
| Ῥοδοκλῆς            | Κάλλιππος    |           |
| Εὐρύβοτος           |              |           |
| Πολίτης             | Κεκροπίδος   |           |
| Ἡροκλείδης          | Κνίφων       |           |
|                     | Δημοτέλης    |           |
| 25 Κεκροπίδος       | Ἴπποθωντίδος | 20        |
| Ἀρίσταρχος          | Αἴσων        |           |
| Καρυστόνικος        |              |           |
| Θεόμνηστος          | Αἰαντίδος    |           |
| Ἀρίσταρχος          | Νικόδημος    |           |
| 30 Εὐκράτης         |              |           |
| Νικόμαχος           | Ἀντιοχίδος   |           |
|                     | Φανίας       | 25        |
| Ἴπποθωντίδος        |              |           |
| Σωτελίδης           | Πανδιονίδος  |           |
| Ποσειδίππος         | Σιμωνίδης    |           |
| 35 <u>Αἰαντίδος</u> | Αἰσχύλος     | Ἀρχέπολις |
| <u>Δίφιλος</u>      | Σμικρίων     |           |
|                     | Χαροπίδης    | 30        |
|                     | Ναξιάδης     |           |
| Ἀντιοχίδος          | Λεωντίδος    |           |

|                      |              |    |
|----------------------|--------------|----|
| Κράτων               | Φίλων        |    |
| Ἀντικράτης           | Εὐδημος      |    |
| 40 Εὐδοξος           | Ἀκαμαντίδος  | 35 |
|                      | Πρώταρχος    |    |
|                      | Κεκροπίδος   |    |
|                      | Χαιρίας      |    |
|                      | Ἀστυάναξ     |    |
|                      | Λυσίστρατος  | 40 |
| ᾽Οἶδε ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις | Ἱπποθωντίδος |    |
| πολέμοις ἀπέθανον    | Τιμόνοθος    |    |
|                      | Ἀντιφάνης    |    |
| Ἐρεχθίδος            | Αἰαντίδος    |    |
| Λυσανίας             | Κλείνοθος    | 45 |
|                      | Φίλιος       |    |
|                      | Καλλικλῆς    |    |
|                      | Ἐλευθεράθην  |    |
|                      | Σημιχίδης    |    |

᾽Οἶδε παρ' Ἑλλήσποντον ἀπώλεσαν ἀγλαὸν ἥβην  
βαρνάμενοι, σφετέραν δ' εὐκλείεσσαν πατρίδα,  
ὥστ' ἐχθροὺς στενάχειμ πολέμου θέρος ἐκκομίσαντας,  
αὐτοῖς δ' ἀθάνατον μνήμ' ἀρετῆς ἔθεσαν.

(In Col. i lines 15, 18, 19, 35, 36, as indicated by underlining, and in Col. ii l. 28, Ἀρχέποις, have been added subsequently by another hand. Perhaps also the epigram at the end.)

This list of those who fell in the Chersonese, at Byzantium and ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις πολέμοις i 41 sqq., ii 26 sqq., was thought by Kirchhoff to refer to the operations of Alcibiades on the shores of the Hellespont, and to have been erected after his return to Athens, 408 B.C. Others, with whom Messrs Hicks and Hill agree, point to the letters which indicate an earlier date and would refer the inscription to about 440 B.C., when, at the time of the Samian revolt, Byzantium cast off her allegiance to Athens (Thuc. i 115, 117), and the whole of the Thracian region was disturbed; see Hill, *Sources for Greek History* pp. 141, 142.

Col. i 5 etc. Ἐρεχθίδος etc. For the orthography see 359 l.

Note that the tribes come in their official order of precedence (Rem. vi, p. 127); but the Acamantis is absent from Col. i as having no list of dead.

i 19. Χαιρῆς: i.e. Χαιρέας (Wilhelm l.c. quoted by H).

Col. ii 48. Ἐλευθεραί: on the confines of Attica and Boeotia; not a deme.

Epigram l. 51. For the form βαρνάμενος, a favourite one in epigrams, cf. Ro. i 99 (Corcyra), 106 (Acarmania). For εὐκλείεσσαν cf. 360 13.

52. Cf. Aesch. Pers. 822: πάγκλαυτον ἐξαμῶ θέρος; Agam. 1655: ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰδ' ἐξαμῆσαι πολλὰ δύστηνον θέρος.

**362.** An epistyle of finely sculptured Pentelic marble found in the outer Ceramicus. Koehler *Ber. Berl. Ak.* 1870, p. 272; D 68; H 87; IG II 3, 1673; A. Brückner *Mitth.* xiv (1889) 405 sqq.; H. and V. *Ath.* 576; A. Martin *Les Cavaliers Athén.* 415 sqq.; Köpp, *Arch. Anz.* 1895, p. 25.

Alphabet, type 1.

1 Οἷδε ἱππέης ἀπέθανον ἐν Κορίνθῳ. Μελησίης Ὀνητορίδης  
2 φύλαρχος Ἀντιφάνης Θεάγγελος Φάνης

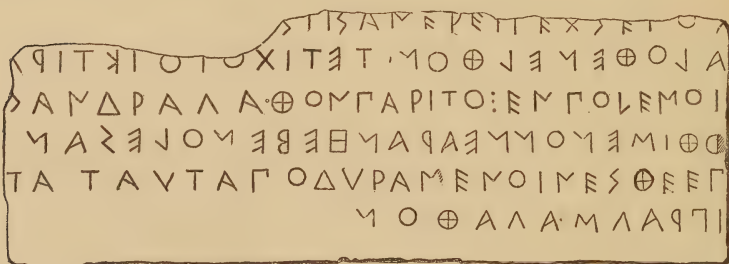
(1) Λυσίθεος Πάνδιος Νικόμαχος. Ἐν Κορωνείᾳ.

(2) Δημοκλῆς Δεξίλεως Ἐνδημος. Νεοκλείδης.

The inscription runs in two continuous lines from the left margin of the stone; the right-hand portion is un-inscribed. For the date 394/3 B.C. see no. **371** and the allusions to the battles of Corinth and Coronea Xen. *Hell.* iv 2, 9—23, and 3, 16. It has been conjectured that the inscription contains the headings of columns of names, but this is not certain. The name Neoclides only belongs to the words Ἐν Κορωνείᾳ. It is not clear that the words of Pausanias i 29, 8, κεῖνται δὲ (on the road from Dipylon to the Academy) καὶ οἱ περὶ Κόρινθον πεσόντες refer to this monument which seems to commemorate only a phylarch and ten knights as having fallen before Corinth.

1. For the form ἱππέης see **7** 57, **148** III 16.

**363.** = Ro. i **36**. A base 0.705 m. in breadth found at Sepolia. IG i 463; *Suppl.* p. 47



Εἴτ' ἀστέ]ς τις ἀνὴρ εἴτε ξένος | ἄλ(λ)οθεν ἐλθών,  
Τέτ(τ)ιχον οἰκτίρα]ς, ἄνδρ' ἀγαθόν, παρίτω :  
ἐν πολέμῳ | φθίμενον, νεαρὰν ἥβην ὀλέσαν]τα.  
ταῦτ' ἀποδυράμενοι νείσθε ἐπ'ὶ πρᾶγμ' ἀγαθόν.

For the single consonants λ and τ in ἄλ(λ)οθεν, Τέτ(τ)ιχον standing for λλ, ττ, see Meisterhans *Gr.* 94, who gives as the earliest instance of gemination in archaic Attic stone inscriptions IG i *Suppl.* 373 e p. 41 = **190** (527—510 B.C.): Ἀπόλλωνος. Our inscription may go back to the middle of the sixth century B.C.

**364.** (a) on a base, (b) on a superposed sepulchral stele, with a relief.  
E. A. Gardner *Hdb. Gr. Sculpture*, Fig. 33; IG 1 464; Loewy 10.

<sup>a</sup>  
 ΑΡΙΣΤΙΟΜΟΣ ΕΡΛΟΝΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΟΣ.  
<sup>b</sup>  
 Ἀριστίωνος. Ἔργον Ἀριστοκλέους.

The name in the genitive, Ἀριστίωνος, is that of the deceased. Loewy *l.c.* mentions four artists named Aristocles but thinks it unsafe to identify our Aristocles with any one of them. According to the alphabet the inscription should belong to the last quarter of the sixth century B.C. For a 'stele of Aristion', ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ, of a later date, see H. and V. p. 582 (IG II 3, 3493).

(F) **365.** = Ro. 1 37. A fragment of Pentelic marble irregularly cut, measuring 0.42 m. × 0.52 m. Pittakis, Ἐφ. ἀρχ. 167; IG 1 467. The dotted portions are given on the authority of Pittakis, who saw the inscription before it was mutilated.

ΑΤΑΛΥΘΟΛΑΙΜΕ  
 ΕΞΕΤΣΣΟΜΑΡΕ  
 ΟΙΔΙΩΟ

Ἐνιάλου, θυγατρὸς Σπονδίδου | κεραμ(έ)ως στήλη.

The character of the letters belongs to the end of the seventh or the beginning of the sixth century B.C. The nominative of Ἐνιάλου is probably Ἐνιάλον. Similar neuter forms of female names are common in the manumission inscriptions of Delphi.

It is just possible that in Κεραμῶς we may have a case of contraction and not of omitted ε; see Meisterhans *Gr.* 141, where however the examples quoted are those in which an *iota* precedes the genitive and accusative termination.

**366.** = Ro. 1 38. A square base in which is fixed a sepulchral column, broken, but retaining traces of colours, found at Velanideza, IG 1 468. Cf. Kekulé *Die ant. Bildw. im Thes.* p. 155; *Mitth.* IV 36 sqq.

ΛΥΣΕΑΙΕΜΘΑΔΕΣΕ  
 ΜΑΓΓΑΤΕΡΣΕΜΟΜΕ  
 ΠΕΘΕΚΕΜ

Λυσέα ἐνθάδε σή-  
 μα πατὴρ Σήμων ἐ-  
 πέθηκεν.

**367.** = Ro. 1 43. A stone inserted upside down in the wall of the church at Merenda CIG 28; IG 1 469 and *Suppl.* pp. 47, 112; Lolling *Mitth.* 1 174 sq.; Loewy 12. See next page.

On the left face Lolling *l.c.* has recognised letters which he restores thus: [Ἀρ]ιστων Παρι[ός μ' ἐπ]ό[η]σε; cf. Ro. 1 44 (IG 1 466) and, for a similar restoration, 1 44 a (IG 1 *Suppl.* 477 b). The characters are those of the first quarter of the sixth century B.C.

ρεμαφραζικλείας·  
 κορε:κεκλερομαι  
 αιειαμτιλαμο  
 παραθεομτουτο  
 λαχορομομα

Σῆμα Φρασικλείας·  
 κούρη κεκλήσομαι  
 αἰεί, ἀντὶ γάμου  
 παρὰ Θεῶν τοῦτο  
 λαχοῦσ' ὄνομα.

**368.** On the upper of four blocks of a sepulchral monument found at Vurva near Velanideza in Attica. Stais *Δελτ.* 1890 p. 103, no. 18 and p. 111, tab. III 4; *IG I Suppl.* 477 p, p. 189.

ΞΨΙΛΞ:ΠΑΙΔΟΣ  
 ΚΑΤΕΘΕΚΕΜ:ΚΑΛΟΜΙΔΕΜ  
 ΑΦΥΤΑΡ:ΦΑΙΔΙΜΟΣ:ΕΡΛΑΣΑ  
 Ο-

Μνήμ  $\cup\cup-\cup\cup$  δ[δ]ε } φίλης παιδὸς | κατέθηκεν.  
 Or Εἰκόν'  $\cup--$  τήν[δ]ε }  
 Καλὸν ἰδεῖν· | ἀφυτὰρ Φαίδιμος εἰργάσα[τ]ο.

Kirchhoff places the monument not later than 550 B.C. For the **F** in *ἀφυτὰρ* the *ναφυπηγός* of *IG I Suppl.* 373<sup>234</sup> (p. 198), on Naxian marble, is compared, but the possibility remains that both are of foreign origin. See Meisterhans *Gr.* 3, 4; Larfeld *Hdb. Gr. Epigr.* II 389. The long *ā* of *καλόν* is remarkable in an Attic inscription. Note that in *εἰργάσατο* the *το* is written right to left.

**369.** On a square base or stele. *IG II* 3, 1682.

Alphabet, type 1.

Καλλιστὼ Νικοφίλου Ἀγγελήθεν.

This is a common type of sepulchral inscription and belongs probably to the early part of the fourth century B.C.

**370.** A sepulchral amphora of late form. From the Elgin Collection. BMI 80; *IG II* 3, 1850.

ΤΙΜΟΦΩΝ,  
 ΤΙΜΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ  
 ΑΝΑΓΤΡΑΣΙΟΣ

Τιμοφῶν  
 Τιμοστράτου  
 Ἀναγυράσιος

The amphora is fluted on the surface and the letters are engraved in the flutings. Possibly the inscription is much later than the date of the



amphora (note the Σ), for fluted amphorae are not inscribed, and the custom of placing fluted amphorae on tombs ceased after the end of the fourth century. (Kumanudis Ἑπτ. ἐπιγρ. ἐπιτυμβ. Prol. p. ιζ sq.; but Mr Hicks BMI *l.c.* thinks that the letters may well be contemporaneous with the amphora.)

**371.** A sepulchral stele with a relief, found in the Ceramicus. IG II 3, 2084; D 67; H 88. See also for a description of the monument, among other authorities, H. and V. *Ath.* 579; E. A. Gardner *Hdbk of Gk Sculpture* Fig. 94; A. Martin *Cavaliers &c.* (1886) pp. 415 sqq.; A. Brückner *Jahrb. d. Inst.* 1895, p. 204; Köpp *Arch. Anz.* 1895, p. 25.

Alphabet, type 1.

|            |                                  |
|------------|----------------------------------|
|            | Δεξιλέως Λυσανίου Θορίκιος       |
| 414/3 B.C. | ἐγένετο ἐπὶ Τεισάνδρου ἀρχοντος, |
| 394/3 B.C. | ἀπέθανε ἐπ' Εὐβουλίδου           |
|            | ἐγ Κορίνθῳ τῶν πέντε ἱππέων.     |

"Among the thousands of Attic tombs that we know of, this one alone bears a date" (H). The name of Dexileos occurs in no. **362** and therefore fixes also the date of that inscription. From l. 2 we can correct Diod. xiii 7, 1 who gives the name of the archon marking the birth of Dexileos as Πείσανδρος. As no. **362** shows that more than five knights fell at the battle of Corinth, the expression τῶν πέντε ἱππέων must refer to some unrecorded episode of the battle unless, as has been suggested, it is a military title (Brückner, *Jahrbb.* 1895 p. 204). In 394/3 B.C. Dexileos would have only just ceased to be an ἐφηβος; cf. *Rem.* vii, p. 145.

**372.** A small stelè of Hymettian marble. Dragatsis Παρν. 1883 p. 82; IG II 3, 2265.

ΜΙΑΤΙΑΔΗΣ  
Ο+ΕΛΟΥ  
ΛΑΚΙΑΔΗΣ

Μι(λ)τιάδης  
Ὁφέλου  
Λακιάδης.

For the demotic Λακιάδης cf. the note on no. **120**, col. a 2. Probably the inscription commemorates a member of the family of the famous general. For the form of φ in l. 2 and the limits of date which it indicates see **51**.

**373.** A stelè of Hymettian marble, the tomb-stone of an 'isoteles.' IG II 3, 2723.

Alphabet, type 1.

Ἀγάθων  
ἰσοτελής.

**374.** A stelè of Hymettian marble, the tomb-stone of a foreigner (*Ancyra*). Found in the Acropolis. IG II 3, 2735.

Alphabet, probably type 2;  $\pi$  is  $\pi_2$ ,  $\sigma$  is  $\sigma_2$ .

Ἀπο<ι>λλώνιος

Ἀπτίνου

Ἀγκυρανός.

Probably not earlier than the second century B.C.

**375.** A stelè of Pentelic marble, with a pediment and a relief. The inscription is bilingual, Greek and Phœnician. Henzen and Gildemeister *Ann. d. Inst.* 1861 p. 321 sqq.; Renan *Corp. inscr. Sem.* I p. 139 sqq. and photographic plate 21 and 23 n. 115; Kumanudes *Ἐπιγρ. ἐπιτύμβ.* 1607; Kaibel *Ep. Gr.* 96; IG II 3, 2836. Cf. Kekulé *Die antiken Bildwerke im Theseion* 57; Usener *De Iliadis carmine quodam Phocaico*, Bonn 1875 p. 33 note; Wolters *Mitth.* XIII 1888, p. 310.

Alphabet, type 1.

Ἀντίπατρος Ἀφροδισίου Ἀσκα[λωνίτης]  
Δομσαλὸς Δομανὸν Σιδώνιος ἀνέθηκε.

[Phœnician inscription.]

[Relief.]

Μηθεὶς ἀνθρώπων θαυμαζέτω εἰκόνα τήνδε,  
ὥς περὶ μὲν με λέων, περὶ δὲ γ' πρῶρ' (ἐ)γκτετάνυσται.  
5 ἦλθε γὰρ ἐ<ι>χθρολέων τὰ μὰ θέλων σποράσαι·  
ἀλλὰ φίλοι τ' ἤμυναν καὶ μοι κτέρισαν τάφον οὔτη,  
οὓς ἔθελον φιλέων, ἱερᾶς ἀπὸ νηὸς ἰόντες·  
Φοινίκην δὲ λιπ(ὼ)ν τεῖδε χθονὶ σῶμα κέκρυνμαι.

The date should not be much later than the end of the fourth century B.C.

The Phœnician inscription has been thus interpreted: *Ego sheém(?)*, *filius Abdastarti, Ascalonites. Quod erexi ego Domsâlôh, filius Domhannonis, Sidonius.* Cf. G. A. Cooke *North Sem. Inscr.* p. 93 sq.; S. A. Cook *Jewish Qu. Rev.* XVI 282.

Usener explains as follows: In accordance with the superstitions of Semitic peoples a dead man who had not been properly buried was carried off to the shades by some evil Jinnee, and this Jinnee is represented here by the figure of a lion. Antipater seems to have died at Athens and, there being a doubt whether he was duly buried, the burial rites were performed by certain sacred deputies who had arrived at the Piræus in a Phœnician ship. Domsalos, I. 2, may have been the president of the deputies. Koehler, IG, quotes from the *Corp. inscr. Sem.* I 114 Τύρον καὶ Σιδῶνος [εἰκ]όνας οἱ ἐκ Τύρου ἱερонаύται Ἀπόλλωνι ἀνέθηκαν. For another explanation see P. Wolters *l.c.*

4. περὶ δέ γ' qu. δὲ ἐγ=ἐκ, the ἐκ being an anticipation of ἐκ in ἐγκτετάνυσται (ἐκτ)?

6. The metre halts in *ἤμυναν*. For *οὔτη* cf. the Boeotian *οὔτον, οὔτο* etc.

8. In *κέκρυνμαι* we have perhaps an archaising imitation of orthography such as that of *πονπῆ, συνμάχων* etc.

**376.** "In Lusierii Museo, olim Athenis; ex schedis Rosii" Boeckh CIG 851; Kumanudis *Ἐπιγρ. ἐπιτύμβ.* 1800; D 69; IG II 3, 2982. The stone is lost.

Alphabet, type 1; O = ο, ου.

Κλεοδήμου  
τοῦ Ἀριστ[ι]π-  
π<π>ου Θασίου  
ομήρου.

The unfortunate Thasian hostage died, it appears, before he could be restored to his country. The inscription may be as early as 408/7 B.C., when Thasos was recovered by Thrasybulus. Cf. 23 7.

**377.** A stelè of Hymettian marble with a rounded pediment. Kumanudis *Ἐπιγρ. ἐπιτύμβ.* 2953; IG II 3, 3234.

Alphabet, type 1.

Ἡρα[κ]λείδ[α]ς Μύσος κατ[α]παλταφέτας.

The Doric form of the words is accounted for by the nationality of the deceased. Probably not later than the second half of the fourth century B.C. For *Μύσος* Kum. reads *Μέγιστος*. On *καταπαλταφέτας* see Rem. vii, p. 147.

**378, 379.** Two examples of common types. *a.* CIG 6969; Froehner *Inscr.* 227; IG II 3, 3978. *b.* IG II 3, 4019.

(378)

*a.* ΜΟΣΧΕΜΟΣΧΟΥΧΑΙΡΕ Μόσχε Μόσχου χαίρε.

(379)

*b.* ΝΙΚΗ Νίκη  
ΧΡΗΣΤΗ Χρηστή.

**380.** A stelè of Pentelic marble, with a rounded pediment. Kumanudis *Ἐπιγρ. ἐπιτύμβ.* 3292; IG II 3, 4112.

Alphabet, type 1.

Σαννὼ  
Χρηστή.  
—  
Ἀγαθὴ  
κυκλίστρια.

By *κυκλίστρια* is probably meant a dancer of some kind. The interval on the stelè between the upper two and the lower two words seems to have been occupied by a relief figuring a *κυκλίστρια*.

**381.** A stelè of Pentelic marble, found near the cave of Pan, now at the entrance to the Acropolis. CIG *Add.* i p. 919 (part); Wordsworth *Ath. and Att.* p. 144; IG III 2, 1424.

Alphabet: α<sub>1</sub>, α<sub>11</sub>, ε<sub>1</sub>, ε<sub>4</sub>, ζ<sub>2</sub>, θ<sub>2</sub>, κ<sub>3</sub>, λ<sub>5</sub>, μ<sub>2</sub>, π<sub>3</sub>, π<sub>4</sub>, σ<sub>3</sub>, ω<sub>3</sub>.

No *iota mutum*.

Παραδίδωμι τοῖς  
καταχθονίοις θ[ε-  
οῖς τοῦτο τὸ ἡρώ[ν]  
φυλάσσειν, Πλού-  
5 τῶνι καὶ Δήμητρι  
καὶ Περσεφόνη  
καὶ Ἐρινύσι καὶ πᾶσι  
τοῖς καταχθονίοις  
θεοῖς· εἴ τις ἀποκο-  
10 σμίσει τοῦτο τὸ ἡρώ-  
ν ἢ ἀποσκουτλώσῃ,  
ἢ ε[ῖ] τι καὶ ἕτερον μετα-  
κεινήσει ἢ αὐτὸς ἢ  
δι' ἄλλον, τούτῳ μὴ  
15 γῇ βατή, μὴ θάλασσα  
πλωτή, ἀλλὰ ἐκρει-  
ζωθήσεται πανγένε[ι]  
πᾶσι τοῖς κακοῖς πε[ρ]-  
ραν δώσει, καὶ φρεῖ-  
20 κῇ [κ]α[λ]ί πυρετῶ καὶ τε-  
τα[ρ]ταίῳ καὶ ἐλέφα[ν]-  
τ[ι] κ[α]λ[ί] ὅσα κακὰ κ[α]λ[ί] π[α]-  
θή ἀνθρώποις γί-  
γνεται, ταῦτα εἴ[σ]-  
25 τ(ω) τῶ τολμήσαντι  
ἐκ το[ύ]του τοῦ ἡρώ-  
ο[ν] μετακεινήσai [τι].

The inscription belongs to the Imperial Period. A similar series of imprecations occurs in IG III 2, 1423, which is headed by the lines: Ἀντωνία ἡ καὶ Σωκρατικὴ τῷ γλυκυτάτῳ μου ἀνδρὶ | Ἀντιόχῳ τῷ καὶ Συνεσίῳ ἐποιή-  
σατο τὸ ἡρώων τοῦτο | τέλος καμάτων.

On the general subject of imprecations and *devotiones* see introd. note on 406-8. 'As wealth and luxury increased (Newton *Essays* p. 200) and republican simplicity decayed, sepulchral monuments on a much larger scale became the fashion and took the form of a small distyle temple, *heroon*, such as we see in the vase pictures after Alexander the Great's time.... The inscriptions on the tombs of the Roman period are constantly asserting the freehold rights of the family to whom the tomb belongs.'

10. ἀποκοσμίσει i.e. ἡσει; see note on l. 16.

11. ἀποσκουτλώσῃ: 'shall despoil of its pavement.' We have also σκουτλώσις and σκουτλάριος. The derivation is from the Latin *scutula* (Vitruv. VII 1, 4).

16. ἐκρῆζωθήσεται: i.e. ἐκρῆζωθήσεται. See the note on no. 91 and compare the debased orthography of no. 383. Another instance of lateness, and perhaps of the influence of the *κοινή*, is the σσ of φυλάσσειν, l. 4, and θάλασσα, l. 15. Cf. the note on 89 4.

**382.** A stone found in a vineyard Σπίρου Σκοτήδη near the shore, now in his house at Athens. On the same stone, which was afterwards inverted, was engraved an older inscription given IG III 2, 2601 a. IG III 2, 1425 a.

ΟΝΗCΙΜΟC  
CΩCΙΓΕΝΟΥC

Ὀνήσιμος  
Σωσιγένους

ΠΑΙΑΝΙΕΥC

Παιανιεύς

ΑΝΤΙCΟΡΥCCHΜΟΙ  
ΑΠΟΤΟΥΚΑΤΟΧΟΥΔΥ  
ΟΠΟΔΕCΟΠΙCΩΜΕ  
ΤΑΒΑΤΩ

Ἄν τις ὀρύσῃ μοι  
ἀπὸ τοῦ κατόχου δύ- 5  
ο πόδες ὀπίσω με-  
ταβάτω.

‘If anyone digs a grave I beg that he will remove two feet behind the *κάτοχος*.’ Can this mean the sepulchral stone itself? Cf. Hesych. *κάτοχοι* λῖθοι οἱ ἐπὶ μνήμασι τιθέμενοι. *πόδες* in l. 6 is due to an ignorant engraver, and must not be classed with examples such as *τέτορες*=*τέτορας* (*Delphi*).

**383.** A stele of Hymettian marble. Kumanudis Ἐπιγρ. ἐπιτύμβ. 3268; IG III 2, 1433 (in cursive only).

Κληματεί-  
ου δοῦλος τί-  
μιος κῆτε ἐν  
τῷ τόπῳ τού-  
5 τῷ Πρίμος. Ἦ τις  
τρομήσῃ τῷ  
βαστερναρίω-  
ν, καταβαλῇτε  
τῷ ταμιείῳ χρο-  
10 σοῦ ὥκίας τρίς.

For the orthographical corruptions see note on no. 91.

3. κῆτε=κεῖται.

5. Ἦ=εἴ.

6. Dittenberger strangely explains *τρομήσῃ* by *τολμήσει*, but even so the meaning is not clear.

7. *βαστερνάριοι* should be carriers of *basternae* (litters) or *feretra* (biers). τῷ may be a mistake for τῶν.

8. καταβαλῇτε=καταβαλεῖται.

9. For *χροσοῦ* cf. 141 l.

10. ὥκίας=οὐγκίας, *uncias*.

**384.** A sepulchral tablet of white marble: H. 2 ft. 7 in.; Br. 1 ft. 10½ in.: now in the British Museum. CIG 606; BMI 81; IG III 2, 1445. With a relief representing a bearded man seated and medically treating a youth who stands by him naked. A conical vessel on the ground Mr Hicks thinks was the cupping glass, *σικία*, *cucurbita*, found also upon the coins of Epidaurus, with evident reference to the worship of Asklepios.

The alphabet conforms to no regular type; it contains α<sub>7</sub>, δ<sub>2</sub>, ε<sub>4</sub>, θ<sub>4</sub>, λ<sub>5</sub>, μ<sub>4</sub>, π<sub>4</sub>, σ<sub>6</sub>, ω<sub>4</sub>. The mark ‘ is used to denote abbreviations; in l. 4 *κ*=καί.

Ἰάσων ὁ καὶ Δέκμος Ἀχαρνεὺς ἰατρός.  
Διονύσιος Ἰάσονος Ἀχαρ’, γόνῳ δὲ Θεοδώρου Ἀθμονέως.  
Θεόμνηστος Διονυσίου Ἀχαρ’ καὶ Εἰρήνης τῆς Ἰάσονος Ἀχαρ’.  
Φι]λοστράτῃ Ἀφροδεῖσιου τοῦ Ὡ Ῥαμν’. κ(αὶ) Ἀριστίου τῆς  
5 ου τοῦ... Μελιτέ. [Καρποδώρ-

Mr Hicks, BMI, remarks that the genealogical pedantry of the epitaph is characteristic of late Athenian society. From a comparison of the names of the pedigree with those of other inscriptions he would assign the date to the earlier half of the second century A.D., and with this the written character agrees.

1. Δέκμος. Perhaps Decimus was the original name, and Jason assumed in allusion to his medical skill (ἰάομαι).

2. γόνῳ δέ. Cf. IG III 2, 1706 Πραξικλῆς | Εὐφρονίου, | γόνῳ δέ | Καλλικράτου | Θορικίου.

3, 4. The abbreviation 'Αχαρ' denotes 'Αχαρνεύς not 'Αχαρνέως, for the person adopted passed into the deme of his adoptive father (Keil *Rh. M.* 1865 p. 535). For the ∩ in l. 4 see p. 188.

**385.** Found near the church Hagia Triada. Ch. Bayet BCH II (1878) p. 166 n. 62 (Tab. III 7); IG III 2, 3436.

Alphabet: α<sub>8</sub>, α<sub>13</sub>, ε<sub>4</sub>, μ<sub>5</sub>, σ<sub>6</sub>, φ<sub>7</sub>.

+ Κυμητ[ή-  
ριον Εὐφρα-  
σείου οἰαλᾶ  
κὲ Γενναδί-  
5 ας +

The + is a common mark of a Christian inscription; so also the use of the word κοιμητήριον (but cf. nos. **388—9**). Here we have the debased late form κυμ-, as we have the converse change in οἰαλᾶ for ὑαλᾶ, 'glass-worker.'

**386.** Found in the Ceramicus. IG III 2, 3486.

Alphabet: α<sub>8</sub>, γ<sub>1</sub>, γ<sub>2</sub>, δ<sub>2</sub>, ε<sub>4</sub>, η<sub>3</sub>, ι<sub>3</sub>, κ<sub>5</sub>, λ<sub>2</sub>, μ<sub>5</sub>, ν<sub>6</sub>, ο<sub>1</sub>, ο<sub>3</sub>, σ<sub>6</sub>, τ<sub>3</sub>, υ<sub>1</sub>, υ<sub>3</sub>, ω<sub>8</sub>.

+ Κοιμητή-  
ριον Σεργί-  
ου μικροῦ,  
τετραδίας  
5 Ἰωάννου νέ-  
ου, μηνὶ Φλε-  
βοναρίῳ ἰν-  
δικτι(ῶ)ν(ος) ιγ.  
+

The meaning of τετραδία Ἰωάννου νέου is obscure. The Cycle of Indictions was, according to the generally received account, established by Constantine in A.D. 312 and was a fiscal period of 15 years. The dates given by Indictions are necessarily vague because the number of the year only in the Indictional period, and not the number of the Indiction itself is specified. On the difficulties attending the whole subject of the Indictions see v. Gardthausen *Gr. Palaeogr.* 384 sqq.

**387.** Found in Salamis. CIG 9303; Kumanudis Ἐπιγρ. ἐπιτύμβ. 3540; IG III 2, 3509.

Alphabet: α<sub>14</sub>, ε<sub>4</sub>, θ<sub>2</sub>, μ<sub>5</sub>, ξ<sub>8</sub>, π<sub>4</sub>, σ<sub>6</sub>, ω<sub>8</sub>. No *iota mutum*.



+  
 + Οἶκος αἰώνιος  
 Ἀγαθωνος ἀνα-  
 γν. καὶ Εὐφημίας  
 ἐν δυσὶ θήκαις  
 5 ἰδίᾳ ἐκάστῳ ἡμῶν  
 εἰ δέ τις τῶν ἰδίων  
 εἰ ἕτερός τις τολ-  
 μήσῃ σῶμα κατα-  
 θέσθαι ἐνταῦθα  
 10 παρέξ τῶν δύο  
 ἡμῶν, λόγον δώ-  
 η τῷ θεῷ καὶ ἀ-  
 νάθεμα ἦτω  
 μαρὰν ἀθάν.  
 +

Kirchhoff assigns the inscription  
 to the fourth or fifth century A.D.  
 For the quotation at the end see the  
 commentaries on N. T. *Ep. ad Cor.*  
 I xvi 21.

2. ἀναγνώ.: i.e. ἀναγνώστου.

7. εἰ=ἦ points to a period when  
 they were identical in sound.

**388, 389.** Two inscriptions on Pentelic marble shown by the figures of a  
 seven-branched candelabrum to be of Jewish origin. **388** CIG 9313; BCH  
 II (1878) p. 167 n. 65 (tab. III 4); IG III 2, 3545. **389** BCH *ib.* p. 168 n. 66  
 (tab. III 3); IG III 2, 3546.

Alphabet of the same general type as the preceding. In **389** the δ has the  
 form δ.

(388)

Κοιμητήριον  
 Εὐτυχίας τῆς  
 μητρὸς Ἀθη-  
 νέου κὲ Θεον-  
 5 κτίστου.

(389)

Κυμητή-  
 ριον Θε-  
 οδούλα[s  
 καὶ Μωσ-  
 5 εως].

In **388** 3, 4 Ἀθηναίου κέ=Ἀθηναίου καί: cf. **92**. For the existence of a  
 Jewish Colony at Athens cf. Philo *Legatio ad Caium*; N.T. *Acts* xvii; Dumont  
*Éphéb. Att.* I 112 sq.

### Section XIII. Miscellaneous.

**390.**=Ro. I **34.** On a painted terra-cotta vase found in 1880 in the Dipylon. Studniczka *Mitth.* xviii 225 sqq. (taf. 10); IG I *Suppl.* 492 a, p 119.



‘ὅς νῦν ὀρχηστῶν πάντων ἀταλώτατα παίζειι  
το(ῦ)το δεκάν μιν.

This, the oldest known Attic inscription, is according to Kirchhoff undoubtedly older than the beginning of the sixth century B.C. The reading of the second line (an Adonius) is due to Studniczka *l.c.* He thinks that the vase or rather wine-vessel was a prize won probably at a public contest and placed in the tomb with the winner. But the explanation of δεκάν as = δέχεσθαι is more than doubtful. ΤΟΤΟ for τοῦτο is a unique example at so early a period; cf. **84**.

(F) **391.** A leaden ἀλτήρ found at Eleusis. Philios 'Εφ. ἀρχ. 1883, 190; IG I *Suppl.* \*422<sup>4</sup>, p. 105.

‘Αλ(λ)όμενος νίκησε-  
ν ‘Επαίνετος ‘  
οὔνεκα τοῦδε  
‘α-

Possibly a second ἀλτήρ was dedicated at the same time by the victor. The ‘α . . . of l. 4 might have been continued as ἀλτήρ (or perhaps it was τοῦδε ἀλτήρος) on the second

ἀλτήρ. The date may be earlier than the beginning of the sixth century B.C.

(F) **392, 393, 394.** *Ostraka*, containing votes for the banishment respectively of Megacles, son of Hippocrates (487/6 B.C.), Xanthippus, father of Pericles (486/5 B.C.), and Themistocles (the first banishment, 483 B.C., rather than the second, 470 B.C., or shortly after, because the form Δ does not

appear after 480 B.C.). On the extensive use of Ostraka for official and commercial purposes see the important work of U. Wilcken "Griechische Ostraka" Vols. I, II, 1899.

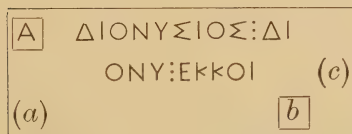
(392) IG I Suppl. 569. (393) *ib.* 570 (another, 571). (394) *Mitth.* xxii 345.

|               |             |             |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Μεγακλῆς;     | Ξάνθιππος   | Θεμισθοκλῆς |
| Ἴππο]κράτους; | Ἀρρίφρονος. | Φρεάρριος.  |
| Ἀλωπεκῆθε.    |             |             |

For the form Θεμισθοκλῆς cf. 148 18.

**395—400.** *Tesserae judicium.* These are small bronze plates, about  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch thick, which served as Athenian Dicasts' tickets or *πινάκια*. For a full discussion of these relics see the authorities quoted below. Each is stamped with a letter indicating one of the ten divisions of judges, and with the owl or gorgoneion. These *πινάκια* must not be confused with the *σύμβολα*, the vouchers which enable the dicasts, when impanelled to try a case, to receive the *τριώβολον*. Nor are the letters those by which the various courts are marked. From the fact that some of the *πινάκια* were found in tombs it has been inferred that it was usual to bury a dicast's *πινάκιον* with him; hence possibly the jest in *Ar. Plut.* 277: ἐν τῇ σαρῶ νυνὶ λαχὼν τὸ γράμμα σὸν δικάζειν, | σὸ δ' οὐ βαδίζει; ὁ δὲ Χάρων τὸ ξύμβολον δίδωσιν. Nearly all the tickets which have as yet come to light appear to belong to the fourth century B.C. (P. Girard *BCH* II (1878) p. 524; C. Curtius *Rh. M.* xxxi (1876) p. 281 sqq.; O. Rayet *Ann. de l'Ass. pour l'encouragement des ét. grecques* 1878 p. 205 sq.; A. Dumont *Rev. Arch.* 1868, xvii p. 140 sqq.; Schoemann *Opusc.* i 203 sqq.; *Att. Proc.* 127; K. F. Hermann *Gr. Staatsalterth.* i<sup>o</sup> 876; Dar. and Sagl. s.v. *Dikastai*.)

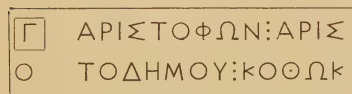
(395) IG II 2, 876.



On the ticket are stamped three symbols; (a) an owl between two letters Α and Ο, with traces of Η above (*i.e.* ΑΘΗ); (b) two owls united with one head, with the letter Α on each side; (c) a Gorgon's head.

Α Διονύσιος Δι-  
ονυ(σίον) ἐκ Κοί(λης)

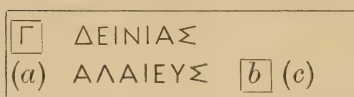
(396) IG II 2, 885; H 151 (1).



On the left is stamped an owl in a wreath with the letters ΑΘΗ attached.

Γ Ἀριστοφῶν Ἀρισ-  
τοδήμου Κοθωκ(ίδης)

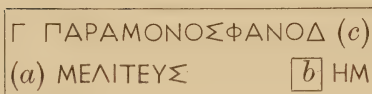
(397) CIG 208; IG II 2, 886; H 151 (2).



(a) An owl in a wreath; (b) two owls with one head; (c) Gorgon's head. Note the omission of the father's name.

Γ Δεινίας  
Αλαιοεύς

(398) IG II 2, 887.



Symbols as in no. 397. The ticket has been used a second time. Under the name Παράμονος can be distinguished

Γ Παράμονος Φανοδήμου  
Μελιτεύς

Λυσίστρατος  
Αιθαλίδης,

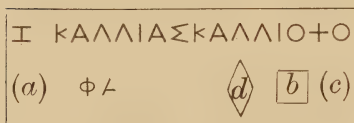
and between Λυσίστρατος and the demotic are traces of another name Κηφισοδώρου, marked by dots only; perhaps the father's name added by Lysistratus himself.

(F) (399) IG II 2, 900.

Ε: Ἀντικράτης: Εὐκτ(ήμονος)  
Ο Ἀιξωνεύς. Ο

For the facsimile text see the Plate at the end.

(400) IG II 2, 909.



There are four symbols on this ticket, (a), (b), (c), as in no. 397, except that (b) is upside down; (d) appears to be a seated griffin.

Γ Καλλίας Καλλιόχου  
Φα[ληρεύς?]

401. A slab of Pentelic marble, broken on the right and below, found in the Acropolis. IG II 2, 991. Cf. Grotefend, *Ztschr. f. Alterthumsw.* 1857 p. 18 sqq.; Dittenberger *Herm.* IX p. 409.

Alphabet, in the main type 1; but π is sometimes π<sub>2</sub>.

|    |                    |               |              |             |
|----|--------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
|    | Ἐρεχθεῖδος         | - - -         | - - -        | - - -       |
|    | - - -              | - - -         | - - -        | - - -       |
|    | - - -              | Προβ]άλ[ινθος | Θυ[ργωνίδαι  |             |
| 5  | Ἀγρυλὴ καθύπερ]θ.  | Στειρί[α      | Ἐ]δω-        |             |
|    | Ἀγρυλὴ ὑπένερ.     | Φηγαιεῖς      | Σα - -       |             |
|    | Λαμπτρ]αὶ καθύπερ. | Γραῆς         | Πε[ρίδαι     |             |
|    | Λαμπτ]ραὶ ὑπένερ.  | Ῥαῆς          | - - -        |             |
|    | Κηδ]οί             | Λεωντίδο[ς    | Ἵπ]ώρει[α    |             |
| 10 | Παμ]βωτάδαι        | Σκαμβωνί[δαι  | Εὐνοστίδαι   |             |
|    | Εὐ]ώνυμον          | Λευκονό[η     | Μελα]ν[ε]ς   |             |
|    | Π]εργασὴ καθύπερ.  | Ποταμός       | - - -        |             |
|    | Περγασὴ ὑπένερθ.   | Ποταμός       | - - -        |             |
|    | Σ]υβρίδ[α]ι        | Κ]ηττός       | Ἀκαμαν]τίδος |             |
| 15 | Φηγοῦ[ς            | - - -         | Κ]ερα[μ]εῖς  |             |
|    | Α]ἰγεῖδ[ος         | - - -         | Ἰ[φισ]τιάδαι |             |
|    | Κο]λλυ[τός         | - - -         | Εἰρεσίδαι    | Κερίαδαι ?  |
|    | Ἀγκύλ[η καθύπερ.   | - - -         | Ἐρμος        | Ἐ[λαϊοῦς ?] |
|    | Ἀγκύλ[η ὑπένερ.    | Παιονίδαι     | Χολαργεῖς    | - - -       |
| 20 | Διόμ[εια           | Ἵβ]άδ[α]ι     | Εἰτέα        |             |
|    | - - -              | Πήληκες       | Σφητ[τός     |             |
|    | Ἐ]σ[τι]αί[α        | Κρωπίδαι      | Κ - - -      |             |
|    | Βατή               | Εὐπυρίδαι     | - - -        |             |
|    | Ἐρίκε[ια           | Κολωνε[ῖς     |              |             |
| 25 | Ῥοτρύνη            | Οἰ[α -        |              |             |
|    | Γαργηττ[ός         | - - -         |              |             |
|    | - - -              |               |              |             |

This is part of a list of demes arranged under the heads of the tribes to which they severally belonged. The date is ascribed by Grotefend and Dittenberger *U. cc.* to the period of the twelve tribes, and more precisely to the period between 265 B.C., when the tribe Ptolemaïs was created, and the creation of the Attalis in 200 B.C. The statistics gathered from inscriptions and other sources show that e.g. Προβάλινθος was transferred to the Attalis on its creation; here col. II 4 it is placed under Pandionis. On the other hand Θυργωνίδαι and Περρίδαι appear in a tribe in col. III which must be the Ptolemaïs, to which they were transferred from the Aeantis.

Col. i, 2. The tribe Erechtheis of course heads the list; see 44 6.

5 sqq. καθύπερ]θ(εν), ὑπένερθ(εν) etc. These appear to be the only abbreviated forms in the inscription.

Col. II 4—8. These demes belong to the Pandionis.

12, 13. Ποταμός. See the list of demes p. 525 sq.

25.  $\bigcirc \mid \wedge$  on the stone, but the most familiar name of the deme is  $\text{Οἶον}$ .  
Col. iii 5. Koehler would restore  $\text{Κλ}\omega[\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\iota$ .

**402.** A corner of a stele of Pentelic marble, broken at the top and bottom and so that the remains of one set of lines ends at, and the first part of another set begins from, the angle. Found in the Piraeus. Kumanudis, *'Αθ.* i p. 5; G. Hirschfeld *A. Z.* xxxi (1873) p. 106; Wilamowitz *Anal. Eurip.* p. 138; H. Haupt *Jahrbh.* 1876 p. 671; IG II 2, 992.

Alphabet  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\theta_2$ ,  $\theta_4$ ,  $\xi_2$  and also with a form like  $\top$  with the middle stroke slanting, not vertical,  $\pi_5$ ,  $\nu_1$ ,  $\nu_6$ ,  $\phi_1$ ,  $\phi_7$ .

## I

- - - - - κ]κε - -  
- - - - - βαινο - -  
- - - - - s] Μελέαγρο[s]  
- - - - - π]ερί Αἰσχύ(λ)ο[v]  
5 - - - - - 'Αλέ]ξανδρον Δισ[εξ]-  
απατών?---Κιθ]αριστήs Δακτ[ύ]-  
λιος - - - - - 'Αλ]κμέων ἀλλ[ο]-  
- - - - - 'Αν]ταῖος 'Αμφιára-  
ος - - - - - τ]οῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ  
10 - - - - - Εὐκλε]ίδου Αἰσχίνης  
- - - - - κ]ατὰ Χα(ρ)ίαν κα-  
- - - - - σα τὰ περὶ 'Αθη-  
ν - - - - - ] Δ' τῶν μετὰ  
- - - - - κατ]ὰ Χαρίαν καὶ Λα-  
15 - - - - - α' 'Αχαιοῦ 'Εργί-  
νος - - - - - ] 'Ασκληπιάδου  
- - - - - ι]s' Σιληνοῦ Χρυ-  
σ - - - - - η]νοδώρου Φοῖνιξ  
- - - - - οἱ Σοφοκλέ-  
20 ουs - - - - - ]φρύνης ἐκ τ-  
- - - - - ξ]κ τοῦ κύκλου  
- - - - - ν 'Αμφιáraος  
- - - - - 'Ηλ]έκτρα 'Ηρα-  
κλῆs - - - - - ν Μυσο-  
25 ι - - - - - Μ]οῦσαι 'Αλέ[ξαν]-  
δρος - - - - - Αἰθ]ίοπες Α - -  
- - - - - 'Ιπποδάμ]εια [Ι]π[πόνους ?  
- - - - -

## II

- - - - -  
- μ[νη - - - - - ἀντίγρ-  
αφο[v] Λ[υ - - ? τοῦ - ο-  
ν· Κράτητ[os - - - - -  
πνιάστρια [- - - Δη-  
μοσθένου κατὰ - - - τ- 5  
ὦν 'Ελλανίκου [-' Διφί-  
λoux Σφαττόμεν[os Αἰρησι-  
τείχης Τήθη 'Απ[οβάτης 'Ε-  
κάτη Στρατιώτ[ης - -  
πενταὶ (?) Συνω[ριs Φιλάδελ- 10  
φος Τελεσία<ια>[s' Εὐριπίδου  
Σκύριοι Σθενέβ[οια Σκίρων  
[σά]τυρο(ι) Σίσυ[φος Συλεύs  
[Θ]υέστηs Θησ[εὺs Δίκτυs  
Δανάη Πολύ[ιδος Πελιά- 15  
δες· 'Αλαι(-)· Π[λεισθένης Πα-  
λαμῆδης [Π - - - - -  
Πηλεύs Π[ειρίθους Πρω-  
τεσίλαος - - - - -  
Φιλοκτήτη[s Φαέθων Φοῖ- 20  
νιξ Φρίξος Φ[οῖνισσαι  
- - - 'Αφιδν[αι(-) 'Αρχέλα-  
[os 'Αλκ]μήνη 'Αλέ[ξανδρος  
[Αλόπη] Εὐρυσθ(ε)ύs - - -  
- - - - - τισ - - - 25



The fragment probably contains part of a list of books presented or dedicated by the ephebi to the library in the gymnasium. The written character points to the first century B.C. Several of the ephebic inscriptions record dedications of this kind: e.g. IG II 1, 468 25 sq. [ἀνέθηκαν δὲ καὶ βιβλία εἰς τὴν ἐν Πτολεμαίῳ βιβλιοθήκῃ ἐκατὸν κατὰ [τὸ ψήφισμα]. It will be observed that in some cases, and notably in that of Euripides, the works are arranged in groups according to their initial letters (κατὰ στοιχείον), though the groups themselves are not alphabetical. The order probably represents a traditional and popular one.

Col. i. 2. Haupt *l.c.* restores Μετεκβαλνουςαι. Suidas attributes to the tragedian Nicomachus of Alexandria the authorship of the Eileithyia, Naumachus, Μετεκβαλνουςαι and eleven other tragedies. Meineke however (*Com. Gr.* I 496 sq.) on the ground of the fragments of the first two preserved in Athen. VII 290 sq. and Stob. flor. 38, 10 assigns these, and with more hesitation the Μετεκβαλνουςαι, to a comedian Nicomachus (cf. Bernhardt on Suid. p. 989). Possibly the names Εἰλειθυΐα, Ναύμαχος were also originally on the stone.

3, 4. Hirschfeld *l.c.* makes Chamaileon the author of the περὶ Αἰσχύλου. Haupt *l.c.* thinks that Μελέαγρος was the author, the same as the Μελέαγρος quoted by Eustath. on Hom. A p. 814 as a commentator on Homer.

5. Δις[εξαπατῶν] κτλ. These are names of Menander's plays. Ἀλκμέων I. 7 is new.

10. Εὐκλείδου Αἰσχίνης. So Haupt, comparing Suid. Εὐκλείδης Μεγαρεὺς... συνέγραψε διαλόγους Ἀλκιβιάδην Αἰσχίνην Κρίτωνα Φοίνικας Λαμπρίαν Ἑρωτικόν, and Diog. Laert. II 108.

19. In the remaining lines of col. I, and probably the beginning of col. II, is contained a list of Sophoclean works. The name Μοῦσαι in l. 25 (note Μυσοί just before) shows that Casaubon and Dindorf were wrong in altering the ms reading of Poll. x 186 ἐν Μούσαις to ἐν Μυσοῖς. Similarly Nauck has wrongly altered, in Bekk. *Anecd.* p. 83, 22 (ἐκ τῶν Φρυγίχου), Σοφοκλέης Μούσαις to Μυσοῖς.

Col. II 11. Here begins the list of Euripides' works. It is interrupted in ll. 16, 22 by the insertion of Ἀλαι-, Ἀφιδν[αι-, possible abbreviations for Ἀλαιεῖς, Ἀφιδναιεῖς, which may denote respectively the demes to which the donors belonged, as Wilamowitz, *l.c.*, suggests.

**403.** A Herma of Pentelic marble in the Acropolis. Pittakis Ἐφ. ἀρχ. 3722; G. Kaibel *Epigr. Gr.* 1092; IG. III 2, 3822.

Alphabet, type 2; π is π<sub>4</sub>, φ is φ<sub>7</sub>.

Μνημα τόδε Φρόντωνος | ἐς Ἀίδος εἰθὺν νεοίμην |  
πρὶν χρυσὸν δέχθαι | πρήχματος οὐχ ὅστιν.

The inscription is one of a class which may be more properly described as memorial than sepulchral; cf. nos. **404—406**. The dialect exhibits divergences from Attic which are not uncommon in metrical inscriptions. The form πρήχμα is found in Chios, Smyth *Ion. Dial.* §§ 182, 350. The written character may be that of the second or first century B.C.

**404.** In a ruined temple of Aphrodite near the sacred road to Eleusis. CIG 508; A. Conze *Philol.* xiv p. 150; IG III 2, 3823.

**405.** On the promontory of *Sunium*, on an architrave. CIG 516; IG III 2, 3824.

**406.** On a rock, near Ἀγχεσμός, N. W. of Athens. CIG 513; IG III 2, 3826.

| (404)  | (405)  | (406)  |
|--|--|--|
| Alphabet: $\alpha_4, \epsilon_4, \theta_2,$<br>$\mu_2, \pi_4, \sigma_2.$ | Alphabet: $\alpha_4, \sigma_3,$<br>$\sigma_6, \phi_7.$ | Alphabet: $\alpha_3, \epsilon_4,$<br>$\theta_2, \sigma_6.$ |
| Ἑμνήσθη ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ<br>Πυθονίκης Μάαρκος<br>ORBIVS.                        | Ὀνήσιμος<br>ἐμ(ν)ή(σ)θη<br>τῆς ἀδελφῆς<br>χρήστης.     | Ἑμνή-<br>σθη Ἀγα-<br>θὶς καὶ Σκυ-<br>λακίς.                |

In **404** note the name *Orbius* in Roman characters. The use of double vowels to denote a long vowel (Μάαρκος) appears in Latin inscriptions from the time of the Gracchi to the Mithridatic War (75 B.C.).

The person or persons commemorated in no. **406** may be Πολέμων and Δομετιανός, whose names appear on a rock inscription (CIG 512) found close to this, engraved 'εὐχῆς χάριν.'

**407, 408, 409.** Three examples of the inscriptions on leaden plates published by R. Wünsch as an appendix to the CIA and entitled *Appendix continens Defixionum Tabellas in Attica regione repertas*: Berlin 1897. They go by the name of *Defixiones* or *Dirae* 'spells' or 'curses' directed against some enemy, known or unknown, of the person imprecating. For vigour and virulence their language may be compared with that of no. **381**. Wünsch in his Preface gives an account of the history of magic and superstition connected with the practice of imprecating curses, compares cognate inscriptions, Greek, Latin, Oscan, and reviews the literary tradition on the subject of *Defixiones*. The oldest and most numerous of these inscriptions come from Attica. Wünsch therefore infers that the custom of writing the formulae on leaden plates spread on the one hand from Attica to Magna Graecia and Italy, and on the other to North Africa and Cyprus. The heathen formulae of exorcism were modified by the Gnostics, and possibly the anathemas and exorcisms of the present day may owe their origin to those formulae. Remarkable parallels to the formulae and language of these leaden plates are found on papyrus-rolls. The most notable Greek inscriptions outside Attica containing *Dirae* and engraved on leaden plates have been found in Boeotia, Corcyra, Italy, Cnidos, Megara, Alexandria, Carthage, Hadrumetum, Cyprus. To judge from the written characters, most of the Attic plates should belong to the third century B.C., a few to the fourth and second centuries; one of them Wünsch doubtfully assigns to the fifth.

(407) A folded plate pierced by a nail, Wünsch *op. c.* no. 43.

|           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| ΟΥΟΥΟΥΟΥ  | τούτους     |
| ΑΠΑΝΤΑΞ   | ἅπαντας     |
| ΚΑΤΑΔΩ    | καταδῶ      |
| ΝΗΠΠΙΧΨΑ  | Ἀρχίππην    |
| ΝΗΤΞΝΙΑΠΞ | Ἐπαινέτην   |
| ΝΗ.ΙΠΜΥΛΟ | Ὀλυμπί[χ]ην |
| ΝΛΞΛΚΟΜΙΤ | Τιμόκλε(α)ν |
| ΝΗΤΗΝΤΟΙΔ | Διογνήτην   |
| ΝΑΙΝΑΜ    | Μανίαν.     |

The inscription is written in a style imperfectly *βουστροφηδόν*; i.e. not all the letters face Right to Left, or Left to Right, as in archaic *βουστροφηδόν* writing. *καταδῶ* originally denoted the act of fixing by a nail; the Romans *clavum figunt*, the Greeks *ἤλω δέουσι*, whence the Greek *dirae* were called *κατάδεσμοι*; as the person imprecating the curse binds with a nail the folded leaden plate, so the victim of the curse will be bound by *ἀνάγκη*.

(408) Found in the Piraeus; opisthographous. Wunsch *op. c.* no. 66.

Alphabet apparently type 1, indicating the beginning of the fourth century B.C. ○=ο, ου. The direction is Right to Left, but the letters always face to the Right.

a. καταδῶ Εὐάρατον  
καὶ ὅσοι σύνδικοι κ-  
αὶ Τελεσίνο(ν) τ(ὸ)ν Ἰδιώτου καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν κατ-  
αδῶ Ἰδι(ώ)του, γλῶτταν κα[ι] αὐτὸν: μετ' Ε-  
ὐάρατου σ(ν)νπράττωσι καὶ ὅσοι ἂν σ-  
(ύ)νδικος μετ' Εὐάρατου καὶ τοὺς Εὐ-  
αράτου καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν καὶ γλῶτ-  
ταν.

b. καὶ ε(ῖ) τις ἐναντί(α) ε(ῖ) τὰ τούτων ἐσ(τ)ὶ  
ἄλλος πρᾶττ<ι>ει ἐμοί.

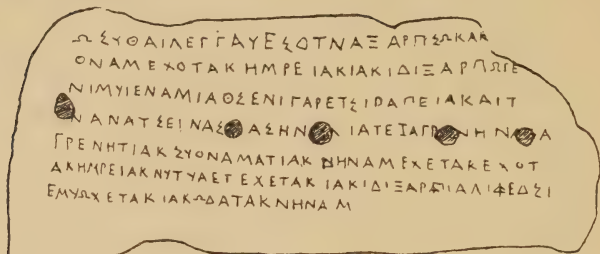
To obtain the sense of side a it has been necessary to rearrange portions; thus the first and last lines on the plate run as follows:

νοταρανεωδατακ νατ

.....

κιοκιδννσιοσιακ.

This inscription is more detailed than no. 406 in that it embraces in the curse the associates of the victim and the parts of his person. Sometimes the property and occupations are added. Possibly for σ(ύ)νδικος we should read *συνδίκους* and the intention may be: (καταδῶ) *συνδίκους ὅσοι ἂν μετ' Εὐαράτου σ(ν)νπράττωσι*. Perhaps side b should be restored: καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος τούτων ἐστί, δς ἐναντία πρᾶττει ἐμοί.

(409) Wünsch *op. c.* no. 109.

Μανῆν καταδῶ καὶ κατέχω· ὕμε-  
 ῖς δὲ φίλοι Πραξιδικαὶ κατέχετε αὐτ(ὸ)ν καὶ Ἑρμῇ κά-  
 τοχε κάτεχε Μανῆν καὶ τὰ Μανοῦς καὶ τὴν ἐργ-  
 α[σί]αν ἣν [ἐ]ργάζεται Μ[α]νῆς ἄ[πα]σαν εἰς τάναν-  
 τία καὶ ἐπαρίστερα γίνεσθαι Μανεῖ· ὕμιν  
 ἐγὼ Πραξιδικαὶ καὶ Ἑρμῇ κάτοχε Μανο-  
 ῦς] κακῶς πράξαντος εὐαγγέλια θύσω.

The inscription is one of the more carefully written. The deities invoked are the Praxidicae, or Avengers, and Hermes. The writing is Right to Left and begins with the last line and ends with the first. Hermes is κατ' ἐξοχὴν called ὁ κάτοχος; cf. Schol. Aristoph. *Pl.* 1132: ὅτι καὶ τῶν ζώωντων καὶ τῶν τετελευτη-  
 κόντων ἄρχει. The phrase εὐαγγέλια θύειν occurs Xen. *Hell.* i 6, 37. Wünsch compares Papyrus Par. i. 2094: τέλεσον δαῖμον τὰ ἐνθάδε γεγραμμένα· τελέσαντι δέ σοι θυσίαν ἀποδώσω, and CIL x 8249, 14: 'Si illam videro tabescentem, vobis sacrificium' eqs.

**410.** A slab of Pentelic marble, found on the Acropolis in 1884; broken on all sides, but edge of slab preserved on left; a few letters from another column visible on the right. IG ii 5, 4321 and p. 305. Gomperz, *Über ein bisher unbekanntes gr. Schriftsystem*, 1884, and *Neue Bemerk. über den ältesten Entwurf einer gr. Kurzschrift*, 1895; Gitlbauer, *die drei Systeme der gr. Tachygraphie*, Taf. i and p. 3 sqq., 1894; Wessely, *Ein System altgriech. Tachygraphie*, 1895; Gomperz, *Sb. Ak. Wiss. Wien* cxxxii (1895), June; Larfeld, *Hdbch. gr. Epigr.* ii p. 537.

Alphabet, type 1 in the main.

(Λ ⊂ || ○ || = α, ε, η, θ, ν).

The restoration of the text and consequent translation are mainly those of Wessely, *op. cit.*

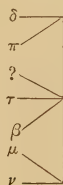
----- π -----  
 ρα ἔχουσ' ἐν [μόνον κ  
 ἐρα]ς ·|· τὸ δὲ πέμπτον  
 τῶν φωνήεντων ·Υ·  
 5 τρ]ία μὲν, π[εριττὴν δὲ τὴν

(The third vowel can easily be joined to another to form diphthongs,) "having one bar only, |. The fifth vowel, Υ, has three bars, but the vertical one is superfluous, just as the

- ὁ]ρθὴν ἔχ[ει, ὥσπερ καὶ  
 τὸ] πρῶτο[ν ·Α· τὴν εὐθείαν·  
 πρ]οσλαμ[βάνει δ' ἐκ τ'  
 ἀρι]στέρο[υ καὶ δεξιού  
 10 ταῖ]ς κεραφαῖς ἀμφο[τέ  
 ραις,] τῆς ὀρθῆς ἀπ[ού-  
 σης· τ]ὴν οὖν φων[ὴν μὲν  
 δεῖ γ]ράφειν οὕ[τως.  
 τῶν] δ' ἀφώνων ἡ [μὲν  
 15 εὐ]θεία καὶ βρα[χεῖα  
 γρα]μμῇ  
 το]ῦ φωνήεντος [ἐπὶ μὲν τὴν  
 ἀρχ]ὴν τεθείσα δύ[ναται  
 δέ]λτ[α,  
 20 μέ]ση] δὲ ταῦ,  
 πρὸς δ]ὲ τεῖ τελευτεῖ νῦ·  
 πλαγί]α δ' ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν  
 μὲν π]ροσηγμένη πεί,  
 πρὸς δὲ] τεῖ τελευτεῖ μῦ·  
 25 κατὰ δὲ τὸ μέ]σον πρὸς  
 μὲν τ]ὴν ἀρχὴν προση-  
 γμέ]νη βῆτα.

belong to the time of Euclides, 403—2 B.C. Larfeld suggests Aristotle, who was in Athens 367—347 B.C.

The latter part of the inscription is fairly intelligible, and does not leave much room for conjecture. The bars were doubtless added before or after the vowel sign, according as the consonant came before or after; thus δι would be written ∟, ιδ ∟, διδ ∟. The arrangement of short bars, added to the vowel ∟, may be tabulated thus;



Thus seven consonants are provided; seven more could be made by long bars, implied in the mention of short ones. Thus all the fourteen consonants are provided for; the double consonants, ζ, ξ, ψ, perhaps having no special signs, apart from those of the simple sounds of which they are compounded.

horizontal bar in the first vowel, Α, is superfluous. And it can be joined to another on the right and the left, by both its bars, the vertical one being omitted. Thus then the vowels should be written.

As to the consonants, a short horizontal bar placed at the beginning (or upper end) of the vowel sign means δ, at the middle, τ, and at the (lower) end, ν.

A sloping bar joined to the upper end means π, to the lower end μ; joined to the middle, if sloped towards the upper end, it means β.

This inscription is evidently a description of a system of short-hand writing, and is the earliest evidence for the existence of such a system. The date, from the lettering, must be the end of the first half of the 4th century; after 368—7 B.C., according to Larfeld, because of the form || = ν.

This system is assigned to Archinus by Wessely, with some probability; if so, it belongs to his old age, for his recorded reforms in writing

It is however useless to conjecture the details of the system, when specialists are divided even as to the principles to be recognised in the extant portion.

The first twelve lines are more obscure; the interpretation given above is that of Wessely, who refers this part of the inscription to the manner of writing diphthongs, by adding *ι* and *υ* to other vowel signs. The description of the other vowel signs doubtless preceded; but what they were can only be guessed, on the analogy of later tachygraphic signs. They must have been of a simple form, to enable the bars to be added to them. The part preserved, if rightly interpreted, certainly suggests that  $\wedge|V$  were used for *a*, *ι*, *υ* respectively. It is impossible here to discuss the relations of the system to later Greek tachygraphy, as preserved in papyri; for these see Wessely and Gitlbauer *opp. cit.*



## APPENDIX I.

### LIST OF DEMES, WITH DEMOTICS

(from *Cornell Studies*, No. VIII. Appendix B. F. O. BATES, Ph.D.).

The demotics are indicated in brackets; \* denotes that the deme was transferred to Antigonis, † to Demetrias, ‡ to Ptolemais, § to Attalis, || to Hadrianis. In the case of a double deme the sign is added to the first name when it cannot be determined which part was transferred.

**Erechtheis.** 1 Ἀγρυλλή καθ. \*§ (-θεν), 2 Ἄ. ὑπέν., 3 Ἀναγυροῦς (-άσιος), 4 Εὐώνυμον (-εύς), 5 Θυμακός ‡ (-εύς), 6 Κηδοί (ἐκ Κηδῶν), 7 Κηφισιά (-ιεύς), 8 Λαμπτραὶ καθ. \* (-εύς), 9 Λ. ὑπέν., 10 Παμβωτάδαι || (-άδης), 11 Περγασή καθ. (-θεν), 12 Π. ὑπέν., 13 Συβρίδαι (-ίδης), 14 Φηγοῦς (-ούσιος).

**Aegeis.** 1 Ἀγκυλλή καθ. § (-θεν), 2 Ἄ. ὑπέν., 3 Ἀλαὶ Ἀραφην. (-αιεύς), 4 Ἀραφήν (-νιος), 5 Βατή (-θεν), 6 Γαργηττός \* (-τιος), 7 Διόμεια (-εεύς, -ειεύς), 8 Ἐρίκεια (-εεύς, -ειεύς), 9 Ἐρχία (-ιεύς), 10 Ἑστίαια (-όθεν), 11 Ἰκαρία \* ‡ (-ιεύς), 12 Ἰωνίδα (-ίδης), 13 Κολλυτός (-εύς), 14 Κολωνός (ἐκ Κολωνοῦ, rarely -ῆθεν), 15 Κυδαντίδαι ‡ (-ίδης), 16 Μυρρινούττα (ἐκ Μυρρινούττης), 17 Ὀτρύνη (-εύς), 18 Πλώθεια (-θεύς, -ειεύς, and -έαθεν in Roman times), 19 Τείθρας (-άσιος), 20 Φηγαία || (-αιεύς), 21 Φιλαῖδαι (-ίδης).

**Pandionis.** 1 Ἀγγελή (-ῆθεν), 2 Γραῆς (-εύς?), 3 Καλέτεια (-εεύς), 4 Κονθύλη ‡ (-θεν, -υλίδης), 5 Κυδαθήναιον \* (-αιεύς), 6 Κύθηρος (-ρριος and -ριος, mostly Roman), 7 Μυρρινούς (-ούσιος), 8 Παιανία καθ. \* (-ιεύς), 9 Π. ὑπέν., 10 Πρασιαί (-ιεύς), 11 Προβάλινθος (-ίσιος), 12 Σπειριά (-ιεύς), 13 Φηγαία (-αιεύς), 14 Ὠα, Ὠα || (Ὠαθεν, Οα-, Οᾶ-, and, "Cockney," Ὠαιεύς, Ὠαιεύς).

**Leontis.** 1 Αἰθαλίδαι \* (-ίδης), 2 Ἀλιμοῦς (-σιος), 3 Δειραδιῶται \* (-της), 4 Ἐκαλή ‡ (-θεν), 5 Εὐπυρίδαι (-ίδης), 6 Κηττός (-τιος), 7 Κολώνη (-θεν), 8 Κρωπίδαι (-ίδης), 9 Λευκονόη (-οεύς), 10 Οἶον, Κεραμεικόν (ἐξ Οἶου), 11 Παιονίδαι (-ίδης), 12 Πήληκες (-ῆς, rarely ἐκ Πηληκίων), 13 Ποταμός καθ. (-μιος), 14 Π. ὑπέν., 15 Ποταμός (-μιος, Δειραδιώτης), 16 Σκαμβονίδαι (-ίδης), 17 Σούνιον § (-ιεύς), 18 Ὑβάδαι (-δης), 19 Φρέαρροι (-ρριος), 20 Χολλεῖδαι (-δης).

**Acamantis.** 1 Ἀγροῦς § (-σιος), 2 Εἰρεσίδαι (-ίδης, Ἐρεσίδης and, Roman, Ἡρεσ-), 3 Εἰτέα \* || (-εαῖος and, Roman, Ἴτ-), 4 Ἐρμος (-ειος), 5 Θορκός (-ιος), 6 Ἴφιστιάδαι (-άδης, also Ἡφιστ-, Ἡφαιστ.), 7 Κεραμεικός (ἐκ Κεραμείων), 8 Κεφαλὴ (-θεν), 9 Κίκυννα (-ννεύς), 10 Κυρτεῖδαι (-δης), 11 Πόρος (-ιος), 12 Πρόσπαλτα ‡ (-ιος), 13 Σφήττός (-ιος), 14 Χολαργός (-εύς). Ποταμός is mentioned once (IG II 1, 469) under Acamantis.

**Oeneis.** 1 Ἀχαρναί (-εύς), 2 Βουτάδαι ‡ (-δης), 3 Ἐπικηφισία (-ιος), 4 Θριά || (-άσιος), 5 Ἴπποτομάδαι † (-δης), 6 Κοθωκίδαι (-δης), 7 Λακιάδαι (-δης, rarely ἐκ Λακιάδων), 8 Λουσιά (-ιεύς), 9 Ὄη (-θεν, Ὠῆθεν, Οἰῆθεν), 10 Περιβοῖδαι (-δης), 11 Πτελέα (-άσιος), 12 Τυρμείδαι § (-δης), 13 Φυλή (-λάσιος).

**Cecropis.** 1 Ἀθμονον § (-εύς), 2 Αἰξωνή (-εύς), 3 Ἀλαί, Αἰξωνικάι, Αἰξωνίδες ? (-αιεύς), 4 Δαιδαλίδαι || (-δης), 5 Ἐπεικίδαι (-δης, and Roman Ἐπεικ-, Ἐπικ-), 6 Μελίτη † (-τεύς), 7 Ξυπέτη † (-ταιών), 8 Πίθος (-εύς, also, Roman, Πιτθεύς, Πιθεεύς), 9 Συναληγττός (-ιος, Συβαλ-), 10 Τρινέμεια (-εεύς, -ειεύς, rarely -αιεύς, -ομαιεύς), 11 Φλυά † (-εύς). In IG II 2, 944, ca. 325/4 B.C., Κίκυννα is mentioned under Cecropis.

**Hippothontis.** 1 Ἀξηνία (-ιεύς), 2 Ἀμαξάντεια (-τεύς, -τειεύς), 3 Ἀμυνώνη (-νεεύς, -ναιεύς), 4 Ἀνακαία (-αιεύς, -αεύς), 5 Αὐρίδαι (-δης), 6 Ἀχερδοῦς (-σιος), 7 Δεκέλεια (-εεύς, -ειεύς), 8 Ἐλαιοῦς || (-σιος, -εούσιος), 9 Ἐλευσίς (-σίνιος), 10 Ἐρριάδαι (-δης), 11 Θυμαिताίδαι (-δης), 12 Κειριάδαι (-δης), 13 Κοιλή † (ἐκ Κοιλῆς and rarely Κοιλεύς), 14 Κόπρος (-ειος and, Roman, -ιος), 15 Κορυθαλλός § (-εύς), 16 Οἰνὴ † (-ναιός), 17 Οἶον, Δεκελεικόν § (ἐξ Οἴου), 18 Πειραιεύς (Πειραιεύς, Roman and rare -ιεύς, -εύς), 19 Πολ - - - (?), 20 Σφενδαλή (-θεν).

**Aeantis.** 1 Ἀφιδνα † || (-αιός), 2 Θυργωνίδαι † (-δης), 3 Κύκαλα (-εύς), 4 Μαραθών (-νιος), 5 Οἰνὴ § || (-ναιός), 6 Περριδαι † (-δης), 7 Ῥαμοῦς (-σιος), 8 Τιτακίδαι † (-δης), 9 Τρικόρυνθος || (-ύσιος), 10 Ψαφίς (-ίδης).

**Antiochis.** 1 Αἰγιλία † (-ιεύς), 2 Ἀλωπεκή (-θεν, and rarely -ειεύς), 3 Ἀμφιτροπή (-θεν), 4 Ἀνάφλυστος (-ιος), 5 Ἀτῆνη † § (-εύς), 6 Βῆσα || (-αιεύς), 7 Εἰτέα (-εαιός, and Roman Ἰτεαίος), 8 Ἐργαδεῖς (-εύς), 9 Ἐρριάδαι (-δης), 10 Θόραι † (-αιεύς), 11 Κολώνη † (-θεν, not found in singular), 12 Κριώ (-εύς), 13 Λέκκον (?), 14 Λευκοπύρα (Λευκοπυρ - - -), 15 Μελαιναί † (-εύς), 16 Παλλήνη (-εύς), 17 Πεντελὴ † (-θεν), 18 Σημαχίδαι, καθ. ? (-δης), 19 Σημ., ὑπέν. ? 20 Φυρρινήσιοι (-ιος, Φυρνήσιος). Traces of a deme-name (Δε - -) under Antiochis are found IG III 1, 1138, 174/5 A.D. In IG III 1147, 190/1 A.D., occurs Λευκο, in 1163, 201/2 A.D., Λευκ., in 1034, ca. 170 A.D., Λεν-. These may be for Λευκονόη or for Λευκοπύρα.

**Antigonis.** 1 Ἀγρυλή, 2 Αἰθαλίδαι, 3 Γαργηττός, 4 Δειραδιῶται, 5 Εἰτέα ||, 6 Ἰκαρία †, 7 Κυθαθήναιον, 8 Λαμπτραί, 9 Παιανία, καθ. ?

**Demetrias.** 1 Ἀτῆνη, 2 Θόραι, 3 Ἰπποτομάδαι, 4 Κοθωκίδαι, 5 Κόλη, 6 Μελίτη, 7 Ξυπέτη; and possibly Ἀγνοῦς.

**Ptolemais.** 1 Αἰγιλία, 2 Ἀκυσιεῖς (-εύς), 3 Ἀφιδνα ||, 4 Βερηνικίδαι, 5 Βουτάδαι, 6 Ἐκαλή, 7 Εὐνοστίδαι (-δης), 8 Θημακός, 9 Θυργωνίδαι, 10 Ἰκαρία, 11 Κλω[πίδαι] ([ -δης]), 12 Κολώνη, 13 Κονθύλη, 14 Κυδαντίδαι, 15 Μελαιναί, 16 Οἰνὴ, 17 Πεντελὴ, 18 Περριδαι, 19 Πεταλιαί (-ιεύς), 20 Πρόσπαλτα, 21 Σημαχίδαι, 22 Τιτακίδαι, 23 Ὑπάρεια (-αθεν), 24 Φλυά.

**Attalis.** 1 Ἀγκυλή, 2 Ἀγνοῦς, 3 Ἀγρυλή, 4 Ἀθμονον, 5 Ἀπολλωνιεῖς (-ιεύς), 6 Ἀτῆνη, 7 Κορυθαλλός, 8 Οἰνὴ ||, 9 Οἶον, Δεκελεικόν, 10 Προβάλινθος, 11 Σούνιον, 12 Τυρμειδαι.

**Hadrianis.** 1 Ἀντινοεῖς (-οεύς), 2 Ἀφιδνα, 3 Βῆσα, 4 Δαιδαλίδαι, 5 Εἰτέα, 6 Ἐλαιοῦς, 7 Θρία, 8 Οἰνὴ, 9 Παμβωτάδαι, 10 Σκαμβωνίδαι, 11 Τρικόρυνθος, 12 Φηγαία, 13 Ὡα, Ὡα.

# APPENDIX II.

## COMPARATIVE TABLES.

INSCRIPTIONES GRAECAE.  
CORPUS INSCRIPTIONUM ATTICARUM.

| IG I=CIA I | Ro. II | IG I=CIA I       | Ro. II | IG I=CIA I | Ro. II | IG I=CIA I | Ro. II |
|------------|--------|------------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| 1          | 2      | 170-173          | 97     | 334        | 178    | 423        | 199    |
| 2          | 77     | 179              | 98     | 335        | 179    | 424        | 200    |
| 5          | 3      | 188              | 99     | 336        | 180    | 425        | 201    |
| 9          | 5      | 189 <sup>a</sup> | 99     | 337        | 181    | 433        | 359    |
| 18/        | 132    | 226/             | 106    | 339        | 185    | 442        | 360    |
| 19/        |        | 227/             |        | 340        | 186    | 463        | 363    |
| 31         | 8      | 240              | 107    | 344        | 187    | 464        | 364    |
| 32         | 10     | 260              | 108    | 350        | 191    | 467        | 365    |
| 33         | 12     | 273              | 109    | 351        | 188    | 468        | 366    |
| 37         | 17     | 274              | 110    | 355        | 189    | 469        | 367    |
| 40         | 15     | 283              | 121    | 374        | 192    | 498        | 332    |
| 45         | 18     | 298              | 114    | 381        | 193    | 501        | 333    |
| 51         | 23     | 301              | 115    | 392        | 194    | 502        | 334    |
| 56         | 22     | 319              | 116    | 395        | 195    | 507        | 336    |
| 59         | 24     | 322              | 117    | 398        | 196    | 517        | 338    |
| 61         | 25     | 324              | 118    | 402        | 197    | 521        | 342    |
| 96         | 16     | 333              | 177    | 422        | 198    |            |        |

| IG I Suppl.=CIA IV 1 |                  | Ro. II     | IG I Suppl.=CIA IV 1 |                      | Ro. II     | IG I Suppl.=CIA IV 1 |                    | Ro. II     |
|----------------------|------------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|
| <i>Page</i>          | <i>No.</i>       | <i>No.</i> | <i>Page</i>          | <i>No.</i>           | <i>No.</i> | <i>Page</i>          | <i>No.</i>         | <i>No.</i> |
| 3                    | 1                | 2          | 51                   | 507 <sup>a</sup>     | 337        | 121                  | 521 <sup>a</sup>   | 343        |
| 10                   | 27 <sup>a</sup>  | 7          | 54                   | 543                  | 17         | 121                  | 521 <sup>b</sup>   | 344        |
| 13                   | 33               | 12         | 57                   | 1 <sup>a</sup>       | 1          | 121                  | 521 <sup>d</sup>   | 345        |
| 13                   | 33 <sup>a</sup>  | 13         | 57                   | 1 <sup>b</sup>       | 132        | 126                  | 61 <sup>a</sup>    | 26         |
| 13                   | 37               | 17         | 58                   | 19                   | 132        | 128                  | 1 <sup>b</sup>     | 132        |
| 14                   | 46 <sup>b</sup>  | 20         | 59                   | 27 <sup>b</sup>      | 9          | 131                  | 373 <sup>229</sup> | 1          |
| 15                   | 51               | 23         | 63                   | 32 <sup>b</sup>      | 10         | 133                  | 1                  | 2          |
| 18                   | 61               | 25         | 65                   | 35 <sup>c</sup>      | 14         | 137                  | 18-19              | 132        |
| 18                   | 61 <sup>a</sup>  | 26         | 66                   | 37                   | 17         | 140                  | 26 <sup>a</sup>    | 6          |
| 22                   | 96               | 16         | 66                   | 53 <sup>a</sup>      | 21         | 140                  | 37                 | 17         |
| 24                   | 116 <sup>h</sup> | 27         | 74                   | 283                  | 121        | 146                  | 298                | 114        |
| 35                   | 274              | 110        | 78                   | 334 <sup>a</sup>     | 178        | 164                  | 1 <sup>a</sup>     | 1          |
| 37                   | 298              | 114        | 79                   | 337 <sup>a</sup>     | 182        | 164                  | 27 <sup>c</sup>    | 11         |
| 40                   | 344              | 187        | 90                   | 373 <sup>(105)</sup> | 176        | 178                  | 337 <sup>a</sup>   | 183        |
| 40                   | 355              | 189        | 105                  | 422 <sup>4</sup>     | 391        | 181                  | 373 <sup>95</sup>  | 191        |
| 41                   | 373 <sup>e</sup> | 190        | 108                  | 446 <sup>a</sup>     | 361        | 185                  | 422 <sup>14</sup>  | 175        |
| 44                   | 392              | 194        | 112                  | 469                  | 367        | 189                  | 477                | 368        |
| 44                   | 398              | 196        | 119                  | 492 <sup>a</sup>     | 390        | 192                  | 569                | 392        |
| 47                   | 463              | 363        | 120                  | 517 <sup>a</sup>     | 340        | 192                  | 570                | 393        |
| 47                   | 469              | 367        | 121                  | 517 <sup>b</sup>     | 339        | 199                  | 373 <sup>238</sup> | 173        |
| 51                   | 505 <sup>a</sup> | 335        | 121                  | 519 <sup>a</sup>     | 341        |                      |                    |            |

| IG II=CIA II         | Ro. II | IG II=CIA II          | Ro. II | IG II=CIA II   | Ro. II |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| (i) 3                | 29     | (i) Add. 115 <i>b</i> | 39     | (ii) Add. 741  | 100    |
| 11                   | 30     | 162                   | 41     | 841 <i>b</i>   | 84     |
| 17                   | 32     | 489 <i>b</i>          | 66     | 986 <i>b</i>   | 165    |
| 38                   | 31     |                       |        |                |        |
| 54                   | 33     | (ii) 804              | 119    | (iii) 1155     | 202    |
| 62                   | 35     | 809                   | 120    | 1170           | 204    |
| 112                  | 34     | 814                   | 122    | 1174           | 205    |
| 114                  | 38     | 830                   | 123    | 1179           | 206    |
| 115                  | 40     | 839                   | 125    | 1188           | 207    |
| 162                  | 41     | 841                   | 139    | 1194           | 208    |
| 163                  | 42     | 859                   | 144    | 1207           | 210    |
| 168                  | 43     | 860                   | 162    | 1212           | 211    |
| 172                  | 44     | 861                   | 163    | 1214           | 212    |
| 203                  | 46     | 863                   | 145    | 1217           | 213    |
| 235                  | 48     | 864                   | 148    | 1226           | 214    |
| 246                  | 49     | 872                   | 149    | 1229           | 215    |
| 247                  | 50     | 876                   | 395    | 1236           | 216    |
| 297                  | 51     | 885                   | 396    | 1242           | 217    |
| 308                  | 58     | 886                   | 397    | 1246           | 218    |
| 314                  | 52     | 887                   | 398    | 1250           | 183    |
| 316                  | 53     | 900                   | 399    | 1289           | 219    |
| 329                  | 56     | 909                   | 400    | 1295           | 220    |
| 331                  | 55     | 943                   | 151    | 1324           | 221    |
| 332}                 |        | 945                   | 152    | 1327           | 222    |
| 333}                 | 57     | 946                   | 153    | 1360           | 224    |
| 334                  | 59     | 947                   | 154    | 1371           | 226    |
| 403                  | 60     | 948                   | 155    | 1383           | 227    |
| 408                  | 62     | 953                   | 156    | 1389           | 228    |
| 444                  | 61     | 958                   | 157    | 1406           | 235    |
| 467                  | 65     | 959                   | 158    | 1440           | 229    |
| 475                  | 63     | 960                   | 159    | 1449           | 230    |
| 476                  | 64     | 962                   | 160    | 1485           | 231    |
| 545                  | 70     | 963                   | 161    | 1504           | 232    |
| 546                  | 71     | 965                   | 169    | 1532           | 234    |
| 550                  | 72     | 971 <i>a &amp; b</i>  | 170    | 1651           | 133    |
| 551                  | 73     | 973                   | 171    | 1654           | 134    |
| 553                  | 74     | 978                   | 172    | 1661           | 135    |
| 564                  | 76     | 982                   | 166    | 1665           | 136    |
| 570                  | 78     | 985                   | 167    | 1666           | 137    |
| 573                  | 79     | 991                   | 401    | 1673           | 362    |
| 594                  | 82     | 992                   | 402    | 1682           | 369    |
| 600                  | 85     | 1054                  | 126    | 1850           | 370    |
| 609                  | 86     | 1055                  | 129    | 2084           | 371    |
| 610                  | 87     | 1058                  | 130    | 2265           | 372    |
| 741                  | 100    | 1059                  | 131    | 2723           | 373    |
| 742                  | 101    | 1077                  | 347    | 2735           | 374    |
| 754                  | 102    | 1098                  | 351    | 2837           | 375    |
| 766                  | 103    | 1103                  | 352    | 2982           | 376    |
| 768                  | 105    | 1134                  | 353    | 3234           | 377    |
| 777                  | 111    | 1137                  | 354    | 3978           | 378    |
| 780                  | 112    | 1138                  | 355    | 4019           | 379    |
| 784                  | 113    | 1139                  | 356    | 4112           | 380    |
|                      |        | 1149                  | 358    |                |        |
| (i) Add. 57 <i>b</i> | 34     |                       |        | (iii) Add 1250 | 183    |

| IG II v=CIA IV 2 | Ro. II | IG II v=CIA IV 2 | Ro. II | IG II v=CIA IV 2 | Ro. II |
|------------------|--------|------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| 1 <i>b</i>       | 28     | 591 <i>b</i>     | 81     | 1078 <i>d</i>    | 349    |
| 57 <i>b</i>      | 34     | 597 <i>c</i>     | 83     | 1078 <i>e</i>    | 350    |
| 104 <i>a</i>     | 36     | 618 <i>b</i>     | 88     | 1139 <i>b</i>    | 357    |
| 109 <i>b</i>     | 37     | 767 <i>b</i>     | 104    | 1161 <i>b</i>    | 203    |
| 179 <i>b</i>     | 45     | 834 <i>b</i>     | 124    | 1205 <i>b</i>    | 209    |
| 192 <i>c</i>     | 47     | 841 <i>b</i>     | 84     | 1280 <i>b</i>    | 184    |
| 314              | 52     | 859              | 144    | 1335 <i>b</i>    | 223    |
| 318 <i>b</i>     | 54     | 1054 <i>d</i>    | 127    | 1363 <i>b</i>    | 225    |
| 475              | 63     | 1054 <i>f</i>    | 128    | 4321             | 410    |
| 563 <i>b</i>     | 75     | 1074 <i>b</i>    | 346    |                  |        |
| 572 <i>e</i>     | 80     | 1078 <i>b</i>    | 348    |                  |        |

| IG III=CIA III | Ro. II  | IG III=CIA III | Ro. II | IG III=CIA III       | Ro. II |
|----------------|---------|----------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| (i) 2          | 67      | (i) 428        | 309    | (i) 1023             | 150    |
| 5              | 69      | 430            | 310    | 1165                 | 164    |
| 10             | 68      | 457            | 311    |                      |        |
| 16             | 89      | 462            | 313    | (i) Add. 70 <i>a</i> | 237    |
| 22             | 90      | 466-469        | 314    | (ii) 1424            | 381    |
| 38             | 93      | 479            | 315    | 1425 <i>a</i>        | 382    |
| 39             | 92      | 529            | 316    | 1433                 | 383    |
| 48             | 94      | 532            | 317    | 1445                 | 384    |
| 57             | 95      | 534            | 318    | 3456                 | 385    |
| 61             | 96      | 541            | 319    | 3486                 | 386    |
| 63             | 236     | 556            | 320    | 3509                 | 387    |
| 74             | 141     | 564            | 321    | 3545                 | 388    |
| 77             | 142     | 605            | 192    | 3546                 | 389    |
| 78             | 238     | 613            | 322    | 3822                 | 403    |
| 94             | 239     | 622            | 323    | 3823                 | 404    |
| 106            | 240     | 623            | 324    | 3824                 | 405    |
| 114            | 241     | 624            | 324    | 3826                 | 406    |
| 129            | 242     | 645            | 325    |                      |        |
| 140            | 243     | 702            | 326    | CIA Append.          |        |
| 162            | 244     | 735            | 327    | Defixionum           |        |
| 166            | 245     | 769            | 328    | ed. Wunsch           |        |
| 173            | 143     | 866            | 329    | 43                   | 407    |
| 239            | 246     | 886            | 330    | 66                   | 408    |
| 240-300        | 247-307 | 943            | 331    | 109                  | 409    |
| 409            | 347     | 1005           | 146    |                      |        |
| 427            | 308     | 1014           | 147    |                      |        |

## CORPUS INSCRIPTIONUM GRAECARUM.

| CIG         | Ro. II | CIG | Ro. II | CIG | Ro. II | CIG | Ro. II |
|-------------|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| 5           | 3      | 82  | 78     | 118 | 69     | 156 | 109    |
| 23          | 187    | 84  | 31     | 123 | 64     | 157 | 100    |
| 28          | 367    | 86  | 30     | 124 | 63     | 158 | 122    |
| 70          | 77     | 93  | 129    | 128 | 206    | 160 | 117    |
| 71          | 2      | 102 | 79     | 139 | 97     | 162 | 112    |
| 73 <i>b</i> | 5      | 103 | 131    | 143 | 17     | 165 | 359    |
| 74          | 12     | 108 | 81     | 147 | 99     | 170 | 360    |
| 76          | 10     | 115 | 56     | 155 | 102    | 179 | 208    |

| CIG | Ro. II | CIG | Ro. II  | CIG  | Ro. II | CIG     | Ro. II |
|-----|--------|-----|---------|------|--------|---------|--------|
| 180 | 145    | 356 | 94      | 522  | 308    |         |        |
| 181 | 146    | 357 | 319     | 523  | 142    | Addenda |        |
| 208 | 397    | 361 | 320     | 530  | 353    | Vol. I  |        |
| 212 | 180    | 399 | 326     | 606  | 384    | p. 176  | 78     |
| 213 | 74     | 432 | 330     | 851  | 376    | p. 890  | 2      |
| 221 | 217    | 455 | 222     | 1037 | 181    | p. 890  | 5      |
| 284 | 164    | 456 | 199-201 | 1688 | 70     | p. 897  | 31     |
| 347 | 316    | 459 | 134     | 2910 | 89     | p. 897  | 78     |
| 349 | 90     | 478 | 236     | 6969 | 378    | p. 899  | 129    |
| 351 | 318    | 481 | 244     | 9303 | 387    | p. 900  | 81     |
| 353 | 68     | 508 | 404     | 9813 | 388    | p. 905  | 109    |
| 354 | 92     | 516 | 405     |      |        | p. 906  | 360    |
| 355 | 93     | 513 | 406     |      |        | p. 919  | 381    |

DITTENBERGER, SYLLOGE INSCRIPTIONUM GRAECARUM, ED. 1 &amp; 2.

| D 1 | D 2 | Ro. II | D 1 | D 2 | Ro. II | D 1 | D 2            | Ro. II |
|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|--------|-----|----------------|--------|
| 2   | 8   | 5      | —   | 152 | 45     | 365 | 585            | 179    |
| 3   | 9   | 359    | 112 | 153 | 120    | —   | 587            | 184    |
| 7   | 12  | 194    | 121 | 165 | 213    | 368 | 590            | 134    |
| 8   | 13  | 195    | 123 | 167 | 48     | —   | 605            | 82     |
| —   | 16  | 6      | 136 | 188 | 51     | —   | 613            | 155    |
| 10  | 17  | 7      | 143 | 197 | 52     | 374 | 620            | 100    |
| 11  | 18  | 185    | 162 | 213 | 55     | —   | 628            | 138    |
| 12  | 19  | 8      | 163 | 214 | 57     | —   | 631            | 133    |
| 13  | 20  | 9      | —   | 227 | 58     | 378 | 632            | 140    |
| 14  | 21  | 10     | 164 | 232 | 59     | 379 | 633            | 141    |
| 19  | —   | 108    | 220 | 298 | 235    | 380 | 634            | 42     |
| 22  | 22  | 198    | 268 | 346 | 309    | 382 | 636            | 54     |
| 23  | 24  | 13     | 295 | 429 | 76     | 384 | 646            | 2      |
| 24  | 25  | 12     | —   | 431 | 80     | 387 | 652            | 69     |
| 25  | 26  | 98     | 297 | 433 | 79     | 394 | 667            | 143    |
| —   | 27  | 14     | 299 | 435 | 338    | 395 | 668            | 169    |
| 26  | 28  | 186    | 300 | 436 | 340    | —   | 669            | 172    |
| 27  | 29  | 16     | 301 | 437 | 339    | 405 | 694            | 170    |
| 29  | —   | 109    | —   | 439 | 84     | 406 | 695            | 170    |
| 32  | 33  | 15     | 304 | 448 | 221    | 407 | 696            | 171    |
| 33  | 34  | 18     | 310 | 459 | 344    | 410 | 701            | 181    |
| 40  | 41  | 110    | 311 | 460 | 343    | —   | 702            | 182    |
| 42  | 49  | 23     | 333 | 495 | 38     | —   | 703            | 184    |
| 43  | 50  | 24     | 334 | 496 | 149    | 411 | 704            | 216    |
| 44  | 51  | 99     | 335 | 497 | 210    | 415 | 707            | 217    |
| 45  | 52  | 25     | 336 | 498 | 208    | —   | 708            | 218    |
| 46  | 53  | 26     | 337 | 500 | 47     | 417 | 709            | 219    |
| —   | 56  | 28     | —   | 519 | 75     | 418 | 710            | 220    |
| 49  | 59  | 29     | 346 | 520 | 53     | 420 | 712            | 74     |
| 55  | 67  | 371    | 347 | 521 | 65     | 426 | —              | 88     |
| 56  | 68  | 362    | 351 | 530 | 119    | —   | 737            | 91     |
| —   | 69  | 376    | —   | 534 | 131    | 435 | 818            | 354    |
| 57  | 72  | 30     | —   | 535 | 129    | —   | 820            | 355    |
| 58  | 74  | 31     | 352 | 537 | 126    | —   | 821            | 356    |
| 63  | 80  | 32     | —   | 538 | 127    | 440 | 834            | 130    |
| 70  | 86  | 122    | —   | 539 | 128    |     |                |        |
| 78  | 100 | 33     | —   | 550 | 21     |     |                |        |
| 83  | 105 | 34     | 355 | 551 | 43     |     |                |        |
| 88  | 111 | 35     | 356 | 558 | 66     |     |                |        |
| 105 | 137 | 39     | 359 | 568 | 139    |     |                |        |
| 106 | 138 | 40     | 363 | 582 | 237    |     |                |        |
|     |     |        |     |     |        |     | Add.<br>p. 641 | 122    |



## MICHEL, RECUEIL D'INSCRIPTIONS GRECQUES.

| M   | Ro. II | M                | Ro. II | M                | Ro. II  | M    | Ro. II  |
|-----|--------|------------------|--------|------------------|---------|------|---------|
| 4   | 13     | 560              | 98     | 687              | 60      | 1009 | 73      |
| 6   | 30     | 561              | 109    | 690              | 66      | 1019 | 190     |
| 10  | 34     | 564              | 110    | 691              | 140     | 1020 | 179     |
| 70  | 7      | 569              | 99     | 692              | 142     | 1023 | 203     |
| 71  | 9      | 570              | 121    | 702              | 70      | 1025 | 208     |
| 72  | 8      | 571              | 117    | 743              | 351     | 1027 | 210     |
| 73  | 11     | 572              | 118    | 744              | 346     | 1028 | 151     |
| 74  | 15     | 573              |        | 754              | 245     | 1029 | 205     |
| 75  | 10     | 574              | 19     | 810              | 132     | 1035 | 186     |
| 76  | 18     | 577              | 122    | 811              | 97      | 1036 | 221     |
| 77  | 19     | 578              | 127    | 817              | 104     | 1039 | 207     |
| 78  | 25     | 579              | 126    | 819              | 102     | 1040 | 209     |
| 80  | 28     | 580              | 44     | 821              | 103     | 1041 | 227     |
| 81  | 29     | 581 <sup>b</sup> | 124    | 823              | 125     | 1042 | 228     |
| 85  | 31     | 597              | 359    | 824              | 100     | 1045 | 222     |
| 86  | 32     | 598              | 361    | 840              | 134     | 1049 | 195     |
| 94  | 33     | 599              | 362    | 860              | 247-307 | 1050 | 199-201 |
| 98  | 37     | 600              | 35     | 879              | 170     | 1051 | 194     |
| 99  | 40     | 602              | 119    | 880              | 169     | 1053 | 191     |
| 100 | 38     | 603              | 75     | 881              | 171     | 1057 | 231     |
| 104 | 33     | 604              | 120    | 884              | 61      | 1253 | 224     |
| 110 | 45     | 605              | 161    | 886              | 168     | 1254 | 202     |
| 114 | 47     | 607              | 53     | 915              | 180     | 1255 | 213     |
| 116 | 48     | 608              | 59     | 916              | 184     | 1259 | 225     |
| 123 | 51     | 610              | 65     | 921              | 217     | 1261 | 226     |
| 126 | 52     | 645              | 148    | 923              | 218     | 1264 | 235     |
| 129 | 55     | 648              | 149    | 925              | 219     | 1351 | 131     |
| 130 | 57     | 649              | 144    | 926              | 220     | 1354 | 129     |
| 136 | 74     | 650              | 163    | 929              | 191     | 1355 | 130     |
| 139 | 76     | 669              | 2      | 930              | 198     | 1357 | 85      |
| 140 | 78     | 670              | 3      | 931              | 182     | 1365 | 355     |
| 142 | 80     | 671              | 4      | 932              | 216     | 1367 | 354     |
| 143 | 79     | 672              | 133    | 941              | 215     | 1371 | 352     |
| 158 | 81     | 674              | 36     | 961 <sup>a</sup> | 84      | 1374 | 357     |
| 159 | 82     | 675              | 135    | 961 <sup>b</sup> | 84      | 1377 | 353     |
| 401 | 71     | 677              | 136    | 964              | 83      | 1378 | 356     |
| 556 | 106    | 679              | 42     | 970              | 88      |      |         |
| 557 | 6      | 684              | 54     | 979              | 87      |      |         |
| 558 | 114    | 686              | 139    | 988              | 141     |      |         |

## HICKS, MANUAL OF HISTORICAL INSCRIPTIONS, ED. 1 &amp; 2.

| H 1 | H 2 | Ro. II | H 1 | H 2 | Ro. II | H 1              | H 2              | Ro. II |
|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|--------|------------------|------------------|--------|
|     | 4   | 1      |     |     |        |                  |                  |        |
| 9   | 10  | 190    | 38  | 50  | 121    | 52               | 69               | 20     |
| 27  | 12  | 178    | 39  | 51  | 12     | 55               | 72               | 110    |
| 19  | 26  | 359    | 40  | 52  | 13     | 56               | 74               | 24     |
| 23  | 32  | 5      | 41  | 53  | 98     | 57               | 75               | 23     |
| 24  | 33  | 106    | 42  | 54  | 360    | 62               | 82               | 29     |
| 28  | 40  | 7      | 36  | 55  | 179    | 68               | 87               | 362    |
| 29  | 41  | 8      | 45  | 59  | 186    | 69               | 88               | 371    |
| —   | 46  | 361    | 44  | 60  | 15     | 82               | 104              | 122    |
| 33  | 47  | 114    | 46  | 62  | 109    | 119 <sub>1</sub> | 151 <sub>1</sub> | 396    |
| 37  | 49  | 10     | 47  | 64  | 17     | 119 <sub>2</sub> | 151 <sub>2</sub> | 397    |

## INSCRIPTIONS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

| B.M. | Ro. II | B.M. | Ro. II | B.M. | Ro. II | B.M. | Ro. II |
|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|
| 1    | 77     | 13   | 131    | 36   | 112    | 50   | 92     |
| 2    | 2      | 19   | 69     | 38   | 360    | 51   | 206    |
| 5    | 12     | 34   | 102    | 44   | 164    | 80   | 370    |
| 12   | 79     | 35   | 117    | 49   | 90     | 81   | 384    |

## BULLETIN DE CORRESPONDANCE HELLÉNIQUE.

| B.C.H.       | Ro. II | B.C.H.      | Ro. II | B.C.H.     | Ro. II |
|--------------|--------|-------------|--------|------------|--------|
| II 1878      |        | V 1881      |        | XIII 1889  |        |
| p. 88        | 230    | p. 262 n. 2 | 140    | p. 171     | 114    |
| p. 166 n. 62 | 385    | p. 361      | 149    | p. 253     | 75     |
| p. 167 n. 65 | 388    | Tab. 5      | 37     | p. 433     | 36     |
| p. 168 n. 66 | 389    | VI 1882     |        | XIV 1890   |        |
| p. 391       | 219    | p. 525      | 81     | p. 177     | 6      |
| p. 393       | 207    | p. 540      | 126    | XV 1891    |        |
| p. 485       | 354    | VII 1883    |        | p. 136     | 48     |
| Tab. III 3   | 389    | p. 387      | 155    | XVI 1892   |        |
| Tab. III 4   | 388    | p. 388      | 124    | p. 299     | 168    |
| Tab. III 7   | 385    | VIII 1884   |        | XVIII 1894 |        |
| IV 1880      |        | p. 194      | 124    | p. 532     | 350    |
| p. 225       | 9      | p. 283      | 121    | XX 1896    |        |
| p. 260       | 208    | p. 290      | 122    | p. 84      | 141    |
| V 1881       |        | XII 1888    |        |            |        |
| p. 194       | 37     | p. 129      | 11     |            |        |
| p. 260       | 145    | p. 302      | 357    |            |        |

## MITTHEILUNGEN DES K. DEUTSCH. INSTITUTS ATHEN.

| Mith.    | Ro. II | Mith.     | Ro. II  | Mith.     | Ro. II |
|----------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|
| I 1876   |        | p. 237    | 207     | p. 288    | 211    |
| p. 171   | 18     | p. 261    | 221     | IX 1884   |        |
| p. 174   | 367    | IV 1879   |         | p. 52     | 55     |
| p. 184   | 7      | p. 33     | 115     | p. 117    | 1      |
| p. 197   | 34     | p. 36     | 366     | XII 1887  |        |
| p. 298   | 224    | p. 79     | 119     | p. 88     | 357    |
| II 1877  |        | V 1880    |         | p. 300    | 349    |
| p. 150   | 71     | p. 85     | 338-340 | p. 325    | 209    |
| p. 174   | 66     | p. 284    | 235     | XIII 1888 |        |
| p. 243   | 230    | VII 1882  |         | p. 489    | 177    |
| p. 249   | 136-7  | p. 7      | 157     | Tab. 9. 1 |        |
| p. 253   | 66     | p. 40     | 160     | XIV 1889  |        |
| p. 277   | 354    | p. 96     | 152-4   | p. 405    | 362    |
| p. 277   | 358    | p. 102    | 149     | p. 410    | 2      |
| III 1878 |        | p. 102    | 205     | XV 1890   |        |
| p. 49    | 123    | VIII 1883 |         | p. 420    | 132    |
| p. 104   | 170    | p. 34     | 182     | XVI 1891  |        |
| p. 112   | 171    | p. 147    | 126     | p. 153    | 179    |
| p. 172   | 105    | p. 171    | 211     | p. 230    | 142    |
| p. 236   | 219    | p. 211    | 45      |           |        |

| Mith.       | Ro. II | Mith.       | Ro. II | Mith.      | Ro. II |
|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|------------|--------|
| xvii 1892   |        | p. 179      | 127    | p. 324     | 124    |
| p. 193      | 57     | p. 184      | 128    | xxii 1897  |        |
| xviii 1893  |        | p. 238      | 80     | p. 159     | 132    |
| p. 209      | 346    | p. 248      | 91     | p. 345     | 394    |
| p. 225      | 390    | xx 1895     |        | xxiii 1898 |        |
| Tab. 10     | 390    | p. 41       | 127    | p. 466     | 1      |
| xix 1894    |        | xxi 1896    |        | xxiv 1899  |        |
| p. 163      | 19     | p. 296 n. 2 | 233    | p. 241     | 3      |
| p. 174 n. 3 | 184    | p. 320      | 9      | p. 321     | 1      |

## ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ.

| 'Εφ.<br>'Αρχ.<br>Sér. I | Ro. II | 'Εφ. 'Αρχ.<br>Sér. I | Ro. II | 'Εφ. 'Αρχ.<br>Sér. I | Ro. II | 'Εφ. 'Αρχ.<br>Sér. III | Ro. II |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| 59                      | 324    | 1401                 | 158    | 3813                 | 195    | 1883 p. 81             | 83     |
| 81                      | 197    | 1819                 | 212    | 3884                 | 241    | 1883 p. 90             | 391    |
| 136                     | 169    | 1839                 | 170    | 4096                 | 242    | 1883 p. 118            | 124    |
| 137                     | 365    | 2079                 | 215    |                      |        | 1883 p. 146 n. 19      | 228    |
| 149                     | 313    | 2113                 | 159    |                      |        | 1883 p. 253            | 124    |
| 170                     | 169    | 2320                 | 205    | Sér. II              | Ro. II | 1884 p. 319            | 232    |
| 209                     | 313    | 2484                 | 167    | 50                   | 315    | 1885 p. 86             | 133    |
| 276                     | 158    | 2488                 | 167    | 106                  | 314    | 1885 p. 213            | 183    |
| 295                     | 214    | 2489                 | 167    | 122                  | 347    | 1888 p. 1              | 84     |
| 320                     | 159    | 2567                 | 213    | 125                  | 314    | 1888 p. 25             | 36     |
| 363                     | 323    | 2784                 | 135    | 182                  | 328    | 1888 p. 73             | 191    |
| 520                     | 94     | 2876                 | 212    | 184                  | 314    | 1888 p. 113            | 36     |
| 725                     | 151    | 3139                 | 139    | 211                  | 238    | 1890 p. 69             | 52     |
| 726                     | 202    | 3722                 | 403    | 415                  | 96     | 1894 p. 35             | 9      |
| 757                     | 195    | 3728                 | 3      |                      |        | 1895 p. 97 n. 12       | 138    |
| 1046                    | 154    | 3769                 | 196    | p. 155               | 314    | 1895 p. 110 n. 26      | 329    |
| 1344                    | 158    | 3799                 | 207    | p. 168               | 152    | 1897 p. 177            | 4      |
| 1400                    | 161    | 3800                 | 207    | Tab. xxiii           | 152    |                        |        |

## ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΝ.

| 'Αθ.          | Ro. II | 'Αθ.              | Ro. II |
|---------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| i p. 5        | 402    | v p. 329          | 136-7  |
| i p. 169 n. 2 | 216    | v p. 330          | 220    |
| iii p. 262    | 60     | v p. 417 n. 8     | 231    |
| iv p. 121     | 351    | vi p. 152         | 37     |
| iv p. 122     | 352    | vi p. 276         | 219    |
| iv p. 196     | 148    | vi p. 367         | 219    |
| iv p. 201     | 237    | vi p. 381         | 156    |
| iv p. 218     | 162    | vi p. 476 n. 1, 2 | 171    |
| v p. 76       | 7      | vii p. 388        | 210    |
| v p. 101      | 34     | viii p. 405       | 9      |
| v p. 161      | 229    | x p. 524          | 361    |
| v p. 168      | 16     |                   |        |

## ΔΕΛΤΙΟΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΝ.

| Δελτ. 'Αρχ. | Ro. II | Δελτ. 'Αρχ.       | Ro. II |
|-------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| 1888 p. 55  | 173    | 1890 p. 92        | 132    |
| 1888 p. 118 | 1      | 1890 p. 103 n. 18 | 368    |
| 1888 p. 190 | 225    | 1890 p. 111       | 368    |
| 1889 p. 6   | 114    | Tab. iii. 4       | 368    |
| 1889 p. 90  | 175    | 1891 p. 126       | 203    |
| 1889 p. 151 | 175    | 1892 p. 48        | 59     |
| 1889 p. 254 | 6      |                   |        |

## LE BAS.

| Lb.    | Ro. II | Lb.       | Ro. II |
|--------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Att. I |        | 470       | 218    |
| 28     | 179    | 517       | 167    |
| 251    | 236    | 558       | 164    |
| 334    | 324    | 854       | 169    |
| 403    | 142    | 855       | 169    |
| 440    | 167    | Mon. Fig. |        |
| 458    | 181    | xxxvii 2  | 44     |

## ROBERTS, INTRODUCTION TO GREEK EPIGRAPHY, I.

| Ro. I | Ro. II | Ro. I | Ro. II | Ro. I | Ro. II | Ro. I | Ro. II |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| 34    | 390    | 43    | 367    | 56    | 190    | 69    | 359    |
| 35    | 189    | 45    | 1      | 64    | 177    | 71    | 198    |
| 37    | 365    | 47    | 191    | 65    | 3      |       |        |
| 38    | 366    | 52    | 188    | 67    | 192    |       |        |

## APPENDIX III.

### ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

P. 1, no. 1. The text of this inscription, as restored by Judeich in *Mitth.* xxiv 1899, is as follows; and although it cannot be regarded as certain in all details, it indicates the probable sense so well as to be worth quoting.

"Ε]δοξεν τῷ δήμῳ τ[ὸν ἐ(ς) Σ]αλαμ[ῖνι κατοικοῦντα οἰκεῖν ἐᾶ(ς) Σαλαμῖνι [καὶ πο]λεῖν [παρὰ δὲ Ἀθηναίο-σι τ[ε]λεῖν καὶ στρατ[εύεσθ]αι: τ[ὸν αὐτοῦ κληῖρο(μ) μ-ῆ μι[σθ]οῦν. ἐὰ(μ) μὴ οἰκ[ῇ] ἐκεῖ ' ]ο [κάτοικος τὸν κληῖρο-ν δὲ [μ]ισθοῖ, ἀποτ[ί]νεν τὸ(μ) μισθούμενόν τε καὶ τὸ(μ) μ-ισθοῦντα ἐκάτε[ρον] τὸ τετραπλάσιον τοῦ μισθοῦ ἐς δ[η]μόσιο[ν], ἐσπράττειν δὲ τὸν ἐκεῖ ἄ-ρχο[ν]τα· ἐὰν [ἀμελῇ, α]ὐ[τὸν] ὀφείλιν: τ-ὰ δὲ [᾽]όπλα π[αρέχ]ο[με]θα[ι] ἢ καταθεῖναι: τ-ριά[κ]οντα: δ[ο]ρα[χμὰς] ᾽ὅς ἂν θέλῃ, ἀπὸ τούτω-ν δὲ [τ]ὸν ἄρχο[ν]τα τὰ ᾽όπλα αὐτῷ παρέχ-ειν: [ἐπ:] τῆς β[ουλῆς] τῆς ἐπ[ὶ].....

In ἐ(ς) Σαλαμῖνι (l. 1), κληῖρο(μ) μὴ (l. 3), &c., the final ν is first assimilated and then the double consonant is written as single; cf. ἐὰ(μ) μὴ (l. 4).

According to this restoration, the regulations refer not to new Attic cleruchs in Salamis, but to the old inhabitants, who are allowed to reside and retain their land under certain conditions.

P. 4, no. 2 A, l. 43. Read ἥτις δ' ἂν.

„ C, l. 28. Dele τῶν, which makes the line too long.

„ „ l. 29—32. The restoration here given, which is generally accepted, is inconsistent with the traces of letters on the stone. The first letter of l. 31 is Γ, and the first letter of l. 32 is T; and there are traces in l. 30 inconsistent with περιβόλῳ[ι]. It follows that the topographical reference in ἐν τῷ περιβόλῳ τῷ νότοθεν τοῦ τῆς Ἀθηναίας ἀρχαίου νεῷ ἐμ πόλει must be given up, as all the essential words in it prove to be erroneous.

P. 11, no. 5, ll. 32—4. The following restoration is due to a suggestion of Dr Wilhelm communicated to Messrs Hicks and Hill (H 32):

ἐὰν δέ τις [᾽]α]λώ[ι] προ-  
δι]δοὺς το[ῖς] τυράννοις τὴν πόλιν [τ]ῶν Ἑρυθραίων, καὶ [αὐτ]ὸς [ν-  
ηποινε]ῖ τεθνάτω [κ]α[ὶ] παῖδες οἱ ἐξ ἐὰ[ν] μὴ [οἰκε]- (vel ἐπιτηδεύς)  
ως] ἔχον[τες] κτλ. Cf. BMI 3.

P. 19, no. 8, l. 11. H reads βούν δὲ καὶ π[αν]οπλ[ίαν]. Cf. below, addendum to 17 46.

P. 45, no. 17. The restoration of ll. 17 sqq. is given as follows in H 64 (= 47<sup>1</sup>):

ἐὰν δὲ οἱ πρυτάνεις μὴ ἐξενέγκω[σι] ἐ[ς] τὸν δῆμον κ...ν  
ἢ μὴ χρηματίσωσι ἐπὶ σ[φ]ῶν αὐτῶν ὀφείλιν χιλίας δραχμὰς ἱεράς τῇ  
ι Ἀθ[ηνα]ίᾳ ἕκαστον τῶν π[ρ]υτάνεων κα[ὶ] τῶ[ι] δημοσίῳ [ἐξήκοντα ἢ εὐθυνέσθω  
μυρ]ί[ασι]

1. 20. δραχ[μ]ῇσι ἕκαστος τῶν π[ρ]υτάνεων καὶ ἐὰν τις ἄλλως δι[α]χειροτονήσῃ  
ἢ εἴπη ἢ μὴ κτλ.

1. 42. καὶ τοῦ[ς] ἰσαγωγέας ἐσάγειν περὶ τούτων ἐς τ]ὸ δικαστήριον.

1. 46. βού[ν] καὶ πανοπ[λίαν]. (Cf. addendum to 8 11 above.)

Three more fragments of the inscription have been identified by Dr Wilhelm; see *Jahresheft d. Oesterr. Inst.*, 1 Beiblatt, p. 43. Add also to list of authorities Bannier *Rh. Mus.* 54, 1899, p. 544 sqq.

P. 68. Note on no. **25** 10. On the *φυλοβασιλεῖς* (Pollux viii 111) see Paton and Hicks *Inscr. of Cos*, no. 37, p. 85, where it is suggested that *βασιλεῖς* in the phrase *γερεαφόρος βασιλέων* may correspond to the *φυλοβασιλεῖς* at Athens and reference is made to Aristot. *Pol.* vi 8, p. 1332 b, 26 sqq. Cf. also D 616 note 15.

P. 82, no. **32**. Note on *συντάξεις*. Cf. BMI, no. 400=Dittenberger *Orientalis Graeci Inscriptiones*, no. 1 (an edict of Alexander the Great), ll. 13 sqq.: *τῆς | δὲ συντάξεως ἀφίημι τῇμ Πριηνέωμ πόλιν κτλ.*, where D notes that Alexander also appears to have used *σύνταξις* in preference to the invidious term *φόρος*.

P. 89. **Remark v.** An inscription with a list of *βουλευται* in *Mitth.* xxix (1904) p. 244 (Kirchner) has a remarkably full list of officials, viz.

γραμματεὺς κατὰ πρυτανείαν  
γραμματεὺς τῷ δήμῳ  
ἀναγραφεὺς  
ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα  
ἀντιγραφεὺς  
ταμίς τῇ βουλῇ  
ταμίς τῶν ἐς τὸ ἀνάθημα  
κῆρυξ.

The date is probably 335—4 B.C. For this same time Arist. 'Ath. Pol. 54 says *κληροῦσι δὲ καὶ γραμματεῖς τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν καλούμενον.....κληροῦσι δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς νόμους ἕτερον δὲ παρακάθεται τῇ βουλῇ.....χειροτονεῖ δὲ καὶ ὁ δήμος γραμματεῖς τὸν ἀναγνώσκοντα αὐτῷ καὶ τῇ βουλῇ*. The second and third of these seem to be equivalent to the *ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα* (also called sometimes *γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς*) and to the *γραμματεὺς τῷ δήμῳ* respectively. The inscription also shows that not only the *ἀναγραφεὺς* but also the *ἀντιγραφεὺς* was at least at this time a distinct official. Pollux viii 98.

P. 128 (cf. p. 393). **Remark vi.** Pausanias (i 5, 5, i 6, 8, i 8, 6) regarded Ptolemy Philadelphus, who died 247 B.C., as the eponymus of the Ptolemaïs. But Dr F. O. Bates (*Corn. St.* viii 28 sqq.) argues that the actual year of the foundation of the new tribe was 229/8 B.C., not 215, in honour of Ptolemy Philopator, as stated on p. 128, but in honour of Ptolemy Euergetes, husband of Berenice, queen of Cyrene, who died in 222 B.C. In 236/5 Phlya, which was re-allotted to Ptolemaïs, is still under its old tribe, Kekropis. The same is true for 233/8. Ptolemaïs, therefore, was not yet created. But in 229/8 we find Ptolemaïs represented on the board of thesmothetae. 'It was not till this date that Athens was freed from Macedonia, and as this country was hostile to Ptolemy it is inconceivable that the Athenians could have created a tribe in his honour while they were still under Macedonian domination.'

P. 196, no. **70** 34. Cf. DI 5403 (*Ceos*): *τριπτύς* and Bechtel's note, in which the doubtful relation of *ποτόνα* (4264) to the Rhodian *κτοίνα* is mentioned.

P. 236 and 241, no. **91**. See *Errata* p. xxiii.

P. 243, no. **91** 134. Cf. DI 800 (*Thespieae*): *"Opōs tās | γās tās [ia]|rās τῶν σ[υν] | θυτῶν τῶμ | Μωσῶν Εἰσιδοείων*.

P. 378, no. **132** 26. In the left-hand margin insert 485/4 B.C.

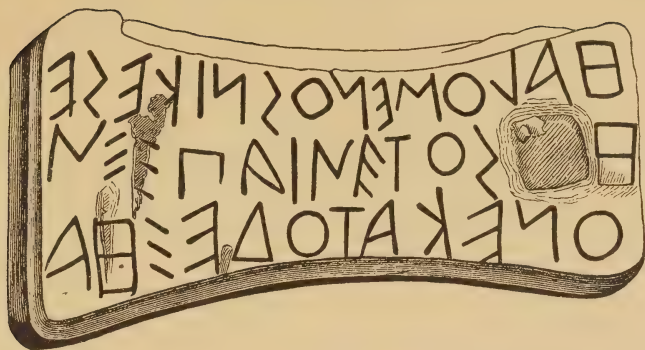
P. 385, no. **141** 20. Cf. *τράπ[εξαν κοσμήσαι]* **155** 2 and the verbs *τραπεξήν*, 'to place a banquet on the table,' *Inscr.* of Andania Mich. 694, 87 *ἅα καὶ οἱ θύοντες ποτὶ τῇ κράνῃ τραπεζῶντι*, and *τραπεζοῦν* DI 216 (*Mytilene*).

P. 441, no. **200**. For the meaningless *χολονόχες τῇ[ε] Νύμφῃ* Hiller von Gärtringen, *Hermes* 1904, p. 472, suggests, as the intention of the carver, *χωλὸς(ς) ὁ(ρ)χηστῇ[ε] Νύμφῃ*.



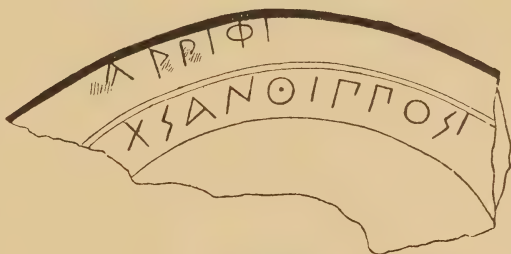
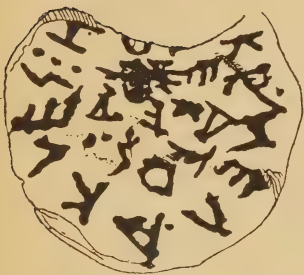






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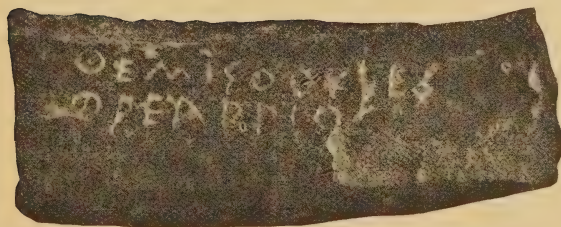
392



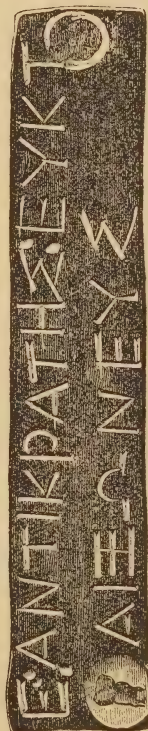
393 bis



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### TYPES OF POST-EUCLIDEAN ALPHABETIC FORMS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Α | Α | Α | Α | Α | Α | Α | Α | Α | Α  | Α  | Α  | Α  | Α  | Α  | Α  |
| Β | Β | Β |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Γ | Γ | Γ |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Δ | Δ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Ε | Ε | Ε | Ε | Ε | Ε | Ε | Ε | Ε | Ε  |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Ι | Ζ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Η | Η | Η | Η | Η | Η |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Θ | Θ | Θ | Θ | Θ |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Ι | Ι | Ι | Ι |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Κ | Κ | Κ | Κ | Κ |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Λ | Λ | Λ | Λ | Λ | Λ | Λ |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Μ | Μ | Μ | Μ | Μ | Μ | Μ | Μ | Μ |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Ν | Ν | Ν | Ν | Ν | Ν |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Ξ | Ξ | Ξ | Ξ | Ξ | Ξ | Ξ | Ξ | Ξ |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Ο | Ο | Ο |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Π | Π | Π | Π | Π | Π | Π | Π | Π |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Ρ | Ρ | Ρ | Ρ |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Σ | Σ | Σ | Σ | Σ | Σ | Σ | Σ | Σ | Σ  | Σ  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Τ | Τ | Τ | Τ |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Φ | Φ | Φ | Φ | Φ | Φ | Φ | Φ | Φ | Φ  | Φ  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Χ | Χ | Χ |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Ψ | Ψ | Ψ | Ψ |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Ω | Ω | Ω | Ω | Ω | Ω | Ω | Ω | Ω | Ω  | Ω  |    |    |    |    |    |





## TYPES OF POST-EUCLIDEAN ALPHABETS.

|    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|    | α | β | γ | δ | ε | ζ | η | θ | ι | κ | λ | μ | ν | ξ | ο | π | ρ | σ | τ | υ | φ | χ | ψ | ω |
| γ  | Α | Β | Γ | Δ | Ε | Ζ | Η | Θ | Ι | Κ | Λ | Μ | Ν | Ξ | Ο | Π | Ρ | Σ | Τ | Υ | Φ | Χ | Ψ | Ω |
| 2  | Α | Β | Γ | Δ | Ε | Ζ | Η | Θ | Ι | Κ | Λ | Μ | Ν | Ξ | Ο | Π | Ρ | Σ | Τ | Υ | Φ | Χ | Ψ | Ω |
| 3  | Α | Β | Γ | Δ | Ε | Ζ | Η | Θ | Ι | Κ | Λ | Μ | Ν | Ξ | Ο | Π | Ρ | Σ | Τ | Υ | Φ | Χ | Ψ | Ω |
| 4  | Α | Β | Γ | Δ | Ε | Ζ | Η | Θ | Ι | Κ | Λ | Μ | Ν | Ξ | Ο | Π | Ρ | Σ | Τ | Υ | Φ | Χ | Ψ | Ω |
| 5  | Α | Β | Γ | Δ | Ε | Ζ | Η | Θ | Ι | Κ | Λ | Μ | Ν | Ξ | Ο | Π | Ρ | Σ | Τ | Υ | Φ | Χ | Ψ | Ω |
| 6  | Α | Β | Γ | Δ | Ε | Ζ | Η | Θ | Ι | Κ | Λ | Μ | Ν | Ξ | Ο | Π | Ρ | Σ | Τ | Υ | Φ | Χ | Ψ | Ω |
| 7  | Α | Β | Γ | Δ | Ε | Ζ | Η | Θ | Ι | Κ | Λ | Μ | Ν | Ξ | Ο | Π | Ρ | Σ | Τ | Υ | Φ | Χ | Ψ | Ω |
| 8  | Α | Β | Γ | Δ | Ε | Ζ | Η | Θ | Ι | Κ | Λ | Μ | Ν | Ξ | Ο | Π | Ρ | Σ | Τ | Υ | Φ | Χ | Ψ | Ω |
| 9  | Α | Β | Γ | Δ | Ε | Ζ | Η | Θ | Ι | Κ | Λ | Μ | Ν | Ξ | Ο | Π | Ρ | Σ | Τ | Υ | Φ | Χ | Ψ | Ω |
| 10 | Α | Β | Γ | Δ | Ε | Ζ | Η | Θ | Ι | Κ | Λ | Μ | Ν | Ξ | Ο | Π | Ρ | Σ | Τ | Υ | Φ | Χ | Ψ | Ω |
| 11 | Α | Β | Γ | Δ | Ε | Ζ | Η | Θ | Ι | Κ | Λ | Μ | Ν | Ξ | Ο | Π | Ρ | Σ | Τ | Υ | Φ | Χ | Ψ | Ω |
| 12 | Α | Β | Γ | Δ | Ε | Ζ | Η | Θ | Ι | Κ | Λ | Μ | Ν | Ξ | Ο | Π | Ρ | Σ | Τ | Υ | Φ | Χ | Ψ | Ω |



# INDEX.

NOTE.  $\gamma$  appears under  $g$ ;  $\epsilon$  and  $\eta$  under  $e$ ; *spiritus asper* under  $h$ ;  $f$  under  $f$ ;  $\zeta$  under  $z$ ;  $\theta$  under  $th$ ;  $\xi$  under  $x$ ;  $o$  and  $\omega$  under  $o$ ;  $\varphi$  under  $q$ ;  $\phi$  under  $ph$ ;  $\chi$  under  $ch$ ;  $\psi$  under  $ps$ . Numbers in Clarendon type refer to the numbers of inscriptions; numbers in italics to lines of inscriptions, lines of verse authors, or sections of prose authors; numbers in plain type refer to pages. In every case the number before that of the page is in Clarendon type or italics. A + denotes that the word occurs more than once in the inscription referred to.

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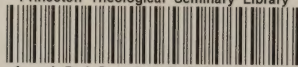








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